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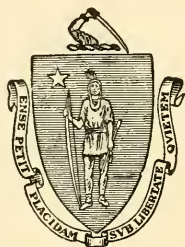
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MONTHLY BULLETIN  
AMERICAN REPUBLICS BUREAU

VOLUME 26—PART 2

APRIL-JUNE

1908



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GENERAL PORFIRIO DIAZ, PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

Copy of autograph photograph recently presented to the Bureau.

EL GENERAL PORFIRIO DÍAZ, PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS.

Reproducción de la fotografía autógrafa recientemente presentada á la Oficina.



# BULLETIN

OF THE

## INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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Vol. XXVI.

APRIL, 1908.

No. 4.

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On April 1 the contract was signed between the Director of the International Bureau and the NORCROSS BROTHERS COMPANY, of Worcester, Massachusetts, for the construction of the new building of the International Bureau of the American Republics. It is to be completed within fifteen months from the date of signing the contract, or July 1, 1909. The revised plans and specifications call for a structure whose exterior shall be built of marble entirely, instead of stucco, as originally intended. This important change in the finish has been made possible largely as a result of the present condition of the building trade. There is so little construction going on now and contractors are so anxious to obtain work that the figures submitted were probably 20 per cent less than they would have been six or eight months ago, and this saving has been applied to requiring marble instead of stucco for the outside walls. The NORCROSS BROTHERS COMPANY is one of the oldest building firms in the United States. They carried out the changes that were made a few years ago in the White House and were the chief contractors for the great New York Public Library building now nearing completion. The general opinion expressed of the plans as they were delivered to the contractors by the architects, Messrs. KELSEY & CRET, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is not only that they provide for one of the most beautiful buildings ever erected in Washington, but that it will be one of which all the American Republics can be sincerely proud. The contractors, at this writing, are already well started on their preliminary work, and it is now the intention of the Governing Board of the International Bureau to lay the corner stone with appropriate ceremonies on May 11, with President Roosevelt, Andrew Carnegie, the Ambassador from Brazil, and the Secretary of State participating.

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While the utmost care is taken to insure accuracy in the publications of the International Bureau of the American Republics, no responsibility is assumed on account of errors or inaccuracies which may occur therein.

## PAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The new Pan-American committee, to which reference was made in the last issue of the BULLETIN, has started upon its work, with the purpose of accomplishing results. The organization of the committee was perfected at a meeting held in the State Department of the United States on March 17, 1908, when the Secretary of State, ELIHU ROOT, was unanimously elected Honorary President. The permanent officers chosen are: Chairman, WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN; Vice-Chairman, ANDREW CARNEGIE; Secretary, JOHN BARRETT. The Executive Committee is composed of Dr. L. S. ROWE, Congressman CHARLES B. LANDIS, Gen. A. E. BATES, and WILLIAM E. CURTIS. The Chairman and Secretary of the General Committee are, *ex-officio*, members of the Executive Committee. The first regular meeting of the latter was held April 7, and arrangements were made for special reports to be prepared on many different subjects.

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 HARVARD COURSE ON SOUTH AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY.

In deference to the widespread interest in topics relating to Latin America, the University of Harvard has inaugurated a course on the geography of South America in its curriculum for 1907-8. Tentative announcement of such intention was made ten years ago, but until the present year no active steps had been taken to carry out the plan. This course, as outlined by Prof. ROBERT DEC. WARD, of Harvard, presents a general view of the physiography, commercial geography, and climatology of South America (including Central America and the West Indies) as a whole, and of the different political divisions, separately. No text-book is used, but reference is made to the standard books on South America, as well as to articles and reports. Special attention is paid to climatology, and to the control of the climates over habitability, occupations, travel, transportation, etc.

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 CORNELL UNIVERSITY AND LATIN AMERICA.

The Director of the Bureau paid an interesting visit to Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., on March 13 and 14, 1908, in response to invitations from President JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, of the University, and the Argentine students, who are members of the Cosmopolitan Club. On Friday night he delivered an address before the student body at a gathering over which President SCHURMAN presided, and on the following night he was the guest at a reception given in his honor by the Argentine students, in which he described that country to a large audience. There are now 46 young men at Cornell from different Latin-American countries, as follows: Argentine Republic 13, Porto Rico 10, Mexico 7, Peru 5,

Brazil 4, Ecuador 2, Nicaragua 2, Chile 1, Uruguay 1, Costa Rica 1. As 143 students comprise the foreign contingent at Cornell, these figures show that almost one-third are from Latin America. In response to several requests which the Director has received, extracts from his two addresses delivered at Cornell are reproduced elsewhere in this Bulletin.

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#### THE NEW TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

In this issue is published a description of the ceremonies attendant on the opening of the Trans-Continental Railway of Guatemala in January, 1908, together with extracts from the interesting report of Maj. Gen. GEORGE W. DAVIS, who proceeded to Guatemala as the special representative of the United States for this occasion. The linking of Puerto Barrios, on the Caribbean, and San José, on the Pacific, by a line 270 miles in length, provides a third Trans-Continental Railway, the first being that of Panama and the second that of Tehuantepec. There is no doubt that this new road will prove of immense benefit to the development of the commerce and prosperity of Guatemala, and that country, as well as its President, MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, is to be congratulated on the conclusion of the undertaking. Much credit is also due to MINOR C. KEITH, Sir WILLIAM VAN HORNE, and Gen. T. H. HUBBARD, who have cooperated with the Guatemalan Government for the construction of the road.

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#### PAN-AMERICAN GATHERING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Whitherspoon Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was the scene of an important session of the American Academy of Political and Social Science on March 20. The Ministers in the United States of Bolivia, the Argentine Republic, Peru, Colombia, Uruguay, and Chile were present and made appropriate speeches. The principal feature of the gathering was the address by Dr. L. S. ROWE, of the University of Pennsylvania, and the presentation to him of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the National La Plata University of the Argentine Republic, and also of the insignia of the honorary Professorship of Law by the University of San Marcos in Lima, Peru. The Director of the Bureau, Mr. JOHN BARRETT, presided. The audience was made up of many prominent people from Philadelphia and New York.

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#### THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON TUBERCULOSIS.

The first American assembling of the International Congress on Tuberculosis will take place in Washington, District of Columbia, during September, 1908, with official delegates present from nearly all civilized countries. Among the countries of Latin America signifying their intention of

taking part in the conferences are the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru, Honduras, Salvador, Venezuela, and Cuba. In connection with the Congress, the Smithsonian Institution at Washington has offered a prize of \$1,500 for the best treatise that may be submitted on the "Relation of atmospheric air to tuberculosis," to be written in English, French, German, Spanish, or Italian. Other awards of money and medals are also to be made for demonstrations of practical work done for the relief or prevention of tuberculosis, concerning which information may be had on application to Dr. CHARLES J. HATFIELD, 2008 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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#### TWO NOTABLE DIPLOMATIC FUNCTIONS.

While the BULLETIN does not ordinarily concern itself with social functions, two dinners, given by the Ambassador of Brazil and the Minister of the Argentine Republic in the United States, respectively, are worthy of notice, and hence detailed reference to them is made elsewhere in this issue. It is remarkable that the two largest and most notable official and semidiplomatic dinners given in Washington during the winter just passed have been those of the representatives of Latin-American nations. The first of these was the dinner given on Tuesday, March 10, by Ambassador NABUCO, in honor of the Supreme Court of the United States; and the second, that of Minister PORTELA, given on Tuesday, March 17, in recognition of the selection recently made of Buenos Aires as the meeting place of the next Pan-American Conference.

---

#### RETURN OF MR. CHARLES M. PEPPER.

In a short time Mr. CHARLES M. PEPPER, Special Representative of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who has been traveling extensively through Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, will return to the United States. The reports prepared by him on Colombia and Ecuador are valuable contributions to the knowledge of conditions and progress on the west coast of the South American continent, and those to follow in regard to Peru and Bolivia are eagerly awaited. There are few men more familiar with Latin America than Mr. PEPPER, and he is doing a work which will be of great help in developing commerce and trade between the United States and her sister nations.

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#### TRAVEL GUIDE TO LATIN AMERICA.

The public would be astonished if the files of the correspondence of the International Bureau of the American Republics were opened to exam-



ination to note the hundreds of letters annually received requesting information as to travel routes to, from, and through Latin American countries. Some of the letters are from tourists purposing to visit these sections; others are animated by commercial interests and a desire to extend sales into markets long ago discovered by alert manufacturers of Europe; while others still have already begun to reap advantage from the expanding character of American trade, and while their goods have begun to sell in some parts of Latin America, the merchants are in ignorance as to the exact location of their customers and the routes by which freight may most easily be transported.

To meet this need the May BULLETIN will publish an itinerary compiled from the files of the Columbus Memorial Library by a traveler of experience and practical knowledge. The information will be comprised in two tables; the first mentioning by name every seaport and country in Latin America, the steamship lines by which they are reached, the distance from port of departure, the cost of a passenger ticket, and the approximate time required for through travel; the second giving the official name of each steamship company, the main office address in the United States, the ports of departure and of direct call in Latin America, the flag under which sailings are made, the intervals between sailings and the character (whether passenger or freight, or both) of cargo carried.

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#### MESSAGES OF AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

In this issue of the MONTHLY BULLETIN are reproduced extracts from the messages of various Presidents of the Republics of Latin America, delivered since the opening of the year to the national assemblies of their respective governments. A striking characteristic of the words of the Executives of Salvador and Guatemala is the hearty indorsement given to the united efforts of the Central American governments and those of Mexico and the United States to maintain an established peace throughout the countries participating in the Conference of Washington. The same spirit of fraternity pervades the message of President WILLIMAN, who in February completed his first year as the head of the Uruguayan Republic. President DÍAZ, in opening the session of the Mexican Congress on April 1, made his usual résumé of conditions prevailing throughout the Republic during the preceding half year.

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#### BOLIVIAN TIN IN 1907.

The depression in the financial world in the latter part of 1907 had its effect upon the price of Bolivian tin in the foreign markets, with a consequent limiting of its production. In accordance with the sliding scale adopted with reference to the value of Straits tin, which is taken as a

standard, the output for 1907 had a total valuation of \$15,000,000, or \$3,000,000 less than in the preceding year, while the production was 1,865 tons less.

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#### BRAZIL'S ADVANCING TRADE VALUES.

The indicated gain of Brazil's foreign trade in 1907 over 1906 was \$54,000,000, the totals for the two years being \$494,000,000 and \$440,000,000, respectively. Both imports and exports figure in this increase, though by far the greater proportion is credited to the former. Noteworthy gains are cited for shipments of coffee and cacao, but the other great staple on the export list—rubber—showed a decline.

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#### DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION IN CHILE.

The progressive spirit animating the Chilean Government under President Montt's initiative is showing itself not only in extensive railway contracts and local improvements, but a subsidized steamship service between Valparaiso and Panama has been authorized, for which the Government guaranty is \$100,000 annually. It is especially stipulated in the terms of the bill that the trip shall be made within eight days, thus establishing, via the Panama Isthmus, speedy traffic between the east and west coasts of the continent. The census returns of the country show an increased population in twelve years of over 500,000, and industrial establishments in increasing numbers call for an outlet for native products.

A trade increase for 1907 over the preceding year is reported of \$2,516,079, bringing the total up to \$182,802,896.

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#### COSTA RICAN REVENUES.

From customs, the receipts of the Costa Rican Government during the year 1907 show a steadily advancing ratio. In the nine months from April to December total receipts were \$300,000 in excess of those reported for the same period of 1906, a monthly average of \$210,000 being maintained, while in January, 1908, the month's receipts were nearly \$240,000.

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#### CUBAN TRADE VALUES.

Trade statistics issued through the Department of Finance of Cuba show a satisfactory condition as regards the commercial status of the Republic, the total values for the calendar year 1907 being estimated at \$208,529,972, as against \$201,933,135 in 1906. In both branches of



trade gains were made over the preceding year. The customs revenues of the year advanced \$1,000,000 over 1906. The share of the United States as detailed by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States shows a percentage of increase, as compared with 1903, of 123.55 for imports and 61.52 for exports.

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#### DOMINICAN TRADE IN 1907.

The report made by the Receiver-General of Dominican customs, Mr. W. E. PULLIAM, for the year 1907, shows that the total foreign commerce of the Republic attained the highest proportions ever recorded. An excess of \$12,500,000 is noted for both exports and imports, the former figuring for \$7,628,356 and the latter for \$4,948,961. As compared with 1906, the gain in exports was \$1,191,968 and in imports \$883,524. The import trade of the country was limited to urgent and actual needs, thus accounting for the small proportionate gain in this branch of commerce, but increased customs collections enabled a deposit of \$1,543,421.20 to be made with the National City Bank of New York for the purpose of liquidating the national indebtedness. A net balance to this account of \$1,135,974 results for the transactions of the year in reference. The new constitution as promulgated in February and going into effect on April 2, 1908, fixes the term of office of the President at six years and abolishes the office of Vice-President.

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#### PROGRESS OF THE GUAYAQUIL AND QUITO RAILWAY.

In connection with a new railroad contract authorized by the Government of Ecuador, it is gratifying to record the information forwarded to this Bureau by Mr. WILLIAMS C. FOX, United States Minister to that Republic, to the effect that by the 1st of June, the Guayaquil and Quito line will have reached the capital. The town of Tambillo was entered by the first passenger train on March 1, and the contractors have guaranteed a speedy completion of the road to Quito, as the most difficult sections have been finished.

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#### PRESIDENT DÁVILA'S ASSUMPTION OF OFFICE.

On March 1, 1908, Señor Don MIGUEL R. DÁVILA, who had exercised the functions of Provisional President of Honduras since the preceding April, formally assumed the office of Constitutional President of the Republic, and in this capacity delivered an official address to the National Assembly outlining his policies and purposes. Private advices from the country indicate a generally prosperous economic condition, though the trade values for the last fiscal year are somewhat below those reported for 1905-6, being \$4,343,926.65 as compared with \$5,389,353.

## MEXICAN RAILWAY MERGER AND FOREIGN TRADE.

With the signing of the acts of incorporation on March 28, 1908, the Mexican Railway Merger Company came into full legal existence with a capital of \$230,000,000 gold and securities representing \$615,000,000. The railway consolidation act of the Mexican Government of July 6, 1907, in which are stated the rights of shareholders in the corporation and the Government interest therein, is published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for August, 1907. The Government ownership of the shares of the corporation to the number of 1,150,023 out of a total of 2,300,000 insures practically a Government control of the operations of the company. The properties affected include the trunk lines, branches, and holdings of the Mexican Central Railway and the National Railroad of Mexico. The prosperity of the Republic is emphasized by the figures lately issued covering foreign trade from July to December, 1907, where it is shown that imports had increased over the corresponding period of 1906 by \$7,615,495 and exports by \$4,951,468, making a total trade advance of \$12,500,000 for the half year. On the basis of previously issued statistics, the commercial movement of the Republic for the calendar year 1907 is represented by \$213,440,000, of which \$93,950,000 is for imports and \$119,490,000 for exports.

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## NICARAGUAN CONCESSIONS.

With the purpose of developing the natural resources of the Republic, the Government of Nicaragua has recently granted a number of valuable concessions to foreign capitalists, a list of which is printed in this issue of the BULLETIN.

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## URUGUAY'S TRADE BALANCE.

In a general estimate of the foreign trade of Uruguay, made by President WILLIMAN in his address to the National Congress, the figures for 1907 are placed at \$69,576,143, representing an increase over the preceding year of \$1,719,204. It is noteworthy that this increase is credited entirely to the export list, the import values remaining practically stationary. On the basis of fiscal receipts for 1907 a treasury surplus of \$1,800,000 is anticipated by June 30, 1908.

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## VENEZUELAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The customs tariff of Venezuela as promulgated in January of the present year is published in this number of the BULLETIN, the English text having been made from the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of the Republic, with such changes as have been communicated to the Bureau since the date of issuance.

## EXTRACTS FROM ADDRESSES OF THE DIRECTOR AT CORNELL.

The Director has received so many requests for the exact wording of certain portions of his addresses delivered at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, on Friday, March 13, before the student body, and Saturday, March 14, before the Cosmopolitan Club, that they are reproduced herewith.

The selections from the first address are as follows:

\* \* \* \* \*

Without exaggeration or unwarranted enthusiasm, let me point out to you my confident belief that the next ten years is going to be a South American decade, that all the world will then be studying and admiring South America as it does possibly now Japan and the Orient, and that a material, economic, intellectual, and political advancement will be witnessed in South America which will rival what has been accomplished by the United States. Were it not for the lamentable ignorance which prevails all over the United States in regard to the peoples, institutions, resources, and nations of the Southern Hemisphere, this statement would not seem in the least surprising. Those of us who have traveled from Panama to Patagonia and from Brazil to Bolivia are keenly aware that this great onward movement has already begun and that South America has entered upon a new era of splendid activity and world-wide influence.

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I want to see the time soon come in the United States when not only every university and college, but every preparatory school, academy, high school, and even every grammar school shall take up the study of South American history and geography with the same care that they do that of Europe. I also look for the early coming of the day when Spanish and Portuguese shall be studied in our principal institutions of learning by as many students as take up French and German. May the time, moreover, not be far distant when the average American traveler who now seeks diversion and rest in a trip to Europe or the Orient may find it worth his while to journey to South America. If these hopes are realized, all talk of distrust between the United States and her sister Latin American Republics will disappear and the magnificent work inaugurated by the great Secretary of State of the United States, ELIOT ROOT, will have received its due reward. Pan-America will then be no idle descriptive term; it will rather represent a living truth that all America is united not only for its own good, but for that of the civilized world.

The selections from the second address are as follows:

It is indeed a great honor as well as pleasure to be the guest to-night of the Argentine students of Cornell University, which ranks among the foremost educational institutions of the Western Hemisphere. There is an additional and particular gratification that I bring to you a special and sincere message from that true friend of South America, the great Secretary of State of the United States, ELIOT ROOT. When I bade him good-bye on Thursday and told him I was to be with you to-night, he said:

"Give my hearty best wishes to the young men of Argentina at Cornell. Tell them that I shall never forget the unique reception which was accorded me in Buenos Aires Harbor by the Argentine graduates and students of colleges in the United States, who came out in a special steamer to greet me. The enthusiasm and warmth of their college cheers, including that of my own alma mater, Hamilton College, and the display of banners, are still fresh in my memory. That remarkable greeting made me feel that there was only geographical difference between the rising citizens of Argentina and the United States and that both will always work together for the lasting fraternity of North and South America."

This expression of Secretary Root moves me to impress upon you that the International Bureau of the American Republics, for whose reorganization and enlargement of scope he is largely responsible, is doing all in its power, under my administration as Director, to educate the North American people to a true appreciation of the vast material, economic, and political possibilities of South America, with the result that there is a most gratifying awakening of interest not only in your progressive nation and people, but in your sister Latin American Republics and peoples among all classes of the United States, including statesmen, college presidents, bankers, editors, manufacturers, travelers, students, and even everyday laborers. The correspondence of the Bureau regarding Latin America now averages 3,000 letters received and answered and nearly 15,000 pieces of printed matter sent out per month. During the past year over 2,000 inquiries from all parts of the world concerning Buenos Aires and Argentina have been carefully answered, while the Director himself, in over 100 addresses before chambers of commerce and colleges in all parts of the United States has endeavored to supplement the good work begun by Secretary Root.

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## PAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEES.

Pursuant to the call of the Secretary of State of the United States, ELIHU ROOT, the first meeting of the Pan-American Committee of the United States of America was held in the Diplomatic Reception Room of the State Department at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon of March 17. A majority of the committee were present, the full list of which includes:

ANDREW CARNEGIE, Esq., Delegate of the United States to First Pan-American Conference.

Hon. STEPHEN B. ELKINS, United States Senator from West Virginia.

Hon. JAMES B. MCCREARY, United States Senator from Kentucky.

Hon. CHARLES B. LANDIS, Member of Congress from Indiana.

Hon. JAMES L. SLAYDEN, Member of Congress from Texas.

Hon. ROBERT BACON, the Assistant Secretary of State.

Maj. Gen. ALFRED E. BATES, United States Army (retired).

Hon. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, Chairman of the United States Delegation to the Third Pan-American Conference.

Dr. BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, President of the University of California.

Dr. EDMUND J. JAMES, President of the University of Illinois.

Dr. L. S. ROWE, University of Pennsylvania.



Dr. PAUL S. REINSCH, University of Wisconsin.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS, esq., Executive Officer of the First Pan-American Conference.

Mr. JOHN BARRETT, the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

Secretary ROOT called the meeting to order and explained the reason for the creation of the committee and the scope of the work that will come before it. He read the resolution of the Third Pan-American Conference "Recommending the creation of special divisions in the departments of foreign affairs and determining their functions," as follows:

To recommend to the Governments represented the appointment of a committee responsible to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and composed, if possible, of persons that have heretofore served as Delegates to International American Conferences, to the end that:

I. The resolutions adopted by the International American Conferences shall be approved.

II. The International Bureau of American Republics shall be furnished with all information necessary for the preparation of its work; and that

III. The committee shall exercise such further functions as the respective Governments shall deem proper.

At the conclusion of Mr. ROOT's remarks the organization of the committee was perfected, as follows:

Honorary President, ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State of the United States.

Chairman, WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, Chairman of the United States Delegation to the Third Pan-American Conference.

Vice Chairman, ANDREW CARNEGIE, Delegate of United States to the First Pan-American Conference.

Secretary, JOHN BARRETT, the Director of the International Bureau of American Republics.

It was decided that an Executive Committee should be appointed by the Chair, consisting of four members, with the Chairman and Secretary of the General Committee as ex-officio members. The gentlemen appointed later by the Chairman were: Dr. L. S. ROWE, Chairman, Hon. CHARLES B. LANDIS, Maj. Gen. ALFRED E. BATES, WILLIAM E. CURTIS, Esq.

The Chairman of the Committee has already addressed a letter to the Secretary of State informing him of the organization of the committee and requesting to be put in touch with similar committees in the other American Republics, through communications addressed to the United States Ministers in the different Latin-American capitals, and it is hoped that in a short time each one of the 21 republics will have created similar committees to work in cooperation with that of the United States.

## COMMITTEE OF PERU.

The Minister of Peru in Washington has informed the International Bureau of the American Republics of the appointment by the Peruvian Government of the following personnel to serve on the Pan-American Committee in application of the Fourth Resolution of the Third Pan-American Conference of Rio de Janeiro: Mr. ALBERTO ELMORE, Delegate to the Second Pan-American Conference; Mr. EUGENIO LARRABURE, Delegate to the Third Pan-American Conference; Mr. VICTOR EGUIGUREN, ex-Minister of Peru in the United States; Mr. MANUEL ALVAREZ CALDERÓN, ex-Minister of Peru in the United States; Mr. ALEJANDRO GARLAND, Delegate to the St. Louis Exposition.

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## A PAN-AMERICAN SESSION OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The session of the American Academy of Political and Social Science held in Witherspoon Hall, Philadelphia, on March 20, 1908, may be characterized as practically a Pan-American session by reason of the presence of a representative body of the South American diplomatic corps and the special nature of the proceedings with the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics as presiding officer. It was made the occasion of the formal presentation to Dr. L. S. ROWE, of the University of Pennsylvania, of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the National La Plata University of the Argentine Republic, and also of the insignia of the Honorary Professorship of Law by the University of San Marcos in Lima, the oldest institution of the kind on the American continent.

Addresses were made by the Minister from the Argentine Republic, Señor Don EPIFANIO PORTELA; the Minister from Peru in the United States, Señor Don FELIPE PARDO; the Minister from Chile, Señor Don ANIBAL CRUZ; the Minister from Colombia, Señor Don ENRIQUE CORTES; the Minister from Bolivia, Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN; the Minister from Uruguay, Señor Don MELIAN LAFINUR, and by Dr. LEO S. ROWE, who made the main address of the evening, each being introduced in turn by Mr. JOHN BARRETT, Director of the International Bureau.

In introducing Doctor ROWE, Mr. BARRETT stated that in his opinion the next ten years would witness a wonderful progress toward a complete understanding and intimate acquaintance between the various countries of the New World. The era inaugurated by the visits of Secretary Root to South America and Mexico will result in the breaking down of the barriers of language and the differences in customs and traditions which, combined with poor transportation



facilities, limited intercourse, and a certain measure of distrust, have heretofore prevented the fullest development of mutual sympathy and accord.

Doctor ROWE, in forecasting the future greatness of Latin American countries characterized them as "real political powers with which the nations of the earth must reckon." Their moral and intellectual movements have kept pace with their commercial and industrial energies, and the speaker urged upon the United States the necessity of fomenting a greater community of educational interests if real fellowship be the object sought. He quoted the far-reaching and statesmanlike view that Germany has taken of the situation, being always ready to furnish South America with scientists for her universities, with teachers for her schools, and with specialists in administrative, technical, and sanitary problems, with consequent beneficial results upon public opinion.

The Argentine Minister, in outlining the relations between the United States and the Republics to the south, referred to the vital necessity of a full mutual appreciation of existent conditions, and deplored the popular misrepresentation or misunderstanding of ordinary customs and usages prevailing in widely separated communities, which, though inevitably different, were not therefore inevitably to be condemned.

The same note was struck in the remarks of the Minister from Peru, who assigned to men of learning the task of establishing a better understanding of existing elements in order to distinguish those which should be promoted from those which should be checked.

The ultimate identity of American interests was the theme of the Minister from Chile, who attributed to diversity of races, differences in climatic conditions, and a legitimate though hasty desire for the attainment of full national development, such obstacles as have previously been encountered in the progress toward complete international unity.

The Minister from Colombia bespoke the cooperation of the United States from a moral and spiritual rather than from a material standpoint in the linking together of the countries of America for their common welfare, and the Ministers from Uruguay and Bolivia joined with their colleagues in placing the foundations of continental progress upon a continental unity of social interests.

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## NOTABLE FUNCTION AT THE BRAZILIAN EMBASSY.

On March 9, the Brazilian Ambassador gave a dinner to the Supreme Court of the United States, which was so unique and notable in its character that the BULLETIN reproduces in part a descrip-

tion of the event which appeared in the Washington Post of Tuesday, March 10.

One of the most interesting dinners of the season was given at the Brazilian Embassy last evening, when the Ambassador and Mme. NABUCO entertained in honor of the Justices of the Supreme Court. Not only were the Justices now serving on the Supreme Bench honored, but each of the eminent jurists who has in turn presided over its proceedings since the institution of the court was remembered.

In gold letters on a green background the colors of Brazil, above the decorations of each of the eight tables at which the dinner was served, appeared the name of a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, beginning with the scholarly JOHN JAY and including in turn each of his successors RUTLEDGE, ELLSWORTH, MARSHALL, TANEY, CHASE, WAITE, and FULLER.

The ball room was converted into a veritable forest. The conventional boundaries of the apartment, ceiling and walls, were obliterated by branches of giant palms, among them several of the Brazilian variety, which arched the entire length of the room, forming, with pinebrush and wild smilax, a vista of great beauty. A rustic lattice covered with wild smilax outlined the doorway and framed the sylvan picture beyond. Here and there amid the palm grove were placed the circular tables, each with a centerpiece of flowers making attractive spots of color. \* \* \*

The guests of the evening were seated in groups of 10, the entire company numbering 80. At one table the host presided, and at another, Mme. NABUCO. The Secretary of State, the Chief Justice, the Ambassador of Italy, the Ambassador of France, the Ambassador of England, and the Ambassador of Japan occupied the places of honor at the other table.

There were no speeches, but the Secretary of State, at the suggestion of Ambassador NABUCO, offered a thought appropriate to the occasion, as follows:

"The guardianship of the constitutionality of the laws by the national judiciary was the greatest contribution of America to the science of politics. The maintenance of the prestige of the Supreme Court shows the growth of the judicial spirit over that of arbitrary force."

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## ARGENTINA HOST OF PAN-AMERICA.

On March 17 the Argentine Minister gave a Pan-American function of such size and importance that the BULLETIN reproduces below in part the description of it which appeared in the Washington Post of Wednesday, March 18, together with portions of the addresses that were made on this occasion. \* \* \*

One of the notable dinners of the season was given last evening by the Argentine Minister and Madame PORTELA, who entertained 120 guests in the ballroom at RAUSCHER'S. The dinner was given by direction of the Argentine Government in recognition of the selection recently made of that country as the meeting place of the next Pan-American Congress in 1910. The guests included the Secretary of State, the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, the Pan-American Committee recently appointed by Secretary Root to foster trade relations among the American countries, the Ministers from all the Latin-American countries, and Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE. The floral decorations were of unusual beauty. Gleaming among the flowers were the colors of the United States and of all the Latin-American countries in electric lights. At the head of the room, facing the guests as they entered, were large representations in electric lights of the flags of America and Argentina, and between them the coats of arms of the two countries.

During the course of the dinner the Argentine Minister made the following address:

Mr. Secretary of State, my distinguished colleagues: I have the honor of having been commissioned by my Government to offer you this banquet in order to thank you in its name and in that of the Argentine people for the great honor done my country in selecting the city of Buenos Aires and the year 1910, the centennial of Argentine independence, for the meeting of the Fourth Pan-American Conference. The Argentine Republic regards as especially fortunate the opportunity that by your friendly act you give her to present to all America congregated in her capital the evidences of her progress after a century of independent life and at the same time to prove that if, from causes belonging to the domain of history and sociology, her early days were turbulent and difficult, there was not in her march forward more retrogression than was necessitated by the curves of the road.

In the name of my Government, then, I offer you the hospitality of the Nation, who will do all in her power to enable the next International Congress to attain its worthy end—that of shaping, under the calm inspiration of right and justice, new stones for the already advanced structure of continental solidarity.

Mr. Secretary of State, we wish to have you preside in person over that Congress, but if this is impossible, we shall pray that your great spirit may guide its labors, which, according to your profound words, “tend more to the future than to the present;” so that “the right impulse” may continue, and that the finished work, like that of the preceding congresses, may “go on among” the millions of people in the American Continent long after the final adjournment, long after our lives, with incalculable benefit to all our beloved countries, and that at the end of its session we may all feel, in the significant words of Ambassador NABUCO, the illustrious President of the Third Conference, that “in their hearts the American Republics form already a great political unit in the world.”

Ladies and gentlemen: To the Honorable Secretary of State, to the chiefs of the nations so worthily represented on this occasion.

Let our first toast be to the Chief of the Nation in homage to the majesty of the office and at the same time a most heartfelt tribute on my part to the eminent citizen who fills it.

The nations of America have always admired the United States. When the ties that bound them to the court of Spain were severed, they looked to this country for political institutions with which to replace the old régime. The Argentine Republic modeled her Government after the incomparable pattern of that of her great sister and has ever since followed in her steps. The Federalist is the constitutional gospel of our universities. In the political debates of our Congress, American authorities in constitutional science are frequently cited. The names of your parliamentarians are familiar to ours. The decisions of your Supreme Federal Court often contribute to strengthen the jurisprudence of our highest court. Our President SARMIENTO transplanted to Argentina your methods of primary education, and in our schools the names of WASHINGTON, HAMILTON, FRANKLIN, JEFFERSON, LINCOLN, in short the names of all the illustrious men of this Republic, are revered as the highest representatives of civic virtue in modern democracy. Growing towns bear the names of some of them. So, we have always admired the United States; the extraordinary energies of its people and its many moral victories in uplifting humanity, and I believe that I can affirm that this sentiment is common to all America; but admiration does not necessarily imply affection. Strong nations command respect, but they do not always inspire love. To-day the American nations both admire and love the United States, and this transformation of admiration into love has been wrought by THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

To the President of the United States.

The Brazilian Ambassador in the United States, on being called on for a speech, referred to the fact that he and Señor Portela had begun their diplomatic career in Washington together, thirty years previously, and stated that among the many developments that had taken place in the meantime, there had been none that had caused Brazil greater satisfaction than the remarkable impetus given to Argentine affairs whereby that Republic had become one of the most prosperous and progressive among the world's nations. He expressed the conviction that in 1910 the Conference Hall at Buenos Aires will resound with the same expressions of confidence in the future of Pan America as was so notable in the Monroe Palace at Rio de Janeiro in 1906. For the Argentine Minister and his Government he wished all success in obtaining for the Buenos Aires Conference the highest record among Pan-American conventions.

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## OPENING OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY OF GUATEMALA.

An event of profound consequences to Guatemala and to the commercial interests that are concerned in the trade and development of that rich and progressive Republic is the completion, in January, 1908, of the railway which traverses that beautiful country and unites the ports of the Pacific with others on the Atlantic, the first to effect all-rail communication between the two oceans within the territory of Central America.

This event followed closely the signing of the treaties negotiated in Washington but a few months since, and is itself followed almost immediately by the announcement of the ratification of those treaties by the legislative powers of all the Central American States—happy omens to all Latin America of a long future of peace, harmony, and for an industrial revival and development, rivaling, as they will, past records, either in North or South America.

The line of railway from Puerto Barrios through San José, which throughout its whole extent has just been placed in commission is about 270 miles in length, of which something more than 200 miles in two sections has been operated for many years. The closing of the gap separating the Atlantic and Pacific sections, a work of very great magnitude, was taken up in 1904 by a syndicate in which Mr. MINOR C. KEITH, Sir WILLIAM VAN HORN, and Gen. T. H. HUBBARD were the principals, and at a cost of approximately \$4,500,000 the transcontinental route was completed.

An event so important in the life of the Republic as the completion of this railway line wholly within its territorial limits was not allowed to pass without appropriate inaugural ceremonies, to which end the enlightened Government of President MANUEL ESTRADA



CABRERA took necessary steps in due time for commemorating the occurrence by dignified and appropriate ceremonies. Delegations from every province in the Republic and all classes of the population took part with enthusiastic ardor.

As is well known, the initiation of the recent Peace Conference in Washington was due in large degree to the measures which were taken toward the close of last year, at the instance of President ROOSEVELT, by Mr. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State of the United States. His visit to the principal capitals of South America and Mexico had convinced this far-sighted statesman that through a better acquaintance and freer intercourse of representative men of the Central American States at the Central American Peace Conference would be the bases created and the foundations laid for a neighborly understanding and enduring harmony between the contracting Republics—sovereignties which in the past have too often attempted to enforce their demands upon each other through the intervention of armed forces and desolating war.

It is evident that the Government of Guatemala recognized the prime importance of these measures and the disinterestedness of the Government of the United States in the premises, whose only object was to create and establish a real sympathy and bond of union between these powers which were once united in a Central American Federation, and which it was the aim of these efforts to renew. What could be more fitting than that the oldest Republic in the three Americas, which had cooperated with Mexico to effect the assembling of the Peace Conference, should be invited to send a special representative to attend the ceremonies arranged to mark the accomplishment of the great peaceful conquest of human effort, the establishment of a first-class railway traversing the jungle, the plains, and the mountains of the ancient Kingdom of Guatemala, the modern Republic of that name?

A cordial invitation, through the usual channels of diplomatic communication, having been extended by the President of the Republic to the President of the United States, it was accepted in the same spirit, and a Special Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the person of Maj. Gen. GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. Army, retired, was dispatched to Guatemala.

He reached Puerto Barrios, the northern terminus of the new railway, on January 15, was met by a delegation comprising personal representatives of the President, of the Minister of Foreign Relations, of Fomento, and of War, and escorted to a special train in waiting.

Upon arrival at the capital on January 16 he was met by a large delegation, comprising the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of Fomento, of War, and the Alcalde of the city, a detachment of troops, music, etc. One of the handsomest residences in the city, with requisite servants, supplies, and carriages, was placed at the service of the

Special Envoy, whither he was escorted by the Minister of Foreign Relations, who extended the welcome in the name of the President of the Republic. Five aides-de-camp, detailed from the Army, reported to the Minister for personal service.

On the 17th the Envoy presented his credentials and was officially received. The reception, of the most formal and dignified character, was held in the principal salon of the National Palace, the highest Government officials, civil and military, in attendance.

The inaugural ceremonies extended from the 19th to the 29th of January, summarized as follows:

Official opening of the railway, the driving of the last spike, and dedication of a monument erected to commemorate the opening of the railway, the formal inauguration ceremonies taking place in the presence of a vast concourse of the inhabitants and comprising a review of a force of some 7,000 troops paraded under arms through the principal streets and avenues, a distance of 8 miles, the United States envoy riding with the President in the inspection of the troops; a parade of 3,000 Indians, who had been collected from the near-by provinces to take part in these festivities, and a torchlight procession of the same; a garden party, given by agricultural societies, at a near-by suburb; a review and exhibition drill of 2,000 troops and the cadets in the Military Academy; the laying of the corner stone of a monument to commemorate the services of the Army in the opening of the railway; a parade of 7,000 school children, a collation for them, and a presentation of a toy to each; horse races and exhibition drills; an excursion to Antigua, the ancient capital of Guatemala, 25 miles away, which in 1773 was destroyed by an earthquake; a banquet given by the President to the diplomatic representatives in Guatemala, 150 covers; an entertainment at dinner by the United States representative for the President and his Cabinet and prominent military officials and civilians.

There was an excursion under Government auspices to enable the Special Envoy to visit some of the principal cities, official escort and special trains and diligencies for side trips being provided by the Government. It covered the period from February 1 to 9. At Quezaltenango a beautiful banquet was provided by a prominent native resident.

On February 9 he took official leave of the President and in the evening attended a banquet provided by the municipality of the capital. On February 10 he took his departure.

The evidences of gratification manifested by the President of the Republic, the officials of his Government, and the people generally in receiving and entertaining a Special Representative from the United States bearing a message from President ROOSEVELT of congratulations and felicitations were in such good taste, so numerous,



and earnest that special mention has been made of a few of the principal incidents of the visit. The United States representative was given official precedence at all the functions and ceremonies. At every town, village, or hamlet visited in his stay or on excursions manifestations of special respect and honor were evident, the rich and the poor and the most humble joining in these manifestations. The principal civil and military officials in each Department, city, town, or village, with delegations of prominent residents, waited upon him on arrival, escorted and attended him on his departure. Every mark of attention that thoughtful courtesy and kindness could suggest was manifested.

The following are extracts supplied by the Department of State from the report of General DAVIS, the United States representative who visited Guatemala, as related above, in which he discusses some phases of the development of the country, its resources, means of transportation, etc.:

The railroad which has just been opened, known as the "Northern Railroad of Guatemala," extends from Puerto Barrios to the capital, a distance of 194 miles. It is of 36-inch gauge, 60-pound rails, and is well constructed with steel bridges and trestles throughout and has sufficient equipment of modern rolling stock for the business that at present exists.

The first work of construction on the road was begun in the year 1871, and during the next fifteen years the line was completed, after a fashion, to El Rancho, a distance of 134 miles. The maximum grade in this portion of the road, which applies only to a crossing of a small summit, is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, but this is to be reduced to 2 per cent.

About three years ago the work of completion of the railroad was taken up by an American company of which Mr. MINOR C. KEITH is president. Associated with him, and a large investor, is Sir WILLIAM VAN HORNE, who is well known in Cuba, the United States, and Canada as a prominent railroad man. Mr. KEITH is president of the railroad company and vice-president of the United Fruit Company, an American corporation which last year exported to the United States and Europe from Central and South America and Jamaica 40,000,000 bunches of bananas.

The portion of the road referred to above extending from Puerto Barrios to El Rancho was three years ago impassable by even the lightest trains. The track had never been ballasted; the railroad ties had almost entirely rotted away, and only the lightest kind of an engine and cars could pass over the track and this with the greatest difficulty. A large bridge across the Motagua River had been carried away. In fact the road was useless for any industrial purpose. The American company had transferred to it by concession by the Government the absolute ownership of the right of way, including switches, tracks, and all material. It undertook to build the road and to equip it with modern appliances so that the purposes of the Government in its construction could be realized. Besides the lands composing the right of way and terminals 165,000 acres near the northern terminus, adapted to the cultivation of bananas, was given as a subsidy. The Government has also guaranteed net earnings of 5 per cent on the investment in the road, to apply for a period of fifteen years from the date of its opening. The concession grants to the company the right to charge rates which are far above any that the management, in its own interest, will put into effect. It has very valuable terminal facilities, not only on the east coast but in the capital and at the way stations.

From Puerto Barrios inland for about 60 miles the country is but slightly elevated above the sea and is admirably adapted to banana culture as well as for cattle raising

and lumbering, the forests containing vast quantities of valuable woods which some time will be marketed. For the remaining distance, say 135 miles, the country is dry and sterile. The towns and villages situated along the line of the road are few and of very small populations. The principal of these towns is Zacapa, which has a population of about 5,000 souls. It is situated in the valley of the Motagua, a stream of very considerable proportions, the waters of which may at some time be distributed over the arid plains adjacent, the soil of which, as shown by limited irrigation, is extremely fertile. There are many thousands of acres of this land that can very readily be irrigated, all well adapted for the cultivation of bananas and sugar cane.

At Zacapa a tributary stream comes in from the eastward, the sources of which are quite near the Salvadoran frontier. A preliminary survey for a branch railroad projected to reach a large and fertile coffee-growing district in Salvador has been completed and a concession from the Governments of Guatemala and Salvador has, it is understood, been secured by the American Company of which Mr. KEITH is president. This gentleman was present in Guatemala during most of the time of my visit and told me that it was the intention of himself and associates to take up the construction of this branch to Santa Ana, in Salvador, at an early date and carry it to completion. The physical conditions to be surmounted on the line are represented to be of much smaller proportions than those overcome on the main line to the capital.

As respects the business which this railroad system will serve, it is important to observe the following: Guatemala produces annually an average of 600,000 or 700,000 bags of coffee of 100 pounds each. This is grown principally on the Pacific slope of the Sierra Madre Mountains. Previously it has been exported from the Pacific ports of the Republic—San José, Champerico, and Ocós. The railroad company is confident that a considerable proportion of this coffee, the principal export of the Republic, will be sent to market via Puerto Barrios, for the distance from that point to the coffee markets in the United States and Europe is but about one-fourth the distance over which the coffee has previously been conveyed via the Straits of Magellan, and the time that will hereafter be consumed in its delivery at ports of destination will not be more than one-fourth of that required to forward those cargoes around the southern extremity of South America.

The coffee district of the west coast, previously referred to, is now traversed by the Central and Occidental railways, the former connecting Guatemala with the seaport of San José, with a branch of the same road extending west some 60 miles in the coffee district throughout. The seaport of the Occidental Railway is Champerico, and these two lines of transportation connect at Mazatenango, and they constitute a link in what will ultimately become the Intercontinental or Pan-American Railway, extending from Mexico to the Isthmus of Panama and beyond. The present year's crop in Guatemala is much less than an average one, and a considerable portion of this has already been shipped to a foreign market; but notwithstanding this the Northern Railway has secured 50,000 sacks of this crop and is forwarding it via Puerto Barrios. When the branch railway from Zacapa to Santa Ana in Salvador shall have been completed, it is the expectation of the owners of the Northern system that a large part of the entire crop of this Republic will be forwarded over the railway lines to market via Puerto Barrios. The capital invested in the railways of the south coast of the Republic named above and the management of those railways are also American, and so far as I could judge there seems to be a community of interests in the three roads which, it is believed by some, must finally be welded into one system and allied in a business sense with the connecting roads in Mexico.

The railway connecting with the trunk lines in Mexico is already almost completed to the Guatemalan frontier and within six months will be finished to that point, which is separated from the nearest point on the Occidental Railway by a distance of about 35 miles. The president of the Occidental Railway, Mr. ADOLFO MAYER, told me he was ready at any time the Government should approve to con-

struct this connecting link, the completion of which would put the city of Guatemala in rail communication with the railway systems of Mexico and the United States. It would seem well nigh certain that within a limited period the Salvadoran capital and the Republic of that name may be reached by rail from the United States.

On the lower 60 miles of the Northern Railway, in the region adapted for the cultivation of bananas, some 8,000 acres are now planted—an area which will be extended as rapidly as the demands may require—and the traffic which will be built up by this cultivation and the transportation of valuable woods in the adjacent forests will be a source of large revenue for the railway company.

The growth of the banana business of the world, and especially the consumption of this fruit in the United States, has been phenomenal. The United Fruit Company, an American corporation, is now operating over 100 steamers in the business. As above stated, the bananas marketed last year by this company reached an aggregate of 40,000,000 bunches and by other interests some 12,000,000 or 15,000,000 bunches more, and the growth of this trade during the last ten years has been a very rapidly advancing one. Within the last two or three years a large banana business has been created between the Caribbean ports and Europe, and the success that has attended these initiatory efforts at the development of a European trade has been so encouraging as to justify the expectation of those engaged in the tropical fruit business that a development of the banana business for Europe equal to or greater than that which has been effected in the United States seems to be warranted. If this confident expectation should be fulfilled, instead of 100 steamers engaged in the Caribbean banana business, in ten years there should be 300 or 400 steamers, and all the lands adapted to the cultivation of this fruit on the shores of the Caribbean Sea east to the Orinoco will be brought into use.

Beyond a few rather unimportant mineral developments in Guatemala there are none in this Republic as going concerns; but it is well known that extensive deposits of gold, silver, copper, and lead ores, at present without transportation facilities, exist in the mountains stretching along the Honduran and Salvadorean frontiers. The railroad projectors are confident that many large mineral developments will be brought about by the existence of the facilities which are almost at hand.

## WORLD'S COCOA CROP.

“Gordian,” the German cocoa trade journal, states that the cocoa crop of 1906 amounted to 149,020,695 kilograms (kilogram = 2½ pounds), though the world's consumption that year amounted to 155,680,604 kilograms. The stocks on hand in the world at the beginning of 1907, amounting to 49,879,326 kilograms, were less than for a number of previous years. The details follow:

The following table shows the cocoa crops during the year 1906 and the two preceding years in the various producing countries of the world:

Country.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Brazil.....	23,160,028	21,090,088	25,135,307
San Thome.....	20,526,000	25,379,320	24,619,560
Ecuador.....	28,564,123	21,127,833	24,237,630
Santo Domingo.....	13,557,739	12,784,660	14,517,669
Trinidad.....	18,574,434	20,018,560	13,162,860
Venezuela.....	13,048,838	12,700,555	12,864,609
British Africa.....	5,772,597	5,620,240	9,738,964
Grenada.....	6,226,700	5,455,600	5,057,030
Ceylon.....	3,254,800	3,542,613	2,507,152
Jamaica.....	1,650,000	1,484,509	2,503,142
Cuba.....	2,735,592	1,792,944	2,475,692



Country.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Haiti.....	2,531,363	2,343,200	2,107,905
Java.....	1,140,109	1,491,795	1,622,247
Fernando Po.....	2,010,766	1,862,945	1,557,864
Surinam.....	854,034	1,611,851	1,480,568
German colonies.....	1,109,153	1,454,153	1,367,977
French colonies.....	1,215,000	1,179,401	1,262,090
St. Lucia.....	800,000	700,000	800,000
Dominica.....	485,366	596,700	600,000
Kongo Free State.....	231,382	194,638	402,429
Other countries.....	800,000	800,000	1,000,000
Total.....	148,248,024	143,231,605	149,020,695

The world's cocoa crop of 1904 was greater than that of any previous year, exceeding the crop of 1903 by about 15,000,000 kilos, this increase in 1904 having been due to the exceptionally large crops in Ecuador, Brazil, Trinidad, Santo Domingo, Venezuela, and the Gold Coast. There was a decrease of about 5,000,000 kilos in 1905, but the yield in 1906 was the largest on record. Ecuador and St. Thome have given way in first rank to Brazil. Inasmuch as Brazil is easily able to increase its present cocoa cultivation to a far greater extent, it is quite possible that it will now continue to hold the foremost place as a cocoa-producing country. The Dominican Republic is increasing its plantations, and is likely to become an important producing country. It and the Gold Coast of Africa are attracting the greatest attention among cocoa-yielding regions. Plant diseases caused the decrease in Ceylon, but it is expected that the 1907 statistics will show a recovery.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF BUENOS AIRES IN 1907.

Seventy-one new companies were floated during the year 1907 in the city of Buenos Aires, with an authorized capital of \$4,550,000 gold and \$47,770,000 paper. The subscribed capital at the time of registration of statutes was \$2,445,050 gold and \$13,575,245 paper.

The tramway companies of the city report receipts for the year of over \$22,500,000 (national currency). Of the electric system, there are 526 kilometers in operation and of animal traction, 18, making a total of over 338 miles.

### RATIFICATION OF THE RAILWAY CONVENTION WITH BOLIVIA.

On January 17, 1908, the Government of the Argentine Republic, represented by its Minister of Foreign Relations, and the Government of Bolivia by its Minister in Buenos Aires, exchanged ratifications of the railway convention celebrated with Bolivia on May 18, 1907, under the terms of which the Northern Central Railway is to be extended into Bolivian territory, and a railway is to be constructed from Potosi to Tupiza. The work of construction will now be pushed forward in conformity with the terms of this convention.

### BUDGETS FROM 1899 TO 1908.

According to statistics recently published by the Argentine Treasury Department, the budgets from 1899 to 1908, inclusive, were, in

national *pesos*, as follows: 1899, 161,315,064; 1900, 147,581,062; 1901, 153,335,201; 1902, 180,161,188; 1903, 168,373,594; 1904, 162,708,375; 1905, 205,458,816; 1906, 234,649,143; 1907, 228,914,885; and the proposed budget for 1908, 225,017,977.

#### LIVE STOCK MARKET IN 1907.

Shipments of live stock from the Argentine Republic in 1907 were represented by 7,315 steers, 44,887 wethers, 3,759 horses, 1,145 mules, 227 donkeys, 19 pigs, and 4 goats. Imports of pedigree cattle numbered 1,303; sheep, 4,260; horses, 730; pigs, 942.

### BOLIVIA.

#### TIN OUTPUT IN 1907.

The Minister of Bolivia in the United States, Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERON has furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics with the report of the Inspector-General of Bolivian customs dealing with the production and exploitation of tin in the Republic during the year 1907.

The total output for the year is given as 27,677,780.94 kilograms of barrilla with a standard of 60 per cent, which represents in pure tin 16,606,668.56 kilograms (about 36,534,664.23 pounds), with a total commercial value of 29,892,003.41 *bolivianos* (\$15,000,000).

The 1906 production was represented by 29,373,538.31 kilograms of tin in barrilla, with a commercial value of 35,248,245.68 *bolivianos* (\$18,000,000).

The customs receipts on the exports of this article amounted to 1,403,571.23 *bolivianos* (\$750,000) collected at the following ports of shipment:

	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Oruro.....	671,032.51
Uyuni.....	320,261.82
Tupiza.....	9,719.00
La Paz.....	70,479.39
Potosí.....	307,275.98
Colquehaca.....	24,802.53

The Department of Potosí increased its production by 4.08 per cent, and that of La Paz by 3½ per cent, while Cochebamba more than doubled its output as compared with the preceding year. On the other hand, the Department of Oruro diminished its production by 20.44 per cent, as an economic measure induced by the decline in the price of tin in the world's markets, in the latter half of the year.

In summing up the returns for the two years 1906 and 1907 it is found that in the latter period the production decreased by 1,695,757.37 kilograms (3,729,666 pounds); the commercial value by 5,356,242.27 *bolivianos* (nearly \$3,000,000), and the export duties by 160,237.69 *bolivianos* (\$80,000).

**OPENING OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.**

On February 1, 1908, the Stock Exchange, a company with a subscribed capital of 70,000 *bolivianos* (\$35,000) was inaugurated in La Paz, the authorized capital being 100,000 *bolivianos* (\$50,000). This institution is the first one of its character to be established in the Republic, and will engage not only in the usual stock transactions, but will also promote the formation of industrial companies, float such loans as the Republic or the municipalities may need, constitute arbitral tribunals to settle commercial questions, and perform such functions as may promote the development of commerce and industry in the country.

**BOLIVIAN REVENUES AT ARICA, CHILE, 1907.**

The customs agency of the Republic of Bolivia at Arica, Chile, collected during the year 1907 a total revenue of 154,570.15 *bolivianos* (\$77,285.07), which, compared with the revenues of 1906, amounting to 60,058.49 *bolivianos* (\$30,029.24), show an increase of 94,511.66 *bolivianos* (\$47,255.83) for 1907.

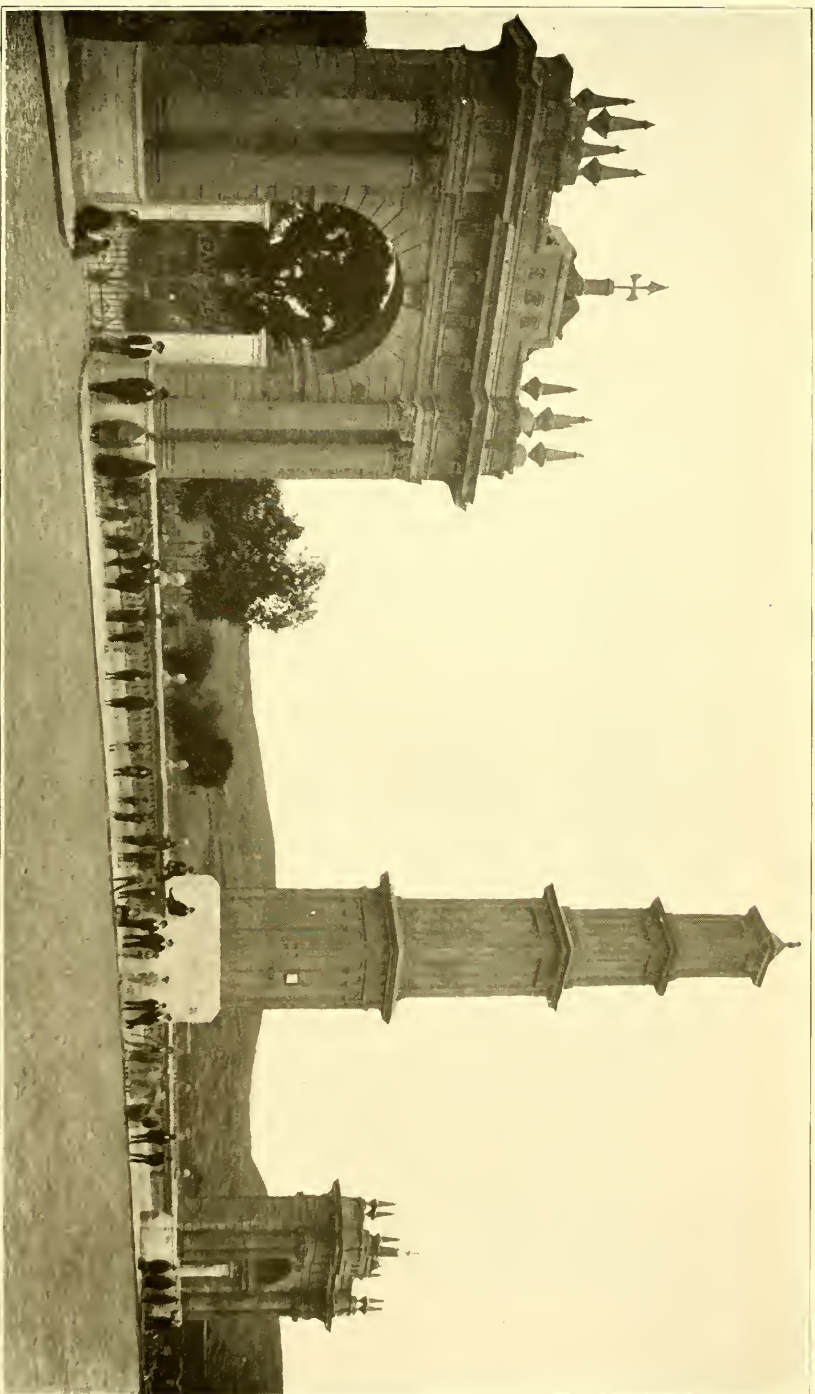
**RAILWAY PROGRESS IN THE REPUBLIC.**

The work of the South American Construction Company, operating for the Bolivian Railway Company, and charged with building the Bolivian railroad lines covered by the government contract with Messrs. SPEYER & Co. and the National City Bank of New York, is reported by its President, Mr. PHILLIP W. HENRY, to be advancing with gratifying rapidity.

He states that out of 127 miles between Viacha and Oruro 75 miles had been laid by the end of February, 1908; that train service between Viacha and Ayoayo, a distance of 36 miles, was inaugurated in October, 1907, and in December, 50 miles more between Viacho and Patacamayo. It is anticipated that by the first of July the entire line from Viacha to Oruro will be completed.

Delay has been experienced in the receipts of construction material, it having been found necessary, by reason of the congested condition of the Antofagasta line, to land the goods at Mollendo, whence transport was effected via the Southern Railway of Peru, Lake Titicaca and the Guaqui and La Paz Railway.

The total cost of the Oruro-Viacha section is estimated at \$4,000,000, or \$32,000 per mile, including rolling stock, shop equipments, terminal facilities, engineering and office expenses, and for the entire system \$27,000,000, originally agreed upon. It is anticipated, however, that this amount will prove insufficient for the extensive operations contemplated. As the Potosi section will, if laid in conformity with the original plans, partly parallel the Antofagasta-Oruro Railway, there is a probability that some traffic arrangement may be made for the operation of the Oruro-Myuni section of the Antofagasta line and thus obviate the construction of a parallel road.



ENTRANCE TO THE PARK IN SUCRE, THE OFFICIAL CAPITAL OF BOLIVIA AND SEAT OF THE FEDERAL COURTS; SITUATED 8,900 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.  
ENTRADA AL PARQUE DE SUCRE, LA CAPITAL OFICIAL DE BOLIVIA Y SEDE DE LOS TRIBUNALES FEDERALES; SITUADA Á UNA ELEVACIÓN DE 8,900 PIES  
SOBRE EL NIVEL DEL MAR.





ONE OF THE SEVEN CATARACTS FORMING THE GREAT FALLS OF GUAIRÁ IN THE ALTO PARANA RIVER, LOCATED IN BRAZIL  
NEAR THE PARAGUAY BORDER.

UNA DE LAS SIETE CASCADAS QUE FORMAN PARTE DE LAS CATARATAS DEL GUAIRÁ EN EL ALTO PARANÁ, SITUADAS EN EL  
BRASIL CERCA DE LA FRONTERA PARAGUAYA.

The Antofagasta line runs from the coast to Oruro, with a total extent of 575 miles, and so profitable has been its operation that the payment of the Government guaranty (5 per cent on \$3,750,000) has never been necessitated.

Mr. CHARLES M. PEPPER reports from La Paz that there is something more than a prospect of the building of the Arica-La Paz line in accordance with the treaty between Chile and Bolivia made in October, 1904, the contract having been taken over in November, 1907, by the Deutsches Bank of Berlin.

The 55-mile extension in southern Bolivia by the Argentine Government, from Quiaca to Tupiza, has been provided for and material shipped via Rosario for the purpose.

He also states that the methods of United States railroad building have been of the most satisfactory nature by reason of their substantial and adequate roadbeds, and that the Viacha-Oruro line will serve as the model for the whole system.

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## BRAZIL.

### FOREIGN TRADE IN 1907.

Figures of the foreign trade of Brazil during the year 1907, as published by the "Brazilian Review" for February 18, 1908, show total values aggregating 1,575,643:953\$, equal to about \$494,000,000, including specie imports. For 1906 trade values were reported as \$440,000,000, including specie, so that the indicated gain for the twelve months of 1907, as compared with the preceding year, was \$54,000,000.

In this total, imports figure for \$202,000,000, against over \$165,000,000 in 1906, and exports, for \$270,000,000, as compared with \$265,000,000 in the preceding twelve months. Specie and bank notes figure on the import list for \$22,000,000 in 1907 and \$14,000,000 in 1906.

The six leading articles of export were: Coffee, \$142,000,000; rubber, \$64,000,000; cacao, \$10,000,000; cotton, \$8,000,000; herva maté, \$8,000,000, and tobacco, \$6,000,000.

As compared with 1906, coffee exports show a gain of \$7,000,000; rubber, a decrease of \$6,000,000; cacao, a gain of \$3,500,000; cotton remained stationary; and herva maté declined by \$1,000,000.

### PROPAGANDA FOR SÃO PAULO COFFEE.

The President of the State of São Paulo has supplemented the action of the Federal Government of Brazil by creating an administrative board attached to the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works of São Paulo charged with a study of the coffee-consuming centers of the world and the consideration of such measures as may tend to either develop new markets or conquer existing ones.

Grants in aid of coffee propaganda will be made to private individuals or companies who will advertise and promote the use and

sale of coffee from the State, but it is stipulated that the rights of a similar propaganda on the part of the Federal Government shall be fully recognized and respected.

#### COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' TAX IN PARA.

Advices received from the United States Consul at Para, under date of February 11, 1908, report that the tax levied upon commercial travelers by the municipal council of the city has been reduced, to be effective up to and including December 31, 1908. The new tax, together with the percentage charged for hospitals, stamps, and other fees, amounts to \$117.74, and any evasion thereof is subject to a heavy fine as well as confiscation of samples:

#### EXPORTS OF CACAO IN 1907.

The exports of cacao from the ports of Para, Itacoatiara, and Manaus during the year 1907 were as follows:

	To Europe.	To New York.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Para.....	1,768,383	857,089
Itacoatiara.....	777,243	3,675
Manaos.....	93,402	2,490

The total amount exported was 3,501,682 kilograms.

#### PORT WORKS OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The President of Brazil approved on February 11, 1908, the plans and estimates for the port works of Rio Grande do Sul. These works are estimated to cost 25,500 *contos* (\$8,415,000).

#### PORT MOVEMENT OF BAHIA, 1907.

The number of vessels which entered the port of Bahia during the year 1907 was 1,064, while the departures are registered at 1,054.

The principal exports from Bahia during the year were as follows:

	Quantity.
Coffee.....bags..	204,205
Cacao.....do....	350,887
Cocoonut shells.....do....	8,373
Monazitic sands.....do....	28,471
Rubber.....kilograms..	1,471,736
Piassava.....do....	1,858,420
Tobacco.....	{bundles.. 4,816
	{barrels... 1,128
Leaf tobacco.....bales..	371,159
Lumber.....pieces..	8,832
Hides:	
Dry.....number..	132,944
Fresh.....do....	64,607
Carnauba wax.....kilograms..	88,912
Manganese.....tons..	16,192
Skins.....packages..	3,496
Sugar.....bags..	1,052

### IRRIGATION WORKS.

The Brazilian commission of engineers in charge of irrigation works is investigating different river beds in the regions affected by drought in the States of Ceara and Rio Grande do Norte, with a view to constructing reservoirs. The work of clearing the bed of the Maxaranguape has already been begun, and it is proposed also to construct dams at Carubas and Angicos.

The commission has recently submitted a plan to the Minister of Industry and Public Works for the construction of a dam at Santa Anna do Pão dos Ferros, State of Rio Grande do Norte, which is about 540 kilometers from Natal. The importance of the work is urged in view of the district being one which suffers most from drought. It would also serve the municipal districts of Pão dos Ferros, São Miguel, Luiz Gomes, and Martins. It is proposed to build the dam 10 meters high so that the reservoir would be able to withstand three successive years of drought. The river in which it is proposed to build the dam is 72 kilometers long and flows through a country well adapted to irrigation.

### RAILWAY NOTES.

It is reported that work on the Cacequy and Uruguayana Railway is progressing rapidly, and that the construction of the bridge over the Santa Maria River has already been begun. This bridge is 17.80 meters long and the first of its kind in South America. When this line is completed, it will be possible to make the trip from Rio Grande or Porto Alegre to Buenos Aires in less than four days, and to Montevideo in about five days.

Work on the Saycan and Sant 'Anna do Livramento Railway is reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

An agreement has been reached between the São Paulo and Sorocabana Railway companies, whereby the Sorocabana will build a line connecting Itaicy and Campinas. This will connect all the lines of 1 meter guage in the State of São Paulo. The agreement has settled all disputes between the two companies in the regions served by the rival lines. The Sorocabana expects to finish the new line within two years.

The second section of the Brazilian Northwestern Railway extending from Lauro Muller to Legru, a distance of 85 kilometers, has been opened to traffic. The Northwestern extends from Bauru to Cuyaba, and runs through a very rich section of country.

The Minister of Public Works has called for bids for the construction of a railway between São Luiz and Caxias, and a branch line from São Luiz to Itaquí, in the State of Maranhão.

A decree of January 30, 1908, authorizes the transfer to the Madeira Mamore Railway Company of the contract for the construction of the Madeira-Mamore Railway.



The Minister of Communications and Public Works has directed the Commission of Engineers to proceed with the survey for a line connecting Quixeramobim, a station on the Baturite Railway, and Cratheus, on the Sobral Railway.

It is reported that the '*Compagnie Auxiliaire des Chemins de Fers du Bresil*' intends to renew the rolling stock of its line between Rio Grande and Bage.

A governmental decree has been published approving the definite plans and estimates for the line connecting the Sul Espirito Santo and Santo Eduardo do Cachoeiro de Itapemirim railways. This section is 30 kilometers long.

Survey work has been begun on the line connecting Bello Horizonte with the Goyaz Railway.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Department of Industry has approved the project for the establishment of a colony on public lands situated on the Alto Braço do Norte, an affluent of the Tubarão River, in the State of Santa Catharina. These lands comprise about 60,000 hectares, and are admirably adapted for the cultivation of cereals.

The Department of Industry and Public Works has appointed a commission of Brazilian engineers to study and report the works necessary for the improvement of the port of Ceara.

The "*Jornal do Commercio*" of Juiz de Fora, contains a notice of the discovery of a large gold mine at Pitanguy, State of Minas Geraes. This mine is near the gold mines of Batatal.

A valuable bed of rock crystal has recently been discovered in the municipal district of Ipameri, State of Goyaz.

### CHILE.

#### BUDGET FOR 1908.

On February 11, 1908, the Executive of the Chilean Republic promulgated the law for the fiscal expenditures during the year 1908. The totals amount to 157,715,666.41 *pesos* paper, and 65,230,892.10 *pesos* gold, distributed as follows among the various departments of the Government:

Departments.	<i>Pesos</i> paper.	<i>Pesos</i> gold.
Interior.....	33,221,082.80	5,794,999.99
Foreign Relations.....	184,892.50	974,798.33
Worship.....	2,300,725.00	.....
Colonization.....	3,285,720.00	80,333.33
Justice.....	8,019,060.18	6,665.00
Public Instruction.....	21,487,715.64	140,333.32
Finance.....	14,332,236.97	18,656,145.96
War.....	20,952,477.03	1,682,020.00
Navy.....	11,620,796.70	9,324,269.03
Industry and Public Works.....	42,310,959.59	28,571,327.14
Total.....	157,715,666.41	65,230,892.10



The fiscal revenues for the year 1908 have been estimated at a total of 224,000,000 *pesos* paper.

#### STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN VALPARAISO AND PANAMA.

On January 13, 1908, President MONTT, of the Chilean Republic, submitted to the National Congress a bill in regard to the steamship communication between Valparaiso and Panama, the sole section of which is as follows:

**SOLE SECTION.** The President of the Republic is hereby authorized for one year to enter into a contract with a navigation company for the establishment of a steamship line between Valparaiso and Panama. The trip from one port to the other shall not exceed eight days. The duration of the contract shall be five years, and the Government shall pay the company an annual subsidy of £20,000.

The navigation service between Valparaiso and Panama is made at present within twenty days, more or less.

#### BANK STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1907.

"*La Revista Comercial*," of Valparaiso, Chile, publishes in its issue for February 22, 1908, the balance sheet of the banks of the Republic on December 31, 1907, covering the operations of the following institutions: Bank of Chile, Bank of Santiago, Bank of A. Edwards & Co., Bank of the Republic, Spanish Bank of Chile, German Transatlantic Bank, Bank of Chile and Germany, Bank of Talca, Bank of Concepcion, Bank of Curico, Bank of Melipilla, Bank of Ñuble, Credit Bank, Popular Bank, Bank of Arauco, Bank of Tacna, Italian Bank, Bank of the Commercial Union, National Bank, Mercantile Bank of Tacna, Bank of Constitucion, English-South American Bank, Commercial Bank of Curico, Bank of London and the River Plate. The most important of these banks is the Bank of Chile, the subscribed capital of which is 30,000,000 *pesos* (about \$10,000,000), with a cash on hand amounting to 39,664,405.68 *pesos* (about \$13,220,000).

Following is the résumé taken from the balance sheet in reference:

LIABILITIES.	Pesos.
Paid-up capital.....	124, 040, 525. 63
Reserve and guaranty funds.....	25, 765, 952. 50
Funds for savings, withdrawals, and dividends.....	3, 491, 322. 19
Funds for incidentals.....	1, 236, 468. 85
Dividends unpaid.....	278, 362. 76
Deposits.....	415, 205, 924. 06
Bonds and documents deposited.....	194, 795, 990. 55
Pending transactions.....	5, 191, 211. 94
Other accounts.....	34, 826, 836. 06
Profit and loss.....	6, 530, 668. 63
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>811, 363, 263. 17</b>

## ASSETS.

Pesos.

Cash on hand.....	88, 745, 808. 07
Bonds and securities.....	14, 823, 250. 82
Real estate and other property.....	10, 773, 369. 84
Agencies.....	17, 661, 641. 06
Bonds and documents in custody and in security.....	194, 795, 990. 55
Advances.....	478, 548, 846. 71
Other accounts.....	6, 014, 356. 12
Total.....	811, 363, 263. 17

**BOUNTY FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF FLAX.**

The bill authorizing the President of the Republic to pay bounties for the production and exportation of flax, the text of which was published in the BULLETIN for the month of January, 1908, has been approved by the National Congress of Chile, and promulgated by the Executive on the 10th of February, 1908.

**CENSUS RETURNS OF THE REPUBLIC.**

The Chilean Department of the Interior has received the report of the Census Commission, in which it is shown that as a result of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the Republic the population at the close of the year 1907 had increased by 526,864 over the preceding census of 1895, the figures for the two years being 3,239,009 and 2,712,145, respectively.

The two centers of population are the Departments of Santiago and Valparaiso, the former comprising 408,126 and the latter 188,455 inhabitants at the close of the year. For Santiago a gain of nearly 100,000 is reported, while Valparaiso shows an increase of over 50,000 in the twelve years' period.

**ANGLO-AMERICAN NITRATE INTERESTS.**

The acquisition of a large nitrate field in Chile by Anglo-American interests has been reported from that country, the syndicate governing the matter being composed of J. P. MORGAN & COMPANY, BARING BROTHERS, and the Anglo-South American Bank.

The amount paid for the property was \$12,500,000, and includes, besides the fields, the nitrate railway running from the port of Coloso to Aguas Blancas, the port itself, which is private property, and several nitrate factories.

While there are already large British investments in the nitrate fields of the country, the one just announced is the first important step on the part of United States capitalists to participate in the industry.

The total nitrate production of Chile in 1907 was 42,000,000 quintals of 100 pounds, and United States imports amounted to 373,988

tons, valued at \$13,118,214. The Granja property, which is the one covered by the purchase, produced in 1907 3,500,000 quintals, valued at about \$2.50 per quintal.

#### MINTAGE OF SUBSIDIARY COIN.

By law of the Chilean National Congress, promulgated on December 9, 1908, the President of the Republic has been authorized to order the coinage, to an amount not exceeding 10,000,000 *pesos*, of silver pieces of 40, 20, 10, and 5 *centavos*, all of which shall be four-tenths fine. Provision is also made for the coinage of nickel pieces, to an amount not exceeding 1,000,000 *pesos*, of 10 and 5 *centavos*.

The law in reference prohibits the exportation of subsidiary silver coins under penalty of seizure.

#### CUSTOMS REVENUES IN JANUARY, 1908.

The custom-houses of the Chilean Republic collected during the month of January, 1908, a total revenue of 9,269,159.11 *pesos* (\$3,089,719.70), which, compared with the revenue of the same month of 1907, amounting to 11,808,981.60 *pesos* (\$3,936,327.20), shows a decrease of 2,539,822.49 *pesos* (\$849,940.83).

#### COMMERCE WITH BRAZIL IN 1907.

According to the report of the Chilean Consul-General in Rio de Janeiro, the commerce between Chile and Brazil during the year 1907 was as follows: Exports from Chile to Brazil, 1,575,148 kilograms of merchandise, consisting of kidney beans, carob beans, lentils, potatoes, chick-peas, walnuts, small cocoanuts, and wines; as compared with 1906, there was a decrease of 280,477 kilograms. The imports into Chile, from Brazil, consisted of 1,016,040 kilograms of coffee, valued at £37,746.18.6, showing an increase over 1906 of £12,243.11.5.

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### COLOMBIA.

#### REDUCTION OF FISCAL EXPENDITURES FOR 1908.

At a session of the Council of Ministers, held on the 5th of March, 1908, the Government of the Republic of Colombia resolved to introduce important economies in the Government expenditures for 1908, as a result of which the amount originally appropriated has been reduced from \$16,244,384.20 to \$14,237,997.08, thus effecting a total saving of \$2,006,315.12.

**DUTIES ON MERCHANDISE IMPORTED BY PARCELS POST.**

On November 21, 1907, the Treasury Department of the Colombian Government made the following ruling concerning the payment of duties on articles imported by parcels post:

1. Precious stones, set in jewelry shall pay 10 per cent of their invoice value as import duties, plus a surcharge of 10 per cent in lieu of consular fees.

2. Articles of gold, or gilded silver, shall pay the duties specified in the tariff for class 16, plus a surcharge of 70 per cent, and 10 per cent of their invoice value in lieu of consular fees.

3. Other merchandise imported by post shall pay 6 per cent of their invoice value, and the specified tariff duties (including the 70 per cent surcharge), plus 25 per cent of their value in lieu of consular fees.

**CARTAGENA OIL REFINING COMPANY.**

Under the concession granted by the Federal Government to DIEGO MARTINEZ & COMPANY, the Cartagena Oil Company has been organized in the capital of Colombia with a nominal capital of \$150,000 gold, to refine petroleum on the Atlantic coast. During the next four months the new company will install in Cartagena a completely equipped refining plant for the exploitation of this industry.

**INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF SALT.**

An Executive Decree of January 20, 1908, increases the price of salt coming from the Chita and Muneque mines and limits the output in such a manner as to supply only the neighboring towns and the northern part of the Colombian Republic. This measure will prevent the shipment of salt from the aforesaid mines to Tundama and Boyaca and will eliminate competition with the product of the Government salt mines at Zipaquira.

**BUREAU OF INFORMATION AT BURDEOS.**

A Bureau of Information for Colombian affairs, similar to the ones in operation in London, Paris, Barcelona, Hamburg, and New York, has been established at Burdeos, France.

**DECREASE OF THE DUTIES ON CORN.**

An Executive Decree of March 2, 1908, reduces the duties on corn imported through the Atlantic custom-houses of the Republic for use of the Departments of the Atlantic 10 per cent per month until the entire duty is removed. This reduction is made necessary on account of the ravages of locusts and the failure of the corn crop in that part of the country. The Government will give two months' notice before suspending the operation of this decree.



**THE PORT OF CARTAGENA IN 1907.**

United States Consul MANNING has informed the International Bureau of the American Republics that total shipments from the port of Cartagena, Colombia, during the year 1907 aggregated \$2,816,935.18 in value as compared with \$1,593,454.06 in the preceding year.

The leading items shipped were: Coffee, \$1,140,936.36; gold, \$1,060,572.88; hats, \$125,999; rubber, \$121,797; platinum, \$93,539.16; cedar and mahogany, \$72,750.93, and ipecac, \$53,420.35.

A marked increase is indicated in regard to coffee and gold exports, practically double the value being reported for 1907 as compared with 1906 in both items. In hats also the advance is made from \$16,300 in the previous year, while the other articles cited show noteworthy increases.

**PUBLIC HIGHWAYS AND THE CAUCA RAILWAY.**

An interesting report of the Inspector-General of the national highways of the Republic shows that in 1907 the Government of Colombia expended \$398,373.55 gold, in the construction, repair, and improvement of the public roads of the nation. In many instances the extension of wagon roads into new and practically undeveloped territory necessitated the bridging of important streams and the crossing of difficult and dangerous mountain passes.

In addition to the numerous wagon roads that have recently been improved and constructed in Colombia, the Cauca Railway, which has been many years under construction and in which several millions of dollars of Government funds have been invested, is nearing completion. The construction company now has at its disposal \$1,400,000 gold, plus 50 per cent of the gross receipts of the customs revenues of the Pacific coast of the Republic, with which to complete the building of the line, and it is expected that the Cauca Railway will be terminated as far as Papagayeros before the close of 1908, and that the entire railroad will be completed to Cali by July, 1910.

**CONTRACT FOR TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.**

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs of Colombia, with the consent and approval of the Executive Power, has extended, for a period of five years from January 1, 1908, the contract made on June 12, 1906, with FRANCISCO J. FERNANDEZ, for the construction, repair, and operation of the federal telegraph and telephone lines. Mr. FERNANDEZ agrees to keep the telegraph and telephone lines of the Republic now in use, and those that may hereafter be constructed, in good repair, and to furnish material and apparatus in accordance with the terms stipulated in the former contract. He further covenants to introduce into the principal offices of the Republic the



latest improved German types of the Hughes telegraph instruments, and to establish in Bogota a theoretical and practical school of instruction in the setting up and operation of the Hughes instruments, and of wireless telegraph installations and stations. The contractor promises to construct, in accordance with the agreement, such telegraph and telephone lines as the Government may desire, and to deliver, on the expiration of the contract, all telegraph and telephone lines in good condition, with the proper apparatus duly installed for three months' service, together with all the tools, utensils and materials necessary for their conservation. The contractor is exempt from the payment of federal taxes, and is given the franking privilege in the use of the mails. As a guaranty of the faithful compliance of the agreement, the contractor is required to give bond for \$20,000 gold.

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## COSTA RICA.

### CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, NINE MONTHS OF 1907.

The customs revenues of the Republic from April to December, 1907, inclusive, amounted to 3,815,223.71 *colones* (\$1,900,000), as compared with 3,214,234.24 *colones* (\$1,600,000) during the same period in 1906. The receipts by custom-houses for the nine months of 1907 referred to were as follows: Principal custom-house, 2,294,453.14 *colones*; custom-house at Limon, 1,128,263.95 *colones*, and the custom-house at Puntarenas, 392,506.62 *colones*. The revenues from the custom-houses of the Republic in January, 1908, aggregated 478,053.74 *colones*.

### NEW MINING COMPANY.

The Colburn Mines and Development Company, of Oakland, Cal., with an authorized capital of \$100,000, has established an office in San José, Costa Rica, for the purpose of engaging in the mining, smelting, and refining of ores and metals, and the purchase, development, and operation of mining properties in the Republic. The company is represented by Mr. ENRIQUE CLARE LOPEZ, of San Jose.

### CULTIVATION OF CACAO.

In a recent report to his Government Mr. JULIO ACOSTA, Consul of Costa Rica in Salvador, states that the most promising industry in Costa Rica at the present time, and whose only rival is the cultivation of bananas, is the raising of cacao. The demand for this valuable product is constantly increasing in the markets of the world, and the Atlantic coast of Costa Rica, especially the great extent of fertile lowlands in Sarapaquí and San Carlos, is particularly suited for the growing of cacao.

## CUBA.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1907.

The Department of Finance of the Republic of Cuba issued on February 10, 1908, through its division of general statistics, tables showing, by countries of origin and of destination, the foreign commerce of the nation during the fiscal year 1906-7 and of the calendar year 1907, as compared with previous periods of twelve months.

The exact value of merchandise imported and exported during the fiscal years 1905-6 and 1906-7 was as follows, exclusive of imports and exports of gold and silver:

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Fiscal year 1905-6.	Fiscal year 1906-7.	Fiscal year 1905-6.	Fiscal year 1906-7.
United States.....	\$48,830,629	\$48,192,672	\$88,981,407	\$98,141,012
Germany.....	6,593,215	6,433,969	4,309,794	3,130,757
Spain.....	10,647,860	8,286,973	768,686	413,305
France.....	5,564,301	5,781,602	1,580,047	1,002,329
United Kingdom.....	14,987,900	13,639,130	5,869,376	4,446,223
Other America.....	12,833,135	9,500,962	2,208,415	2,211,504
Other Europe.....	3,970,012	3,434,585	806,529	821,672
All other countries.....	968,540	1,398,996	675,061	598,135
Total.....	104,395,592	96,668,889	105,199,315	110,764,937

The imports and exports of gold and silver during the years indicated were as follows:

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Fiscal year 1905-6.	Fiscal year 1906-7.	Fiscal year 1905-6.	Fiscal year 1906-7.
United States.....	\$553,698	\$7,470	\$1,215,472	\$3,773,000
Spain.....	279,360	18,614	842,083	238,255
France.....	1,276,434	639,222	.....	36,654
Other countries.....	260	.....	9,343	.....
Total.....	2,109,752	665,306	2,066,898	4,047,909

In the following table are given the approximate values of merchandise imported and exported during the calendar year 1907, as compared with those of the previous year. The figures relating to the imports and exports of gold and silver are given in a separate table:

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Calendar year—		Calendar year—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
United States.....	\$47,602,345	\$51,309,288	\$88,175,451	\$90,774,645
Spain.....	9,017,099	9,478,615	676,623	484,876
Germany.....	6,403,793	7,592,326	3,671,198	3,218,794
France.....	5,572,799	6,044,705	1,513,129	1,361,974
United Kingdom.....	14,081,023	15,322,981	5,899,734	4,506,458
Other America.....	10,985,927	9,277,605	2,467,074	2,495,284
Other Europe.....	3,376,016	3,604,052	768,655	739,015
All other countries.....	979,597	1,831,363	742,672	487,991
Total.....	98,018,599	104,460,935	103,914,536	104,069,037

During the years under comparison, the imports and exports of gold and silver were as follows:

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Calendar year—		Calendar year—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
United States.....	\$6,800	\$137,765	\$4,464,112	\$9,779,240
Spain.....	250,030	20,387	485,779	157,882
France.....	1,264,232	599,121	36,654	2,480,644
American countries.....			8,586	1,915
Total.....	1,521,062	757,273	4,995,131	12,419,681

### TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES, 1903-1907.

Exports from the United States to Cuba have increased 123½ per cent since 1903, and imports from that island increased 61½ per cent during the same period. The total value of merchandise exported from the United States to Cuba in the calendar year 1907 was \$52,500,000, against \$23,000,000 in 1903, an annual average of \$25,000,000 in the five years ending with 1903. The imports from Cuba in 1907 were \$92,500,000, against \$57,225,000 in 1903 and an average of \$43,000,000 per annum in the five years ending with 1903.

This increase in imports occurs chiefly in sugar, tobacco, cigars, bananas, and copper. In the exports the increase occurs in a large variety of articles, but especially in manufactures of iron and steel, cars and carriages, cotton manufactures, boots and shoes, lumber, coal, coffee, meats, eggs, and breadstuffs of all sorts.

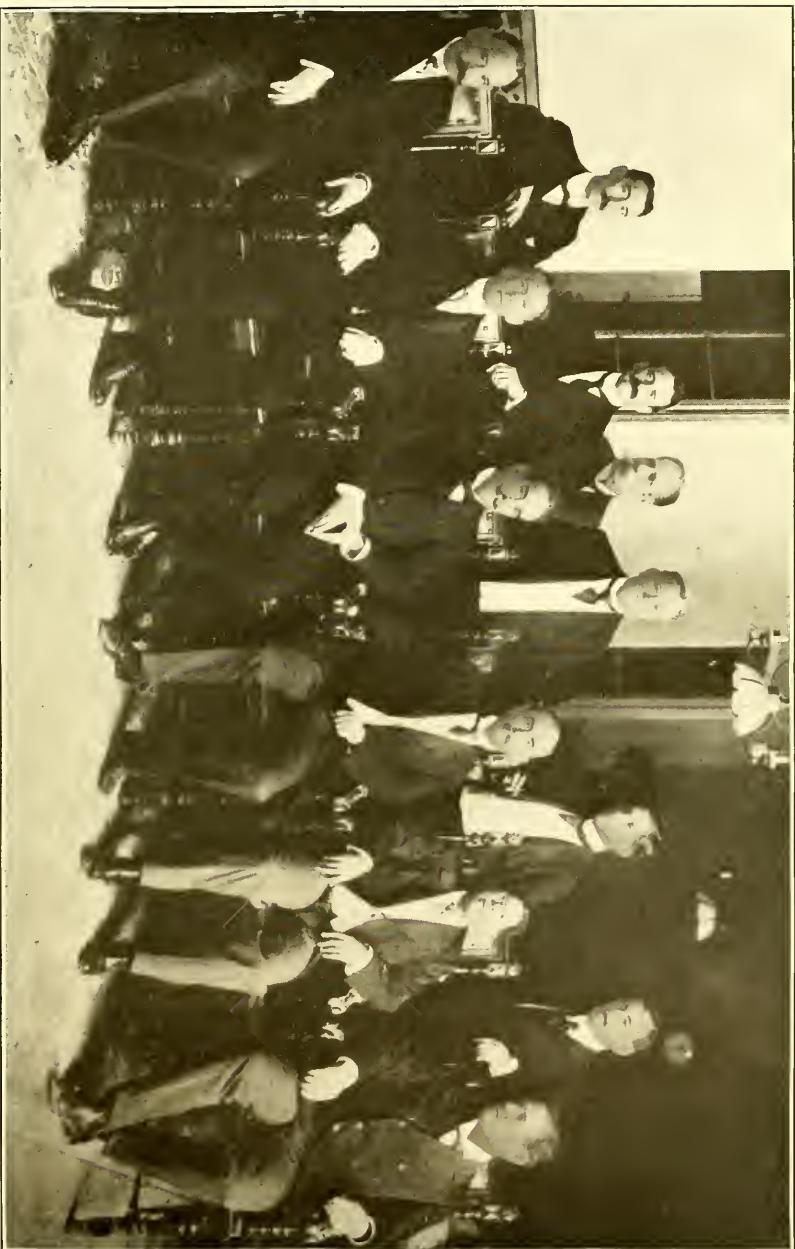
The following tables show the principal articles forming the trade of the United States with Cuba in the calendar years 1903 and 1907, respectively:

*Values of principal articles imported into and exported from the United States in the trade with Cuba for the calendar years 1903 and 1907, arranged in the order of magnitude in 1907.*

#### IMPORTS FROM CUBA.

Articles.	1903.	1907.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Sugar, not above No. 16 D. S. in color.....	37,593,266	67,197,688
Tobacco leaf, other than wrapper.....	10,157,975	12,137,601
Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots.....	2,977,924	4,017,229
Iron ore.....	1,501,480	2,522,710
Cabinet woods.....	(a)	1,123,504
Bananas.....	1,085,563	1,094,888
Molasses.....	1,108,289	609,433
Copper ore, matte, and regulus.....	(a)	421,083
All other articles.....	\$03,794	3,305,131
Total imports.....	57,228,291	92,429,267
Per cent of increase.....		61.52

<sup>a</sup> Not separately stated in 1903.



ADVISORY COMMITTEE, WHICH IS THE LEGISLATIVE BODY OF CUBA.

Standing (from left to right), Dr. Erasmo Regüíferos, Maj. Blanton Winship, Dr. Miguel F. Viondi, Dr. Rafael Montoro, Dr. Felipe González Sarratín, Dr. Mario García Kohly. Seated (from left to right), Dr. Manuel M. Coronado, Judge Otto Schoenrich, Prof. F. Carrera y Juschitz, Col. E. H. Crowder, Señor Juan Gualberto Gómez, Dr. Alfredo Zayas.





THE LATE ARTHUR W. FERGUSSON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS; INTERPRETER FOR THE FIRST PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE AND FORMERLY CHIEF TRANSLATOR OF THE BUREAU.

EL DIFUNTO MR. ARTHUR W. FERGUSSON, SECRETARIO EJECUTIVO DE LAS ISLAS FILIPINAS; INTÉRPRETE DE LA PRIMERA CONFERENCIA PANAMERICANA, Y JEFE TRADUCTOR QUE FUÉ DE LA OFICINA.



*Values of principal articles imported into and exported from the United States in the trade with Cuba for the calendar years 1903 and 1907, etc.—Continued.*

## DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO CUBA.

Articles.	1903.	1907.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Wheat flour.....	2,068,083	3,526,549
Lard.....	1,408,673	3,051,646
Machinery, except locomotives.....	(a)	2,619,237
Boots and shoes.....	744,119	2,412,335
Iron and steel manufactures, other than specified.....	(a)	2,374,216
Boards, deals, planks, joists, etc.....	980,468	2,340,890
Coal, bituminous.....	1,277,471	2,212,211
Lard compounds.....	1,515,757	1,989,873
Coffee, green or raw.....	214,521	1,628,019
Corn.....	624,783	1,547,526
Vegetables.....	481,595	1,467,401
Pipes and fittings.....	(a)	1,111,663
Eggs.....	141,244	1,072,964
Cotton cloths.....	271,582	1,063,914
Milk.....	277,745	929,209
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes, except medicines.....	(a)	907,919
Cars, passenger and freight, and parts of.....	(a)	845,229
Rails for railways, of steel.....	(a)	814,151
Pork, salted or pickled.....	273,938	808,687
Fertilizers, other than crude phosphates.....	(a)	767,650
Furniture, of wood.....	334,848	737,928
Steam engines, locomotives.....	127,845	710,666
Paper and manufactures of.....	250,343	673,898
Wood, manufactures of, except boards and furniture.....	(a)	668,695
Hams.....	576,763	636,968
Wire.....	(a)	622,230
Mineral oil, refined.....	230,541	613,069
Cotton manufactures, except cloth.....	236,403	611,949
Builders' hardware, saws, and tools.....	366,325	611,350
Bacon.....	322,383	572,758
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes.....	216,258	563,717
Cars and carriages, except passenger and freight.....	(a)	550,073
Medicines, patent and proprietary.....	(a)	466,359
All other articles.....	9,432,004	10,320,172
Total domestic exports.....	22,373,692	51,851,121
Foreign exports.....	1,130,725	692,728
Total exports.....	23,504,417	52,543,849
Per cent of increase.....		123.55

<sup>a</sup> Not separately stated in 1903.

The share of Cuba's imports drawn from the United States and of her exports sent to the United States has slightly increased since 1903, the last year prior to the beginning of the present reciprocity treaty with that island. In 1903 the share of her imports drawn from the United States was 41.2 per cent, and in 1906, the last year for which Cuban figures are available, was 46.8 per cent. The share of her exports sent to the United States was 80.1 per cent in 1903, and in 1906, 84.6 per cent.

## CUSTOMS REVENUES.

The customs revenues of the Republic in 1905, 1906, and 1907 amounted, respectively, to \$25,258,005.44, \$25,090,084.05, and \$26,311,596.85, or a total of \$76,659,686.34 during the periods referred to.

## RATIFICATION OF THE PECUNIARY CLAIMS CONVENTION.

The Cuban Legation at Washington notified the International Bureau of the American Republics, under date of March 24, 1908, that

the Provisional Governor of Cuba in a decree of March 17, 1908, approved and ratified the Convention relative to the pecuniary claims signed by the Delegates of Cuba and other countries at Rio de Janeiro, on August 13, 1906.

#### **HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION AND PUBLIC WORKS.**

On February 14, 1908, the Provisional Governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the Acting Secretary of Public Works, issued a decree appropriating \$1,007,750, to be expended in the construction extension, completion, and repair of the highways, roads, and bridges of the Republic. The fund is at the disposal of the Department of Public Works and is payable out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

#### **LIVE STOCK CENSUS.**

According to figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Cuba, there were in the island on June 30, 1907, 2,584,877 head of cattle, 413,937 horses, 50,637 mules, and 2,810 donkeys.

#### **THE ADVISORY LAW COMMISSION AND ITS WORK.**

The MONTHLY BULLETIN is in receipt of an interesting statement forwarded by Dr. FRANCISCO CARRERA JUSTIZ, Ph. D., LL. D, member of the Advisory Committee of Cuba to the Provisional Government, in which the functions and personnel of the committee are set forth.

In his report presented to the Secretary of War of the United States the Provisional Governor pays the following tribute to the committee:

The Advisory Committee has given great care and attention to its work, and has shown its ability, zeal, foresight, and mastery of the subject. The time spent by the committee has been productive of good results. There are abundant reasons for believing that the laws that have been enacted by it will form an important and powerful factor in the permanent statutes of the Republic.

Upon the establishment of the American Provisional Government a commission empowered to draft such laws as were considered most urgent in the administration of Cuban affairs was appointed by Provisional Governor MAGOON on December 24, 1906, under the name of the "Advisory Law Commission," and consists of 9 Cubans (representing all political parties) and 3 Americans. The commission is constituted as follows:

Col. E. H. CROWDER, U. S. Army, President. Colonel CROWDER has for many years been one of the most prominent members of the Judge-Advocate-General's Department of the United States Army, and in addition to exceptional legal ability and training has had valuable experience as legal adviser of the Military Governor of the Philippine Islands, in which capacity he drafted numerous laws that have become part of the permanent legislation of those islands.

Mr. MANUEL M. CORONADO, a member of the Conservative Party, editor and owner of the principal Conservative newspaper, "La Discusion."

Prof. FRANCISCO CARRERA Y JUSTIZ, Independent, who practices law in Habana, is Professor of Municipal Law in the National University of Cuba, and author of several books on municipal institutions and sociology.

Mr. MARIO GARCÍA KOHLY, Conservative, practicing law in Habana, member of the Cuban House of Representatives.

Mr. FELIPE GONZALEZ SARRAÍN, Zayista Liberal, practicing law in Habana, member of the Cuban House of Representatives.

Mr. RAFAEL MONTORO, Conservative, Cuban Minister to England and Germany, formerly Deputy to the Spanish Cortes, Secretary of the Treasury of Cuba in the autonomist régime, long prominent in the political affairs of the country.

Mr. ERASMO REGÜEIFEROS BOUDET, Zayista Liberal, practicing law in Santiago de Cuba.

Judge OTTO SCHOENRICH, Secretary of the Provisional Governor, formerly assistant to the Commission to Revise and Compile the Laws of Porto Rico, judge in Porto Rico, and secretary to the American Special Commissioner to Investigate the Financial Affairs of Santo Domingo.

Mr. MIGUEL F. VIONDI, Miguelista Liberal, who has practiced law in Habana for many years.

Maj. BLANTON WINSHIP, Judge-Advocate, U. S. Army, who has seen service in the Philippines.

Mr. ALFREDO ZAYAS, candidate of the Zayista branch of the Liberal party for President of the Republic, who practices law in Habana and is a member of the Cuban Senate.

Mr. JUAN GUALBERTO GOMEZ, Secretary of the Commission, Zayista Liberal, associate editor of the principal Liberal newspaper, "La Lucha," and editor of the Zayista organ, "El Liberal," long prominent in newspaper work in Cuba, Spain, and France.

The Commission, on organizing, was charged with drafting five laws—an electoral law, a municipal law, a provincial law, a judiciary law, and a civil-service law. To these have since been added a law organizing the armed forces, a military code, a law organizing the National Executive Departments, a notarial law, and the revisions of portions of the mortgage law. Numerous minor decrees have also been reported by the Commission, and the lack of adequate legislation at present obliged the Commission to draft a municipal accounting law and a municipal tax law in connection with the organic municipal law.

The work of the Advisory Law Commission is thus a work of organization of practically every fundamental branch of the Cuban Government. The law of the Executive Departments, together with the

civil-service law, will reorganize the Executive power of the National Government; the provincial law will reorganize the provincial government; the organic municipal law and the laws of municipal accounting and municipal taxation will afford to the municipalities a government in harmony with the constitution; the electoral law is applicable to offices national, provincial and municipal; the judiciary law organizes the courts and provides for the independence of the judiciary; while the law of armed forces and military code organize the military establishment of the Republic. Of these laws the Commission during the month of January, 1908, reported the electoral law and municipal law, and during the month of February, 1908, the laws of municipal accounting and municipal taxation, the provincial law, and the judiciary law. Work on the other laws is progressing rapidly.

The work going on is as important and far-reaching as was the drafting of the Constitution itself, being indispensable in order to give the Constitution its proper effect, and the American provisional administration by thus organizing the machinery of government is not only doing the Cuban people an extraordinary service but is providing the Cuban Government to be inaugurated next year with an invaluable asset.

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## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

### FOREIGN COMMERCE, 1907.

Following is the annual summary of the commerce of the Dominican Republic for 1907, with comparative tables for the years 1905 and 1906, as submitted by Mr. W. E. PULLIAM, General Receiver of Dominican Customs to the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department of the United States on March 2, 1908.

In the annexed tables of statistics of Dominican commerce a comparison has been made of the volume of imports and exports for the three years last past during which the American receivership has operated (having been inaugurated April 1, 1905). The remarks and comments following are intended along lines of general conditions and changes in the trade movement during the entire period indicated with, of course, particular reference to the last year in question, 1907, for which the summary is principally compiled. Three complete years in which the Republic has enjoyed comparative peace and tranquillity offer a fair opportunity to judge business conditions as reflected by customs transactions. Improvement in industrial pursuits was manifest and possibilities for the future suggested.

It is therefore gratifying to record that the year 1907 showed a greater aggregate commerce for the country than any corresponding



period previous; crops increased, with resultant larger exports, most of which yielded greater returns than heretofore to those engaged in their marketing.

Appreciating the dryness of all statistics, and the desire of those who may be interested to get quickly at the facts, a departure has been attempted by giving prominence to the salient points, expressed in actual figures for imports and exports, as preliminary to the brief remarks that follow immediately underneath for each group schedule. By this method those concerned may learn at a glance the gist of the matter, and then decide whether it is worth while for them to delve further into the tabulated statements of the summary proper for detailed particulars of countries of origin, shipments to, values, weights, etc.

#### FOREIGN TRADE.

For 1907 the total foreign commerce of the Dominican Republic exceeded \$12,500,000, the greatest yet attained by the country. The export trade was for the period the maximum in its history and gives promise of future prosperity for the Dominican people, the declared export values being \$7,628,356, compared with \$6,896,098 in 1905 and \$6,536,378 in 1906.

Imported merchandise to the extent of \$4,948,961 was purchased abroad during the year, or \$2,212,133 more than in 1905 and \$883,524 over 1906. Hence, as will be noted, the wealth of the Republic was augmented by its increase of sales over purchases abroad to the extent of \$2,679,395.

Increased customs collections during the year enabled the receiver-ship for and in behalf of the Government to deposit with the National City Bank of New York, designated depository, the sum of \$1,543,421.20, credited to the trust fund for the purpose of liquidating the national indebtedness. The large amount indicated was transferred, except a small proportion, by medium of exchange, without the necessity of exporting actual currency for the purpose. Deducting the deposited \$1,543,421.20 from the credit trade balance of \$2,679,395 set forth above a net balance of \$1,135,974 results for the fiscal transactions of the year just closed.

To prevent misunderstanding, the statement is made at this point, qualifying the paragraph preceding, that the financial condition of the country has been far from satisfactory during 1907. A marked scarcity of circulating medium was evident, and the effect of crises in the money centers of Europe and America was felt in the island. Consequently, importations were limited to urgent demands and actual needs of the people.

The most noteworthy features of the Dominican foreign trade for the year 1907 were an increase of more than \$1,000,000 in value of



exports over 1906 and \$750,000 gain in imports for the same period. The increase in imports over 1905 expanded \$2,000,000, while 1907 exports revealed an increase over that year of approximately \$900,000, notwithstanding the fact that since 1905 the price of raw sugar, heretofore the leading article of export, has suffered a loss of over 37 per cent. The substantial increased volume of imports can not be attributed to any special cause, but rather to a general commercial awakening in all lines of trade. The total gain in export values was due to the remarkably advanced prices realized for cacao in European markets and to abnormally heavy shipments of leaf tobacco to Germany.

The United States, by reason of its geographical advantage, continued to receive over 50 per cent of the foreign orders required for local consumption, and although American sales of merchandise to the Dominican Republic in 1907, amounting to \$2,656,549, were but \$369,026 in excess of the preceding year, the difference or increase over the year 1905 ascended more than \$1,000,000. Notwithstanding the fact that the United States continued to be the largest buyer of Dominican products, the purchases from that country have perceptibly diminished since 1905, when it bought to the value of \$4,484,271, or \$1,145,073 more than during 1907. (Explanation: Decline in sugar.)

Germany's sales to and purchases from the Dominican Republic have progressed rapidly since 1905, both transactions having risen 100 per cent. As Germany now holds second place in relative importance, both regarding imports and exports, it should be reckoned with as a close competitor of the United States for the commerce of Santo Domingo. In 1905, 1906, and 1907 Germany sold cargo values of \$441,450, \$824,126, and \$953,963, respectively, while its purchases for the same years amounted to \$1,261,006, \$2,099,816, and \$2,759,624.

France stood third, or just ahead of England, in relation to Dominican trade. An analysis of the statistics indicates splendid additions to its trade in 1907, when exports were invoiced at \$1,078,308 as against \$562,416 for 1906 and \$953,065 for 1905. On the other hand, French imports were as follows: 1907, \$250,408; 1906, \$209,500; 1905, \$150,304. France has been consistently a larger purchaser of Dominican products than a supplier of necessities for Dominican consumption, while the opposite is true of the English trade.

Purchases from this country in 1907 for British consumption, consigned to the United Kingdom, were \$330,787, or about 400 per cent over 1905 and 700 per cent more than for 1906. England sold to the Republic considerably in excess of her purchases. For the past three years the figures were \$366,684, \$526,827, and \$761,787, respectively.

Only the four countries specifically named above, the world's leaders, enter in this trade to any magnitude, but it is interesting to note in passing that while Italy and Spain in 1907 gave orders only for small quantities of Dominican products, yet the shipments representing these are the first recorded, thus giving promise of an expanding field for the Dominican exporter in the future.

The condensed table immediately following shows the combined imports and exports of merchandise only for the past three years:

*Aggregate foreign trade.*

[Gold and silver currency excluded.<sup>a</sup>]

Countries.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Increase for 1907 over 1905.	Increase for 1907 over 1906.	Percent- age for 1907 only.
United States.....	\$6,085,856	\$6,029,313	\$5,975,387	<i>b</i> \$110,469	<i>b</i> \$53,926	47.51
United Kingdom.....	449,484	572,714	1,092,574	643,090	519,860	8.68
Germany.....	1,702,456	2,923,942	3,713,587	2,011,131	789,645	29.53
France.....	1,103,369	771,916	1,328,716	225,347	556,800	10.56
Spain.....	43,417	93,732	127,777	84,360	34,045	1.02
Italy.....	80,873	50,842	115,520	34,647	64,678	.92
Belgium.....	4,443	5,189	6,102	1,659	913	.06
Cuba.....	77,234	47,751	36,752	<i>b</i> 40,482	<i>b</i> 10,999	.29
Porto Rico.....	16,123	32,936	76,118	59,995	43,182	.60
Other countries.....	69,671	73,480	104,784	35,113	31,304	.83
Total.....	9,632,926	10,601,815	12,577,317	.....	.....	100.00

<sup>a</sup> See tabulated statements in summary proper. Figures not complete. Many transactions handled through the mails for security, convenience and economy, for which customs entries were not filed.

<sup>b</sup> Decrease.

## ANALYSIS.

### IMPORTS.

#### *Cotton manufactures.*

Value, 1907.....	\$1,218,679
Gain over 1906.....	82,321
Gain over 1905.....	665,905

The cotton trade was the most conspicuous feature among the Dominican imports, and in this item is found the greatest increase resulting from generally improved conditions. Cotton goods constitute the principal needs of the natives. The invoiced value of cotton manufactures imported during the past year exceeded one-fourth the combined totals of all classes of wares brought into the country during that period. A steady gain was shown, though actual values no doubt exceeded those indicated. Undervaluation of this line upon entry into the Republic is a common practice among importers, for while values do not affect the amount of customs duty collectible thereon, the Government stamped paper requirement for clearance through custom-houses is reduced in cost proportionately to a reduction in declared values. Increases over both preceding years were perceptible chiefly in muslins and drills. More than 90 per cent of the cotton-cloth commerce remained British and American, the United

Kingdom during 1907 taking the lead from the United States, whence formerly the greater proportion of these goods were imported.

*Manufactures of iron and steel.*

Value, 1907.....	\$537, 707
Gain over 1906.....	63, 507
Gain over 1905.....	133, 548

As in past years, the United States continued to receive about 70 per cent of the iron and steel trade, supplying merchandise of this class valued at \$381,081. Barbed wire, which is on the free list of the Dominican tariff, formed the most important branch in the traffic; the quantity imported this year exceeded 1906 shipments by 1,000,000 pounds.

*Rice.*

Value, 1907.....	\$472, 145
Gain over 1906.....	101, 477
Gain over 1905.....	270, 816

Quantity (pounds), 1907.....	20, 572, 976
Gain over 1906.....	1, 698, 860
Gain over 1905.....	10, 555, 964

The consumption of this foodstuff has more than doubled since 1905. Germany still shipped about 80 per cent of the cereal, though nearly all of it was grown in India and Cochin China. Through transshipment and warehousing at German ports that country appears a larger supplier of rice than its actual production and direct shipments warrant. The United States supplied but 1,694,393 pounds of the article mentioned, which perhaps suggests a field for trade development between the two Republics.

*Wheat flour.*

Value, 1907.....	\$325, 386
Gain over 1906.....	74, 905
Gain over 1905.....	115, 563

Quantity (barrels), 1907.....	66, 460
Gain over 1906.....	7, 818
Gain over 1905.....	25, 047

This trade was exclusively controlled by the United States; flour of high grade generally was shipped to Santo Domingo. When it is considered that this is a close second in importance to rice as a Dominican foodstuff, the steady gains in its importation, notwithstanding the almost prohibitive revenue with which the product is burdened, must be accepted as remarkable. Import duties alone per barrel reach \$5.14; wharf charges, stamped paper, and municipal dues aggregate 50 cents per barrel; freight from New York at present is 75 cents per barrel. Added to invoiced price of approximately \$4.50, and

including in the estimate insurance and cartage charges to the amount of 11 cents, the cost per barrel of flour laid down in Santo Domingo is \$11.

*Provisions.*

Value 1907.....	\$305, 581
Gain over 1906.....	89, 353
Gain over 1905.....	167, 386

Of meat and dairy products consumed during the period, the United States supplied about one-half at a cost of \$154,235. Germany secured more than one-third of the trade, valued at \$116,550. Porto Rico made its first bid for this business in 1906 and shipped during that year small lots of jerked beef. In 1907, however, the neighboring island furnished 299,070 pounds of dried beef, invoiced at \$19,781. Lard, hams, and salt pork representing \$95,000 were purchased from the United States. Cheese and butter from Germany were entered at \$112,000. Owing to shipping conditions and the purchase of such alimentary products in the Hamburg market, the German Empire is credited with much butter and cheese that were in reality of Dutch origin. Tinned meats are consumed in but insignificant quantities, the prohibitive duty thereon explaining the reason.

*Oils.*

Value 1907.....	\$268, 197
Gain over 1906.....	50, 738
Gain over 1905.....	112, 263

American illuminating, lubricating, and cotton-seed oils, invoiced at \$239,446, represented by far the greatest percentage received. Olive oils shipped from Spain reached a total of \$11,957, an increase of \$9,944 over 1905.

*Vegetable fibers, manufactures of.*

Value 1907.....	\$170, 316
Gain over 1906.....	21, 289
Gain over 1905.....	84, 595

The notable advance for these commodities was due principally to numerous importations of heavy sacks used as containers for sugar, cacao and coffee for export. Such bags to the number of 712,124, at an average invoiced price of \$17 per hundred, were entered in 1907. To the original cost must be added an import duty of \$0.026 per sack, placing the price of each bag at \$0.196 to exporters of the native products mentioned.

At present vegetable fibers are not gathered in the Republic, though "cabulla," a fibrous plant of the cactus species, grows wild and densely in many districts. The extracted fiber of this plant is used to good advantage in other countries for the manufacture of bags and bagging, and with increased production of Dominican



products seeking foreign markets, the foregoing statistics suggest a profitable field for local manufacture of containers.

*Preserved fish and fish products.*

Value 1907.....	\$162, 234
Gain over 1906.....	30, 757
Gain over 1905.....	48, 100

America controls this line of trade. Its sales of salted codfish and smoked herring alone during 1907 amounted to about \$147,000.

*Wood and manufactures of.*

Value 1907.....	\$159, 087
Gain over 1906.....	48, 162
Gain over 1905.....	62, 905

From United States was obtained the bulk of wood and its manufactures; that country furnished in 1907 values to the extent of \$141,731, divided as follows: Dressed pine, \$76,148; undressed pine, \$17,328; furniture, \$21,689; box shooks, \$10,974; empty barrels with other manufactured articles made up the balance. Germany supplied to Dominican match factories sticks already prepared for dipping into friction match compound, as well as retail boxes; the amount of these items during 1907 exceeded \$10,000.

*Leather and manufactures of.*

Value 1907.....	\$139, 133
Gain over 1906.....	20, 554
Gain over 1905.....	66, 169

Boots and shoes received from the United States alone were invoiced at \$83,324; leathers for shoe uppers at \$26,525. The values from all other countries were small in comparison. England furnished leather manufactures of various kinds to the extent of \$8,989; Germany, \$5,678; France, \$5,060, and Spain, \$2,209. An encouraging sign is found in the fact that recently a shoe factory equipped with modern machinery and appliances was established in the capital, Santo Domingo, which turns out very creditable wares. The country produces splendid hides, as cattle thrive on the nutritious and abundant natural pasturage of the island.

*Sugar and confectionery.*

Value 1907.....	\$80, 161
Gain over 1906.....	23, 203
Gain over 1905.....	53, 564

By act of the National Congress, December, 1904, a duty of one-half cent per pound was fixed on sugar or any article in the manufacture of which sugar forms the chief component. Prior to that legislation the duty on refined sugar was  $7\frac{3}{4}$  cents per pound, and on confectionery about  $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound. The effect of the reduction may readily be seen by a comparison of the figures stated above,



bearing in mind that some months necessarily elapsed after the passage of the law before increased importations in these lines were received. Of this trade the United States supplied about 70 per cent, mainly refined sugars, while Europe filled the remainder of the orders, principally for candies and sirups.

*Chemicals, drugs, and dyes.*

Value 1907 .....	\$79,260
Gain over 1906 .....	14,108
Gain over 1905 .....	21,010

So-called patent proprietary medicines formed a large percentage of such importations. Emulsions of cod-liver oil were imported in great quantities owing to duty free admission of the oil and preparations containing it.

*Malt liquors, beer in bottles.*

Value 1907 .....	\$72,426
Gain over 1906 .....	13,415
Gain over 1905 .....	33,274
Quantity (dozen bottles) 1907 .....	48,127
Gain over 1906 (dozen bottles) .....	8,028
Gain over 1905 (dozen bottles) .....	22,564

German beer predominates in the Republic. Of the quantity stated above, received from all countries in 1907, Germany shipped 38,652 dozen bottles, valued at \$59,415.

*Hats and caps of all kinds.*

Value, 1907 .....	\$64,381
Gain over 1906 .....	37,149
Decrease under 1905 .....	1,149

From the summary above it will be observed that the trade in hats and caps that suffered such a heavy loss in 1906 as compared with 1905 almost entirely recovered in 1907. Italy, that plays such a prominent part in the world's supply of these necessities, as before, commanded this trade with the Republic, furnishing goods in 1907 to the value of \$49,670, while France controlled but \$7,677 and the United States \$3,603.

*Vegetables.*

Value, 1907 .....	\$45,580
Decrease under 1906 .....	3,858
Gain over 1905 .....	16,231

Of the values for 1907, American products represented more than \$22,000, principally made up of beans, potatoes, and onions in their natural state. For these three varieties there exists a constant demand. The native farmer has given little time to their cultivation, dealers depending almost entirely upon the outside for stock. The soil and climate of the Republic are perfectly adapted for the propagation of edible vegetable life, and if proper seeds were used and

correct methods employed, Santo Domingo could be an exporter of such vegetables rather than a buyer in foreign markets.

Canned vegetables valued at but \$1,188 were imported during 1907. As previously reported, the prevailing duty on such comestibles precludes their profitable introduction, and thus these very essentials of diet are denied the people.

Among the several group heads outlined in the accompanying tables there will be found but three classes showing decreases in either value or quantity since 1906. These are of minor importance, such as glass and glassware, gums and resins, and canned vegetables.

#### EXPORTS.

Leading Dominican exports during 1907 were, in order of their declared values, cacao, sugar, tobacco, bananas, and coffee. The most favorable showings in foreign sales are found in increased returns for cacao and tobacco, the former staple having taken first place among exports, passing sugar of other years in this respect, while tobacco, though retaining third place in importance, shows an increased export movement of 60 per cent over 1906, and 175 per cent over 1905. Such development is very significant, as it points to possibilities in the culture and curing of tobacco, in which the Republic hereafter should play an important part, as it lies adjacent to Cuba and possesses the climatic advantages that have made that island justly famous for its tobacco. Of these 5 principal products sugar alone suffered a reduction in price, but the tonnage yield was satisfactory. Dominican sugar finds almost its entire market in the United States, in competition with similar products from Cuba and Porto Rico, both of which islands enjoy preferential tariff rates.

#### *Cacao, 1907.*

	Country to which exported.		
	Germany.	United States.	France.
Quantity (pounds).....	8,857,442	7,119,693	6,386,620
Value.....	\$1,185,096	\$936,057	\$865,249

Cacao exported in 1907 amounted to 22,384,082 pounds. Germany, the United States, and France purchased practically the entire crop, as will be seen from the figures given above. As in former years, Germany was the largest buyer, with the United States second in importance. Although cacao shipments were not so great in bulk as during 1905 and 1906, planters obtained a better return for their investments and labor, partly due to the quality of the bean, but largely to better markets. An extended drought diminished the total yield by 10,000,000 pounds (estimated). The partial failure of cacao crops in other countries naturally had its effect on the market values.

Average prices received for 1905 and 1906 were \$7.67 and \$7.07, respectively, against \$13.35 during 1907. These quotations are based on the quintal or hundred pounds. Prices continue upward with growing demand, encouraging industrious planters to increase their acreage. If the market remains fairly stable, newcomers should be attracted to Santo Domingo and engage in this remunerative culture.

Like other Dominican products its cacao lacks the best cultivation, and when this feature is thoroughly recognized and the remedy applied, the staple will take its due rank in the world's production of the bean. As pertinent to this important item, the following is quoted from a recent number of the London Chamber of Commerce "Official Bulletin," which reproduces from the "Gordian," a German publication devoted to cacao interests, to wit:

Santo Domingo deserves especial attention, as her cacao production will be an important factor of the world's output in the near future. Plantations there have increased during the past year. Considering that extensive areas suitable for cacao cultivation still exist in the Dominican Republic, it is safe to assume that her production of the bean will materially increase at no distant date.

*Sugar.*

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Quantity exported (tons).....	54,100	61,700	52,986
Value.....	\$2,099,679	\$2,392,406	\$3,292,470
Average price per ton.....	\$38.80	\$38.77	\$62.14

Least favorable of the four great exports produced in the Dominican Republic was the showing of the sugar industry for 1907. Primarily this may be attributed to the continued low price of \$39 per ton that has prevailed since 1906. Lessened output also contributed to the decrease. The excellent price, \$62.14 per ton, obtained in 1905 naturally swells total export values for that year, while the reduced yield for 1907 of 7,600 tons under consignments in 1906 likewise affected total returns. The United States purchased 45,336 tons in the past year; the United Kingdom 8,464 tons.

*Tobacco.*

	1907.	1906.	1905.	Increase over 1906.	Increase over 1905.
Quantity (pounds).....	21,802,982	14,965,799	11,510,762	6,837,183	10,292,220
Value.....	\$1,341,233	\$837,057	\$480,487	\$504,176	\$860,746
Average per 100 pounds.....	\$6.15	\$5.60	\$4.17		

Marked activity was a feature of tobacco exports for 1907. Production over 1905 increased almost 100 per cent, and above 1906 appreciably. As the production has grown, so have prices risen in proportion to those realized in 1905 and 1906. Germany, as in

the past, was the only important buyer of Dominican tobacco, having taken over 95 per cent of the quantity exported.

*Bananas.*

Quantity (bunches):

1907.....	640,000
1906.....	668,100
1905.....	514,033

Plantations in the vicinity of Puerto Plata, owned by the United Fruit Company, continued to produce about the same quantity of fruit in 1907 as during the year preceding, only a slight decrease being noticeable. All bananas exported were consigned to the United States at the uniform price of 50 cents per bunch.

*Coffee, 1907.*

Purchased by:

	Pounds.
France.....	1,243,206
Germany.....	950,747
United States.....	811,612

Coffee shipments collectively during the year amounted to 3,376,970 pounds, invoiced at \$252,390. France received more than one-third of the total, having increased her purchases of this excellent Dominican product by more than 100 per cent. Two new buyers, Italy and Spain, appeared during 1907 in the Dominican coffee market. To Italy 64,327 pounds were shipped, Spain taking 52,459 pounds. Approximately two-thirds of the coffee sent to Spain and Italy was shipped from the port of Barahona. It is authoritatively stated that during the past year the Vatican has become a regular consumer of Barahona coffee, upon request a special order having been forwarded by the Archbishop of Santo Domingo.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

While over 91 per cent of the export trade conducted by the Republic in 1907 is embraced in the items hereinbefore specifically enumerated, increased foreign sales are revealed for many of the minor products, as hides of goats and cattle, honey, dyewoods, lignum-vitæ, etc. In this miscellaneous commerce a gain of \$40,000 was developed over either 1905 or 1906.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.

*Importing vessels.*—Collectively, vessels of American and German registry continue to bring to the Republic about 86 per cent of all imports. During 1907 cargoes valued at \$2,804,605, or 54 per cent of all imports transported, were received in ships flying the flag of the former country; \$1,629,715, or 32 per cent, in German bottoms. French and Norwegian carriers do not enter this field to a great



extent, but have nevertheless each increased their business by about 100 per cent since 1906. Merchandise worth \$272,111 for 1906, and \$426,481 in 1907, have been brought in French ships, and Norwegian vessels entered with import cargoes valued at \$55,421 in 1906, against \$102,028 in 1907. All other freight was distributed among vessels of British, Cuban, Spanish, Dominican, and Dutch registries, as may be seen in detail by reference to accompanying tables.

*Exporting vessels.*—American and German vessels transported more than two-thirds of the 1907 exports, each nationality receiving an almost equal share of the carrying trade; that of the latter country showed a slight lead over American tonnage in 1906, but during 1907 this order was reversed, American vessels obtaining products to the amount of \$2,596,464; German, \$2,538,631. French and Norwegian ships carried about \$895,000 worth of cargo, while the remaining business was taken by British, Dutch, Dominican, and Cuban ships, carrying cargoes valued at \$600,959, \$44,430, \$33,722, and \$30,962 during the year in the order named.

*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1907, showing the values and principal countries of origin in comparison with those of the calendar years 1905 and 1906.*

Articles.	1905.		1906.		1907.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Agricultural implements:</b>						
United States.....		\$15,394		\$15,450		\$20,491
United Kingdom.....		2,427		4,068		4,685
Germany.....		19,230		24,519		21,238
France.....		321		60		47
Cuba.....				3		
Porto Rico.....		97		344		27
Other countries.....		1,362		327		
Total.....		38,831		44,771		46,488
<b>Animals:</b>						
Horses and mules—						
United States.....	52	7,529	3	800	2	470
Cuba.....	20	400				
Porto Rico.....	27	1,344	12	1,305	17	2,160
Total.....	99	9,273	15	2,105	19	2,630
<b>Cattle—</b>						
United States.....	2	365				
Porto Rico.....	134	4,075			35	960
Total.....	136	4,440			35	960
<b>All other—</b>						
United States.....		96		82		160
Germany.....		32				
Porto Rico.....				819		20
Total.....		128		901		180
<b>Books, maps, and other printed matter:</b>						
United States.....		2,563		5,664		3,789
United Kingdom.....		5		83		420
Germany.....		1,542		2,512		5,224
France.....		1,445		4,791		2,986
Spain.....		463		697		4,670
Italy.....		30		182		163
Cuba.....		388		1,013		2,526
Porto Rico.....				119		
Other countries.....				3,500		
Total.....		6,436		18,561		19,778

*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1907, showing the values and principal countries of origin in comparison with those of the calendar years 1905 and 1906—Continued.*

Articles.	1905.		1906.		1907.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Breadstuffs (barrels):</b>						
Wheat flour—						
United States.....	41,172	\$208,968	58,622	\$250,390	65,908	\$322,734
Germany.....				1		
Porto Rico.....	10	50			357	1,750
Other countries.....	231	805	20	90	195	902
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>41,413</b>	<b>209,823</b>	<b>58,642</b>	<b>250,481</b>	<b>66,460</b>	<b>325,386</b>
<b>All other—</b>						
United States.....		20,508		19,438		26,466
United Kingdom.....		70		103		217
Germany.....		74		153		217
France.....		433		946		1,729
Spain.....		305		157		141
Italy.....		820		710		1,067
Porto Rico.....		4		6		874
Other countries.....		12		58		242
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>22,226</b>		<b>21,571</b>		<b>30,953</b>
<b>Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:</b>						
United States.....		39,023		48,331		57,251
United Kingdom.....		4,460		5,982		2,243
Germany.....		2,939		3,218		4,877
France.....		10,856		7,063		12,959
Spain.....		85		266		487
Italy.....		375		84		118
Cuba.....		113				61
Porto Rico.....		74		168		9
Other countries.....		275		40		1,255
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>58,250</b>		<b>65,152</b>		<b>79,260</b>
<b>Coal (tons):</b>						
United States.....	4,280	12,803	5,743	21,701	8,495	32,032
United Kingdom.....	2,336	8,582	805	3,191	1,587	7,358
Porto Rico.....	2	20				
Other countries.....	425	2,485	50	375	150	1,320
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,043</b>	<b>23,890</b>	<b>6,598</b>	<b>25,267</b>	<b>10,232</b>	<b>40,710</b>
<b>Cotton, manufactures of:</b>						
United States.....		218,100		596,347		494,279
United Kingdom.....		190,074		339,811		506,737
Germany.....		69,450		97,109		90,630
France.....		36,347		46,281		54,542
Spain.....		20,102		31,752		58,698
Italy.....		14,591		13,482		12,405
Belgium.....		90				
Cuba.....				45		
Porto Rico.....		1,038		7,052		707
Other countries.....		2,982		4,479		681
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>552,774</b>		<b>1,136,358</b>		<b>1,218,679</b>
<b>Earthen, stone, and china ware:</b>						
United States.....		589		802		1,387
United Kingdom.....		1,915		2,185		3,970
Germany.....		13,144		19,838		26,633
France.....		1,001		611		1,973
Spain.....		14		26		3
Italy.....				52		83
Belgium.....		73				
Porto Rico.....				7		69
Other countries.....				12		30
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>16,736</b>		<b>23,533</b>		<b>34,148</b>
<b>Fibers, vegetable, manufactures of:</b>						
United States.....		29,770		60,310		56,812
United Kingdom.....		32,409		31,000		57,520
Germany.....		12,943		54,325		47,538
France.....		6,466		726		2,546
Spain.....		766		2,040		4,850
Italy.....		471		464		417
Porto Rico.....						15
Other countries.....		2,896		162		618
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>85,721</b>		<b>149,027</b>		<b>170,316</b>

*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1907, showing the values and principal countries of origin in comparison with those of the calendar years 1905 and 1906—Continued.*

Articles.	1905.		1906.		1907.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Fish, preserved, and fish products:</b>						
United States.....		\$109, 455		\$126, 299		\$155, 643
United Kingdom.....		10				9
Germany.....		933		2, 129		2, 864
France.....		1, 590		1, 072		622
Spain.....		1, 264		1, 712		2, 410
Italy.....		522		18		114
Porto Rico.....		140		92		135
Other countries.....		220		155		437
Total.....		114, 134		131, 477		162, 234
<b>Fruits and nuts:</b>						
United States.....		3, 240		5, 685		7, 066
United Kingdom.....		15		23		75
Germany.....		99		337		25
France.....		1, 464		1, 797		4, 077
Spain.....		1, 487		6, 582		6, 281
Italy.....		108		620		466
Cuba.....		105		240		
Porto Rico.....				6		
Other countries.....		49				
Total.....		6, 567		15, 290		17, 990
<b>Glass and glassware:</b>						
United States.....		5, 605		13, 473		13, 288
United Kingdom.....		209		105		680
Germany.....		3, 099		8, 399		8, 159
France.....		441		1, 022		679
Spain.....		3		515		25
Italy.....		176		166		100
Belgium.....		7				
Porto Rico.....		23		54		58
Cuba.....						54
Other countries.....				88		185
Total.....		9, 563		23, 822		23, 228
<b>Gold and silver currency:</b>						
United States.....		359, 435		215, 900		207, 160
<b>Grease and grease scraps for soap stock (pounds):</b>						
United States.....	972, 205	37, 856	695, 174	35, 213	650, 082	41, 075
United Kingdom.....					2, 644	45
Germany.....	22, 926	503				
France.....	357	8				
Spain.....	1, 130	150				
Porto Rico.....	238, 637	5, 005	150, 733	3, 207		
Total.....	1, 235, 255	43, 522	835, 907	38, 420	652, 726	41, 120
<b>Gums and resins:</b>						
United States.....		13, 583		17, 149		14, 585
United Kingdom.....		60		415		182
Germany.....		7		1, 319		1, 019
France.....		12		21		159
Spain.....				56		
Porto Rico.....						30
Total.....		13, 662		18, 960		15, 975
<b>Hats and caps:</b>						
United States.....		9, 070		2, 162		3, 603
United Kingdom.....		553		137		1, 050
Germany.....		2, 292		1, 199		1, 735
France.....		4, 626		7, 444		7, 677
Spain.....		144		212		498
Italy.....		47, 364		15, 767		49, 670
Porto Rico.....		652		311		145
Other countries.....		829				
Total.....		65, 530		27, 232		64, 381

*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1907, showing the values and principal countries of origin in comparison with those of the calendar years 1905 and 1906—Continued.*

Articles.	1905.		1906.		1907.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Iron and steel, manufactures of:</b>						
United States.....		\$287,381		\$283,561		\$381,081
United Kingdom.....		63,568		86,789		87,796
Germany.....		37,022		57,161		42,759
France.....		10,438		34,736		16,476
Spain.....		262		928		957
Italy.....		709		7		79
Belgium.....		3,752		3,834		3,763
Cuba.....		93		45		3,000
Porto Rico.....		581		7,067		1,502
Other countries.....		353		72		294
Total.....		404,159		474,200		537,707
<b>Jewelry, including watches and clocks:</b>						
United States.....		1,532		795		4,551
United Kingdom.....		111		15		38
Germany.....		846		1,883		2,112
France.....		3,588		5,553		7,981
Spain.....				10		10
Italy.....		1,141		7,193		10,596
Porto Rico.....		81				
Total.....		7,299		15,449		25,288
<b>Leather, and manufactures of:</b>						
United States.....		59,455		101,833		116,988
United Kingdom.....		3,860		4,034		8,989
Germany.....		3,188		6,015		5,678
France.....		4,988		4,243		5,060
Spain.....		1,312		2,210		2,209
Italy.....				175		50
Cuba.....						9
Porto Rico.....		89		69		149
Other countries.....		72				1
Total.....		72,964		118,579		139,133
<b>Malt liquors; beer in bottles (dozen bottles):</b>						
United States.....	4,175	5,240	9,252	11,006	6,863	9,174
United Kingdom.....	450	690	912	1,458	1,404	2,272
Germany.....	20,061	30,572	28,987	45,172	38,652	59,415
France.....	810	2,601	667	945	1,097	1,349
Spain.....	12	15				
Cuba.....					50	85
Other countries.....	55	34	281	430	61	131
Total.....	25,563	39,152	40,099	59,011	48,127	72,426
<b>Metals, and manufactures of (not elsewhere specified):</b>						
United States.....		7,939		13,745		14,796
United Kingdom.....		1,016		1,204		2,842
Germany.....		2,348		3,904		2,726
France.....		244		727		1,519
Spain.....		126		29		120
Italy.....		40		3		
Cuba.....		85				
Porto Rico.....		97				23
Other countries.....		81		3		
Totals.....		11,976		19,615		22,026
<b>Oils:</b>						
United States.....		147,309		202,378		239,446
United Kingdom.....		1,057		1,506		2,149
Germany.....		1,609		1,379		411
France.....		1,653		1,854		2,315
Spain.....		2,013		7,738		11,957
Italy.....		465		819		2,287
Belgium.....		22				
Cuba.....						294
Porto Rico.....		19		1,302		2,540
Other countries.....		1,787		483		6,798
Total.....		155,934		217,459		268,197



*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1907, showing the values and principal countries of origin in comparison with those of the calendar years 1905 and 1906—Continued.*

Articles.	1905.		1906.		1907.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Paints, pigments and colors:</b>						
United States.....		\$9,117		\$9,182		\$10,805
United Kingdom.....		2,577		3,431		5,785
Germany.....		2,507		4,174		3,728
France.....		41		126		28
Spain.....		82				126
Other countries.....		41				66
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>14,365</b>		<b>16,913</b>		<b>20,538</b>
<b>Paper, and manufactures of:</b>						
United States.....		13,170		13,165		14,654
United Kingdom.....		299		53		449
Germany.....		7,945		18,670		17,461
France.....		3,053		1,007		2,189
Spain.....		2,837		2,145		2,511
Italy.....		760		982		1,272
Belgium.....						545
Cuba.....		182				1,473
Porto Rico.....				9		275
Other countries.....		3		176		354
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>28,249</b>		<b>36,207</b>		<b>41,183</b>
<b>Perfumery and cosmetics:</b>						
United States.....		3,078		1,560		2,430
United Kingdom.....		200		6		49
Germany.....		1,082		671		1,025
France.....		10,822		8,495		16,419
Spain.....		130		112		100
Italy.....		221		105		290
Porto Rico.....		19		185		
Other countries.....						32
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>15,552</b>		<b>11,134</b>		<b>20,345</b>
<b>Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:</b>						
United States.....		72,834		109,208		154,235
United Kingdom.....		1,216		539		1,770
Germany.....		56,101		89,245		116,550
France.....		4,870		9,108		8,170
Spain.....		526		610		456
Italy.....		653		931		1,101
Cuba.....		1,241		969		
Porto Rico.....		648		5,200		20,460
Other countries.....		106		358		2,839
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>138,195</b>		<b>216,228</b>		<b>305,581</b>
<b>Rice (pounds):</b>						
United States.....	1,532,319	31,613	1,533,985	32,527	1,694,393	41,947
United Kingdom.....	2,203,707	35,334	1,310,836	23,000	1,921,282	41,304
Germany.....	5,913,424	127,704	15,390,595	302,616	16,602,768	380,564
France.....	271,517	4,868	462,801	8,249	127,644	2,549
Spain.....	4,032	124	10,149	395	11,869	484
Italy.....	1,100	29			1,512	56
Belgium.....					66,089	1,600
Porto Rico.....					14,700	588
Other countries.....	90,913	1,657	165,750	3,881	132,719	3,053
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10,017,012</b>	<b>201,329</b>	<b>18,874,116</b>	<b>370,668</b>	<b>20,572,976</b>	<b>472,145</b>
<b>Rubber, manufactures of:</b>						
United States.....		4,286		5,130		6,264
United Kingdom.....		822		219		290
Germany.....		1,300		764		484
France.....		466		251		284
Spain.....		12				20
Other countries.....						15
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>6,886</b>		<b>6,364</b>		<b>7,357</b>

## 792 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1907, showing the values and principal countries of origin in comparison with those of the calendar years 1905 and 1906—Continued.*

Articles.	1905.		1906.		1907.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Soap (pounds):						
United States.....	707,286	\$22,382	741,757	\$25,872	1,415,543	\$46,566
United Kingdom.....	652	27	60	2	2,369	61
Germany.....	82	16	228	9	43	9
France.....	801	116	1,822	119	1,425	412
Spain.....					400	15
Italy.....			430	17	108	4
Cuba.....	308	64				
Porto Rico.....	200	8	30	13		
Other countries.....	9,280	309	10,640	336	26,850	1,094
Total.....	718,609	22,922	754,967	26,368	1,446,738	48,161
Sugar and confectionery:						
United States.....		22,265		48,614		69,744
United Kingdom.....		411		517		1,917
Germany.....		1,549		2,017		2,358
France.....		1,457		3,378		3,897
Spain.....		669		1,924		1,555
Italy.....		246		509		498
Porto Rico.....						50
Other countries.....						142
Total.....		26,597		56,959		80,161
Tobacco, manufactured:						
United States.....		368		133		287
Germany.....		61				125
Cuba.....		2,365		1,489		2,961
Other countries.....				30		
Total.....		2,794		1,652		3,373
Umbrellas and canes:						
United States.....		960		156		495
United Kingdom.....		1,366		1,788		2,282
Germany.....		1,319		2,986		2,551
France.....		1,730		3,188		3,048
Spain.....		799		297		630
Italy.....		8,017		3,213		12,314
Other countries.....		38		254		200
Total.....		14,229		11,882		21,520
Vegetables:						
United States.....		16,620		20,863		22,008
United Kingdom.....		271		833		808
Germany.....		382		590		1,172
France.....		2,149		3,981		3,126
Spain.....		3,654		14,004		7,506
Italy.....		362		378		534
Cuba.....		4,937		4,284		1,788
Porto Rico.....		889		4,505		8,607
Other countries.....		85				31
Total.....		29,349		49,438		45,580
Vehicles:						
United States.....		14,914		9,188		19,368
Germany.....				169		16,060
France.....				10		1,327
Porto Rico.....		50				279
Other countries.....		400		120		100
Total.....		15,364		9,487		37,134
Wines, liquors, and distilled spirits:						
United States.....		2,693		1,439		959
United Kingdom.....		325		29		176
Germany.....		2,988		6,367		7,019
France.....		10,290		17,370		19,566
Spain.....		4,394		14,972		11,230
Italy.....		2,142		3,271		4,788
Cuba.....				115		
Porto Rico.....				38		30
Other countries.....		68		416		1,007
Total.....		22,900		44,017		44,775

*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1907, showing the values and principal countries of origin in comparison with those of the calendar years 1905 and 1906—Continued.*

Articles.	1905.		1906.		1907.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wood, and manufactures of:						
United States.....		\$87,355		\$95,780		\$141,731
United Kingdom.....		3,072		2,601		946
Germany.....		4,719		10,440		12,125
France.....		598		1,413		2,311
Spain.....				147		818
Italy.....		130		103		78
Cuba.....		138		302		50
Porto Rico.....				124		695
Other countries.....		170		15		333
Total.....		96,182		110,925		159,087
Wool, and manufactures of:						
United States.....		989		949		2,117
United Kingdom.....		5,105		7,890		11,242
Germany.....		6,461		14,643		15,192
France.....		2,667		7,452		7,321
Spain.....		535		486		1,120
Italy.....		549		96		2,426
Belgium.....		89				
Other countries.....		17				
Total.....		16,412		31,516		39,418
All other articles, not elsewhere specified:						
United States.....		55,568		81,143		105,772
United Kingdom.....		4,568		3,810		5,431
Germany.....		25,394		40,193		54,280
France.....		18,655		25,461		55,065
Spain.....		1,144		3,710		3,561
Italy.....		952		1,495		2,927
Belgium.....		410		1,355		194
Cuba.....		56		1,997		548
Porto Rico.....		1,139		874		1,439
Other countries.....		4,627		8,400		14,193
Total.....		112,513		168,438		243,410

## RECAPITULATION OF IMPORTS.

Countries.	1905.		1906.		1907.	
	Value.	Percent- age of whole.	Value.	Percent- age of whole.	Value.	Percent- age of whole.
United States.....	\$1,961,020	63.3	\$2,503,423	58.5	\$2,863,709	55.5
United Kingdom.....	366,684	11.9	526,827	12.3	761,787	14.8
Germany.....	441,450	14.3	824,126	19.2	953,963	18.5
France.....	150,304	4.9	209,500	4.9	250,408	4.9
Spain.....	43,417	1.4	93,732	2.2	123,448	2.4
Italy.....	80,873	2.6	50,842	1.2	103,903	2.0
Belgium.....	4,443	.1	5,189	.1	6,102	.1
Cuba.....	10,167	.3	10,502	.2	12,853	.3
Porto Rico.....	16,123	.5	32,936	.8	43,595	.8
Other countries.....	21,782	.7	24,260	.6	36,353	.7
Total.....	3,096,263	100.0	4,281,337	100.0	5,156,121	100.0

NOTE.—The total value of imports from the United States includes gold and silver currency amounting to \$359,435 for the year 1905, \$215,900 for the year 1906, and \$207,160 for the year 1907.

## 794 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Exports from the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1907, showing the values and principal countries of destination, in comparison with those of the calendar years 1905 and 1906.

Articles.	1905.		1906.		1907.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals, live stock:						
United States.....						\$150
Germany.....						362
Cuba.....		\$41,937		\$12,604		6,085
Other countries.....		160		255		347
Total.....		42,097		12,859		6,944
Bananas (bunches):						
United States.....	514,000	257,000	668,000	334,000	640,000	319,500
Other countries.....	33	17	100	5		
Total.....	514,033	257,017	668,100	334,005	640,000	319,500
Cocoa (pounds):						
United States.....	7,816,441	587,812	9,821,512	699,462	7,119,693	936,057
United Kingdom.....	197,720	19,343				
Germany.....	11,840,612	859,653	17,502,961	1,220,353	8,857,442	1,185,096
France.....	8,981,591	745,065	4,696,927	343,033	6,386,620	865,249
Spain.....					12,717	1,033
Italy.....					5,942	820
Other countries.....			1,060	64	1,668	198
Total.....	28,836,364	2,211,873	32,022,460	2,262,912	22,384,082	2,988,453
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes, raw materials for:						
United States.....		2,784		6,005		13,553
United Kingdom.....		5,410		4,875		5,142
Germany.....		18,061		43,430		27,908
France.....		222				12,599
Italy.....						348
Cuba.....		228		15		
Porto Rico.....						300
Other countries.....		5,093		1,736		2,528
Total.....		31,798		56,061		62,378
Cocoanuts (pounds):						
United States.....	15,984	133	37,040	266	1,298	20
Germany.....	360,392	3,400	577,598	5,500	763,108	3,882
Other countries.....			5,219	48	439	5
Total.....	376,376	3,533	619,857	5,814	764,845	3,907
Coffee (pounds):						
United States.....	458,591	39,992	564,291	49,556	811,612	65,159
Germany.....	770,691	47,856	1,562,193	98,997	950,747	63,441
France.....	681,958	51,131	569,213	50,030	1,243,206	93,894
Spain.....					52,459	3,296
Italy.....					64,327	5,048
Cuba.....	102,587	10,434	86,608	7,957	81,835	6,244
Porto Rico.....					5,435	455
Other countries.....	135,361	7,550	134,422	13,511	167,349	14,853
Total.....	2,149,188	156,963	2,916,727	220,051	3,376,970	252,390
Copra (pounds):						
United States.....			4,252	137		
Germany.....	128,595	2,024	74,693	1,896	156,122	5,776
Total.....	128,595	2,024	78,945	2,033	156,122	5,776
Gums and resins (pounds):						
United States.....	14,957	2,249	6,751	758	17,288	1,245
United Kingdom.....	2,565	50				
Germany.....					7,102	637
France.....			1,289	90	2,085	208
Other countries.....	15,237	903	11,831	1,058	2,538	287
Total.....	32,759	3,202	19,871	1,906	29,013	2,377
Hides and skins (pounds):						
Goatskins—						
United States.....	168,594	46,149	181,655	52,874	191,692	60,901
Germany.....			27,546	2,471		
France.....			2,546	351	440	98
Other countries.....	4,852	981	22,837	2,826	12,937	3,011
Total.....	173,446	47,130	234,584	58,522	205,069	64,010



*Exports from the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1907, showing the values and principal countries of destination, in comparison with those of the calendar years 1905 and 1906.*

Articles.	1905.		1906.		1907.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hides and skins (pounds)—Cont'd.						
Hides of cattle (pounds)—						
United States.....	167,567	\$17,565	261,347	\$25,461	143,714	\$17,396
Germany.....	248,056	24,278	555,157	58,378	726,067	105,780
France.....	167,247	21,591	63,006	7,170	68,140	8,937
Italy.....					1,571	189
Other countries.....	5,111	511	9,104	909	15,262	1,738
Total.....	587,981	63,945	888,614	91,918	954,754	134,040
Honey (gallons):						
United States.....	32,519	9,756	39,611	10,474	26,375	8,719
United Kingdom.....	680	68				
Germany.....	1,030	213	9,357	2,995	15,617	4,603
France.....	945	160	5,000	1,724	11,515	2,949
Italy.....					2,000	400
Other countries.....	9,330	1,759	4,100	792	16,670	3,622
Total.....	44,504	11,956	58,068	15,985	72,177	20,293
Sisal and other vegetable fibers (pounds):						
United States.....	77,515	9,393	69,522	5,857		528
Germany.....			2,000	274		
France.....	5,950	425	950	107		674
Cuba.....	62,722	11,509	75,125	14,142		11,500
Porto Rico.....						7,350
Other countries.....	33,000	450	1,200	250		6
Total.....	179,187	21,777	148,797	20,630		20,058
Sugar, raw (pounds):						
United States.....	104,612,601	3,243,437	120,191,975	2,291,527	90,672,171	1,775,121
United Kingdom.....	1,186,700	43,886	1,754,175	31,978	16,928,330	314,728
Germany.....	127,199	4,221	801,876	58,983	388,800	5,832
France.....			304,605	4,669		
Italy.....					147,305	2,582
Cuba.....					1,400	36
Other countries.....	45,900	926	348,640	5,249	72,320	1,380
Total.....	105,972,400	3,292,470	123,401,271	2,392,406	108,210,326	2,099,679
Tobacco leaf (pounds):						
United States.....	3,719,458	143,951	3,746,162	189,279	197,604	12,891
Germany.....	5,890,665	244,147	8,946,053	528,897	20,727,155	1,260,335
France.....	1,900,639	92,389	2,273,584	118,881	696,585	59,622
Porto Rico.....					179,681	8,265
Other countries.....					1,957	120
Total.....	11,510,762	480,487	14,965,799	837,057	21,802,982	1,341,233
Wax (pounds):						
United States.....	111,462	25,164	154,233	41,714	93,562	24,163
United Kingdom.....	14,406	1,055				
Germany.....	182,783	42,614	281,288	67,691	327,994	83,937
France.....	152,550	23,850	65,584	13,403	110,150	24,985
Italy.....					6,633	1,533
Other countries.....	9,721	1,986	13,720	2,791	23,936	5,359
Total.....	470,922	94,669	514,825	125,599	561,375	139,977
Wood:						
Mahogany (feet)—						
United States.....	186,519	6,936	22,719	1,070	112,515	11,999
United Kingdom.....	202,031	7,086	58,834	2,936	5,306	465
Germany.....	27,228	1,609	19,693	990	27,618	1,393
France.....	58,111	4,653	10,733	453	3,203	110
Porto Rico.....					800	40
Other countries.....	62,739	1,951	45,968	1,398	37,967	1,600
Total.....	536,628	22,235	157,947	6,847	187,409	15,607
Lignum-vitæ (tons):						
United States.....	1,942	51,674	811	16,655	1,158	26,478
United Kingdom.....	270	2,564	231	2,980	225	4,217
Germany.....	89	815	175	1,893	120	2,075
France.....	115	2,108	70	5,494	27	266
Other countries.....	604	12,821	403	6,051	761	10,489
Total.....	3,020	69,982	1,690	33,073	2,291	43,525

*Exports from the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1907, showing the values and principal countries of destination, in comparison with those of the calendar years 1905 and 1906.*

Articles.	1905.		1906.		1907.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wood—Continued.						
All other woods—						
United States.....		\$18,522		\$10,048		\$17,158
United Kingdom.....		3,279		3,118		6,155
Germany.....		2,897		5,958		5,958
France.....		10,537		8,338		3,191
Italy.....						675
Cuba.....		100				
Porto Rico.....						3,999
Other countries.....		7,602		5,477		20,083
Total.....		42,937		32,939		57,129
All other exports:						
United States.....		21,754		14,141		37,980
United Kingdom.....		59				80
Germany.....		9,218		1,110		2,609
France.....		934		8,673		5,616
Italy.....						22
Cuba.....		2,859		2,531		34
Porto Rico.....						12,114
Other countries.....		5,179		6,800		2,805
Total.....		40,003		33,255		61,260

## RECAPITULATION OF EXPORTS.

Country.	1905.		1906.		1907.	
	Value.	Percent- age of whole.	Value.	Percent- age of whole.	Value.	Percent- age of whole.
United States.....	\$4,484,271	65.00	\$3,749,284	57.30	\$3,329,018	43.60
United Kingdom.....	82,800	1.20	45,887	.70	330,787	4.35
Germany.....	1,261,006	18.30	2,099,816	32.10	2,759,624	36.10
France.....	953,065	13.80	562,416	8.60	1,078,308	14.10
Spain.....					4,329	.05
Italy.....					11,617	.20
Cuba.....	67,067	1.00	37,249	.60	23,899	.30
Porto Rico.....					32,523	.40
Other countries.....	47,889	.70	49,220	.70	68,431	.90
Total.....	6,896,098	100.00	6,543,872	100.00	7,638,536	100.00

NOTE.—The total value of exports to the United States includes gold and silver currency in 1906, amounting to \$7,494, and in 1907, \$10,180.

*Imports and exports, and nationality of vessels carrying same, during the calendar year 1907.*

## IMPORTS.

Countries.	Dominican.	American.	British.	German.	French.	Spanish.
United States.....		\$2,665,810	\$100,366	\$25		
United Kingdom.....		7,770	4,657	531,058	\$213,782	
Germany.....		181		947,718	6,064	
France.....		3,078		68,722	178,608	
Spain.....		49,009		42,922	5,411	\$24,778
Italy.....		76,001		16,627	11,275	
Belgium.....				6,102		
Cuba.....					337	
Porto Rico.....	\$762	1,680		7,461	9,293	
All other.....	11,320	1,076	1,576	9,080	1,711	
Total.....	12,082	2,804,605	106,599	1,629,715	426,481	24,778

*Imports and exports, and nationality of vessels carrying same, during the calendar year 1907—Continued.*

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Countries.	Dutch.	Norwegian.	Cuban.	All other.	Total.
United States.....		\$97,508			\$2,863,709
United Kingdom.....		4,520			761,787
Germany.....					953,963
France.....					250,408
Spain.....			\$1,270	\$58	123,448
Italy.....					103,903
Belgium.....					6,102
Cuba.....			12,516		12,853
Porto Rico.....			24,399		43,595
All other.....	\$10,500			1,000	36,353
Total.....	10,500	102,028	38,185	1,058	5,156,121

## EXPORTS.

Countries.	Dominican.	American.	British.	German.	French.	Spanish.
United States.....		\$2,010,099	\$506,486	\$27,500		
United Kingdom.....		6,189	88,850	128,611	\$1,017	
Germany.....		576,940		1,961,785	218,139	
France.....		662		415,700	657,221	
Spain.....					4,329	
Italy.....		2,574		2,039	2,136	
Cuba.....	\$6,257		185		409	
Porto Rico.....	3,563		146	1,785	13,115	
All other.....	23,902		5,292	1,211	1,321	
Total.....	33,722	2,596,464	600,959	2,538,631	897,687	

Countries.	Dutch.	Norwegian.	Cuban.	All other.	Total.
United States.....	\$4,192	\$780,741			\$3,329,018
United Kingdom.....	1,630	104,490			330,787
Germany.....	200	2,560			2,759,624
France.....		4,725			1,078,308
Spain.....					4,329
Italy.....	4,868				11,617
Cuba.....			\$17,048		23,899
Porto Rico.....			13,914		32,523
All other.....	33,540			\$3,165	68,431
Total.....	44,430	892,516	30,962	3,165	7,638,536

*Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign and coastwise trade, by ports, during the calendar year 1907.*

## FOREIGN.

Ports.	Entrances.				Clearances.			
	Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Azua.....	13	2,460	48	64,471	17	2,661	48	64,471
Barahona.....	17	1,842	3	501	23	2,173	3	501
Macoris.....	64	3,237	92	119,491	59	2,997	90	117,446
Monte Cristi.....	21	2,305	46	88,922	18	2,283	46	88,922
Puerto Plata.....	42	4,242	125	192,909	42	3,663	124	191,973
Samana.....	9	977	49	92,201	8	937	49	91,828
Sanchez.....	10	1,285	72	134,366	7	731	71	132,400
Santo Domingo.....	51	8,028	110	123,019	44	7,344	110	120,723
Total.....	227	24,376	545	815,880	218	22,789	541	808,264

*Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign and coastwise trade, by ports, during the calendar year 1907—Continued.*

## COASTWISE.

Ports.	Entrances.				Clearances.			
	Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Azua.....	130	3,706	95	4,034	116	3,419	96	4,077
Barahona.....	197	3,148	49	2,076	219	3,289	49	2,076
Macoris.....	463	10,559	226	6,886	494	10,983	231	7,104
Monte Cristi.....	107	1,551	.....	.....	108	1,452	.....	.....
Puerto Plata.....	488	6,166	137	1,632	514	6,223	147	1,731
Samana.....	516	4,402	.....	.....	511	5,289	.....	.....
Sanchez.....	374	5,944	.....	.....	381	5,919	.....	.....
Santo Domingo.....	786	17,322	272	9,018	813	18,565	275	9,147
Total.....	3,061	52,798	779	23,646	3,156	55,139	798	24,135

### CONVENTIONS ON LITERARY AND ARTISTIC COPYRIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

On June 15, 1907, the Dominican Republic ratified the Convention on Literary and Artistic Copyrights, made in the City of Mexico on January 27, 1902, by the Second International Conference of American States, and the Convention on International Law, subscribed to in Rio de Janeiro on August 23, 1906, by the delegates of the Third International Conference of American States. The decrees promulgating the ratifications of these conventions are published in the "*Official Gazette*" of the Republic for October 5 and 12, 1907, respectively.

### ECUADOR.

#### RAILWAY FROM DAULE TO SANTO DOMINGO DE LOS COLORADOS.

On December 30, 1907, the Government of Ecuador contracted, subject to the approval of the Congress, with E. CATEFORT for the organization of a company entitled *Compañía de los Ferrocarriles Agrícolas al Oeste*, to build a 60-centimeter-gauge railway from Daule to Santo Domingo de los Colorados. The length of the line will be about 230 kilometers. The company is authorized to issue bonds for construction purposes to the amount of \$10,000 per kilometer, the Government guaranteeing thereon interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. Construction must begin within one year from the date of the permanent approval of the contract, and the entire line must be completed within a period of six years.



## GUATEMALA.

## MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ESTRADA CABRERA.

The message presented by President ESTRADA CABRERA at the opening of the ordinary sessions of 1908 of the National Assembly, on March 1, is a very interesting document that emphasizes the present prosperity of Guatemala. The President opened his message with reference to the peace and progress that prevailed in the country during the year, and the increasing public tranquillity based upon the observance of the laws, and the stimulus of work.

International relations of the Republic continue to be cultivated with careful attention. Referring to the Central American Peace Conference, President ESTRADA says:

An event of the greatest importance was, undoubtedly, the Central American Peace Conference held in Washington on the initiative of His Excellency the President of the United States of America, and His Excellency the President of Mexico.

\* \* \* The Minister of the Department will, in due time, make a report to the honorable Assembly of the conventions signed at that conference, and I do not doubt that you will see fit to consider them with the interest they merit, not only because they guarantee and consolidate peace in Central America, but also on account of the friendly intervention of the Governments that took the initiative. The Government of Guatemala should, directly and through its delegates, show its appreciation for said intervention with the loyalty and frankness that characterize its acts, and particularly for the respect with which it has always fulfilled its international agreements and obligations.

In the following paragraph the President makes mention of the inauguration of the Interoceanic Railroad of Guatemala, saying:

We feel grateful toward the Governments with which Guatemala maintains relations for a new act of exquisite courtesy and deference. To us the most noteworthy event, not only during the previous constitutional year but also during our independent life, has been the inauguration of the Interoceanic Railway of Guatemala, which took place in the presence of the representatives of the friendly nations. All the members of the Diplomatic Corps were present, thus giving the act a greater solemnity; the Governments of the United States of America, of Mexico, of Panama, and of our four sisters of the Isthmus sent special delegations.

The message gives an account of the international congresses and conventions in which Guatemala participated; they were the following: Second International Peace Conference, held at The Hague in the middle of 1907; Third International Sanitary Conference, which met in Mexico in December, 1907; International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, of Berlin; International Conference of the Red Cross, held in London; International Zoological Congress, of Boston; International Dermathological Congress, of New York; Fifteenth Irrigation Convention, of Sacramento, Cal.; International Conference on Electrical Units and Standards, in England; Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons, held at the Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk, Va. Delegates have also been

appointed to represent the Republic in the International Commission of Jurists for the purpose of preparing draft codes of private and international law regulating the relations between the American nations.

Speaking of the conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua, President ESTRADA says that it did not affect the neutrality nor the good relations that Guatemala maintains with those Republics and her sisters of the Isthmus, the Government having exerted special efforts to prevent the conflict, both alone and together with the Presidents of the United States and Mexico; he also expresses the hope that if the agreements signed in Washington are taken into consideration, peace in Central America shall never again be disturbed. These treaties, he says, should be observed, not only for their own sakes, but also as acknowledging the interest and the international good faith of the Governments that initiated the conference—the United States of América and the United Mexican States.

During the year 1907, the public revenues yielded a total of 35,297,822.67 *pesos* (\$17,648,911), being an increase of 10,297,822.67 *pesos* (\$5,148,500) over the amount estimated in the budget law. The fiscal expenditures amounted to 21,860,196.12 *pesos* (\$10,930,000) and the amount applied to the service of the public debt was 22,700,025.99 *pesos* (\$11,350,000), the total disbursements amounting, therefore, to 44,560,222.11 *pesos* (\$22,280,000).

Public instruction received the special attention of the Government. On March 8, 1907, the Secretary of the Department was authorized to appoint a committee for the purpose of preparing a draft of amendments to the school law, in order to extend to all towns of the Republic the system of practical instruction that has been tried with satisfactory results in the capital. It is expected that the committee in reference will soon complete its work. On November 21, 1907, were inaugurated throughout almost the entire Republic the buildings to be used as practical schools for men. These schools will be opened as soon as the school materials ordered from abroad at a cost of \$50,000 gold have been received.

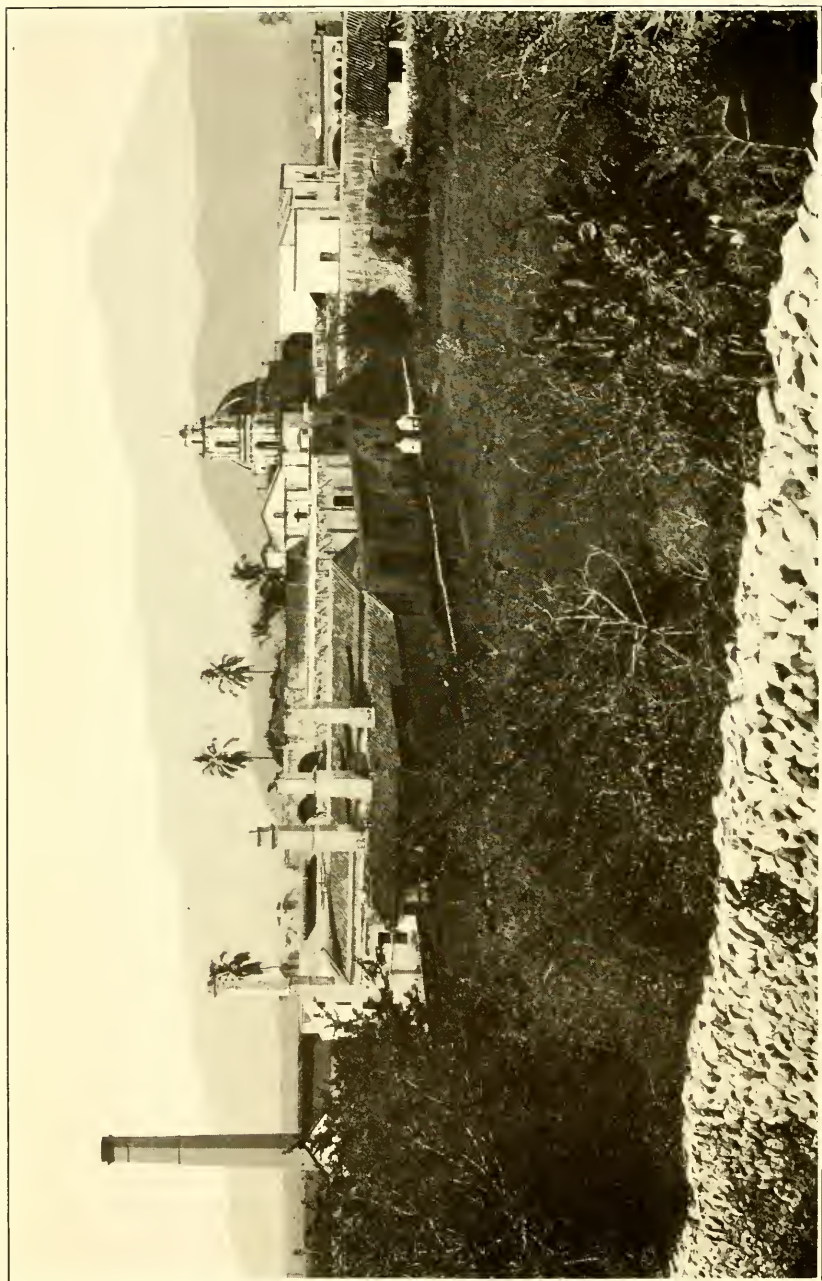
The Government gave particular attention to the development of agriculture, prescribing such measures as it deemed necessary for the promotion of production in order to attain the desired perfection of the principal and most profitable occupation in which are engaged a great majority of the Guatemalans. As a result of those measures, the agricultural production of 1907 had a considerable increase over the imports of agricultural products, due to which increase the country profited by a saving of \$82,000 gold in the importation of rice, maize, potatoes, and wheat. Cotton, henequen, ramie, cacao, Manila hemp, rubber, and other plants constitute the most promis-



MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE W. DAVIS, RETIRED, U. S. ARMY, SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE OPENING OF THE GUATEMALA TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY, JANUARY, 1908.

EL GENERAL DE DIVISIÓN GEORGE W. DAVIS, RETIRADO, DEL EJÉRCITO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS, REPRESENTANTE ESPECIAL DE SU GOBIERNO EN LA INAUGURACIÓN DEL FERROCARRIL TRANSCONTINENTAL DE GUATEMALA QUE TUVO LUGAR EN ENERO DE 1908.





SAN GABRIEL SUGAR ESTATE IN MORELOS, MEXICO. THIS STATE IS THE CENTER OF SUGAR PRODUCTION IN THE REPUBLIC, WITH AN OUTPUT  
IN 1907 OF OVER 45,000 TONS.

INGENIO DE AZÚCAR DE SAN GABRIEL, MORELOS, MÉXICO. ESTE ESTADO ES EL CENTRO DE LA PRODUCCIÓN AZUCARERA DE LA REPÚBLICA,  
CUYA COSECHA EN 1907 FUE MAYOR DE 45,000 TONELADAS.



ing hope for the development of the national agriculture. The establishment of an experimental and normal farm was ordered by virtue of a resolution dated February 21, 1907, and it is intended to establish agricultural stations throughout the Republic.

A resolution dated July 1, 1907, created the General Bureau of Mines, Industries and Commerce, which entered upon its duties, forming an important collection of metallurgic minerals and of materials suitable for construction purposes, sculpture, ceramics, etc. This collection was exhibited at the National Exposition held in the capital and closing on February 9, 1908, where it attracted considerable attention and showed that Guatemala equals in mineral wealth any other country. The new mining code will soon be enacted, and it will tend to promote the development of so important an industry.

In regard to commerce, the message states that it is intended by the Government to establish a chamber of commerce that would be at the same level of the institutions of its character in the most civilized nations of the world.

In order to encourage the development of pisciculture, a new industry in the country, by a decree dated August 23, 1907, fisheries were established in Lake Amatitlan, the results of which have been very satisfactory up to the present date.

Public works received an extraordinary impulse during 1907. The construction of several public roads was completed, and many others are being rapidly built; important bridges throughout the country were opened to traffic, and several public buildings were completed in the national capital and in other towns of the Republic; the water systems of various cities were also completed during the year.

The telegraph and telephone services were greatly improved, new lines having been built and old ones repaired; new telegraph and telephone stations were also established throughout the Republic.

The Government made every possible effort, the message states, to make the postal service of the country as efficient and perfect as practicable. The revenues from duties on parcels post amounted during the year to 155,393.86 *pesos* (\$77,696), showing an increase of 70,799 *pesos* (\$35,399) as against the sum collected in 1906.

The railroad and commercial companies of the Republic rendered their services satisfactorily and without interruption, receiving from the Government its support and protection.

On November 21, 1907, a railroad line connecting the station of Palogordo with the town of San Antonio Suchitepéquez was inaugurated, and on the same date were commenced the works on the railroad between San Andres Villaseca and San Francisco Zapotitlán.

## NOTES OF PROGRESS.

From the private letter of a gentleman interested in the development of Guatemala it is learned that the work of construction of a branch of the Northern Railway—recently inaugurated—from Zacapa to the Salvador frontier is now about commencing, a contract for this construction having recently been arranged between the Government and the representative of the Northern Railway.

The authorities at Puerto Barrios shall undertake the sanitation of that port, and follow the suggestions of the United States Marine-Hospital Service and take the precautions necessary in maintaining proper health conditions at that important seaport. This work will be carried on under the direction of Doctor HARRISON, of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, who is regularly stationed at Belize, in British Honduras. The Government has arranged with the railroad officials for the immediate erection of a light-house near Puerto Barrios, and have buoys on the shoals in that vicinity.

These manifestations of good feeling and desire to promote the welfare, development, and progress of the Republic shown by President CABRERA give assurance of the continued prosperity and progress for this rich Republic.

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HAITI.

## GOLD PLACERS IN THE REPUBLIC.

Recent discoveries in Haiti, to the north of the placer deposits in the Gosseline River, by L. GENTIL TIPPENHAUER, a civil engineer and geologist of repute, have established the probable source of the gold supply of the island. More than one hundred years ago the existence of gold and iron in this part of Haiti was reported, but the exact location was not defined.

One of the more important gold placer districts is situated in the southern part of the island, near the town of Jacmel in the region lying between the coast and the mountains of Morne de la Selle, which reach a height of over 9,000 feet. The Gosseline River has its origin in several springs flowing out of the La Selle Mountains, and in its total length of 20 miles passes for the first quarter through steep and rugged cliffs, the remaining 15 miles being easily traveled. One of its main tributaries, to the right, is the Mabial, at whose entry the river widens considerably and descends by an easy grade to the seaport town of Jacmel. For the entire distance gold has been discovered, and analyses made in 1900 yielded from a sample of 155 pounds of sand over \$4.50 gold per cubic yard.

About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the sea the Gosseline connects with the Grande River, in which gold has also been found as well as in the alluvial sands near Jacmel. The basalt outcroppings in the Gosseline yielded on assay 3 grams gold to the ton and it is believed that richer

parts will be encountered when a thorough survey of the region has been made. Gold nuggets measuring 2 to 3 millimeters have been found in the tributaries of the river.

Plans are being perfected for the thorough exploitation of the deposits under titles granted in perpetuo by the Haitian Government.

## HONDURAS.

### FOREIGN TRADE IN 1906-7.

The United States Consul at Tegucigalpa, Mr. WILLIAM E. ALGER, reports total exports from the Republic of Honduras during the twelve months' period August, 1906, to July, 1907 (the fiscal year of the Republic), as having a valuation in United States currency of \$2,012,409.69, while imports figure for \$2,331,516.96.

The United States is the leading factor in both branches of the country's trade, imports thence amounting to \$1,561,855.05 and exports thither to \$1,807,952.55.

For the preceding fiscal year imports amounted to \$2,511,610 and exports to \$2,877,743, the United States taking \$2,204,692 and furnishing \$1,896,204.

The merchandise received from Honduras by other countries on the export list had the following valuations in 1907:

Country.	Value.	Country.	Value.
Guatemala .....	\$64,912.87	Salvador .....	\$10,758.99
Cuba .....	55,861.30	Great Britain .....	9,611.57
Germany .....	50,756.47	Nicaragua .....	1,484.44
Belize .....	11,952.13	Costa Rica .....	126.85

Imports, other than from the United States, had the following origin:

Country.	Value.	Country.	Value.
Great Britain .....	\$269,556.65	China .....	\$1,207.00
Germany .....	209,089.47	Austria .....	1,134.73
France .....	110,425.88	Mexico .....	1,030.00
Belize .....	63,404.17	Guatemala .....	960.00
Salvador .....	36,173.84	Porto Rico .....	787.00
Nicaragua .....	34,849.62	Scotland .....	229.45
Spain .....	23,501.68	Sweden .....	126.00
Italy .....	8,199.40	Holland .....	86.62
Cuba .....	5,000.00	Hungary .....	46.56
Ecuador .....	2,080.00	Japan .....	39.25
Belgium .....	1,734.59	Panama .....	20.00

Bananas form the chief export item, the number of bunches sent abroad being 4,266,567, valued at \$930,916.36. Mineral ores, with a valuation of \$444,332.61, rank next, followed by live animals, \$136,016.31; bar silver, \$132,168.24; hides, \$66,313.89; cocoanuts, \$62,760.25; dye and cabinet woods, \$41,268.14, and rubber, \$38,745.25.

## TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

An increase of duties on imports of spirits and wines entering the Republic of Honduras became effective on January 1, 1908, according to the following schedule:

[Amounts in cents (silver).]

Article.	Former duty.	Present duty.
Spirits:		
In bottle.....per half kilog..	35	52½
In cask.....do.....	50	75½
Wines:		
In bottle.....do.....	5	7½
In cask.....do.....	10	15

On bullion exports the following duties have been levied:

		Pesos (silver).
Silver bullion .....	per kilog..	4. 80
Gold bullion .....	do.....	13. 30

## MEXICO.

## MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

The message of the Chief Executive of Mexico, delivered at the opening of the fourth period of the sessions of the twenty-third Congress on April 1, 1908, is a valuable résumé of economic conditions prevailing throughout the Republic on that date, and a review of public affairs since his last similar statement of September, 1907.

In regard to foreign relations he states that satisfactory conditions are noted, while in most cases sincere friendship characterizes international intercourse.

With reference to the Central American Peace Conference, President DIAZ states:

This conference possessed special interest for us, both because of the participation therein of our Ambassador at Washington, in concert with a commissioner of the American Government, and because it afforded a propitious occasion for proving to the Republics of Central America that Mexico is keenly alive to all that concerns them, identifying herself as she does with the independence, the peace, and the progress of all the countries of the New World. To the influence of this spirit, we owe, no doubt, the visit here of the delegates of Honduras and Nicaragua, who represented their respective Governments at the conference and of whom the former is clothed with the character of Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, and in that capacity has negotiated with the Government treaties of amity and extradition which will be submitted to the Senate.

The satisfactory status of the settlement of the Venezuelan claims is commented on and the conditions of the Magdalena Bay concession are stated as follows:

The Government of the United States asked permission to station two coaling vessels for the service of its Pacific fleet in Magdalena Bay for a period of five years. In accordance with the constitution a bill on the subject was presented to the Senate limiting, however, the period of the privilege to three years, and laying down the



principle of strict reciprocity in so far as Mexico is concerned, for it was considered that, on that basis, while on the one hand a service is rendered to a friendly nation, on the other, the Republic suffers no harm, nay, secures a privilege which may at some time be of use. The views of the Senate coincided with those of the Executive and the permission was granted on the conditions named.

The arbitration treaties under negotiation with the Washington Government are favorably reported on and the adjustment of controversial matters between the two Governments in a spirit of fairness and friendliness is noted.

On September 27, 1907, Mexico's acceptance of the Declaration of Paris of April 16, 1856, with regard to special points of maritime law, including the abolition of letters of marque, was made known by the nation's delegates to The Hague Conference, other adopted conventions being also signed with the exception of one treating of the firing of projectiles and explosives from balloons.

These conventions, as well as an extradition treaty recently negotiated with the Netherlands, will be submitted to the Senate for action.

The continued development of Mexico's foreign commerce has necessitated the reorganization of the consular service, and a new bureau has been added to the Department of Foreign Relations, charged with the administrative features of the service.

The sanitary conditions of the coast leave nothing to be desired. In accordance with resolutions of the Second International Conference of American States, the Third Sanitary Convention was held in the capital in December, 1907, the nations represented being Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, the United States, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Uruguay, and Mexico. One of the results of this gathering was an increase in the number of adhesions to the Sanitary Convention signed at Washington in 1905, the new signatories being Brazil, Colombia, and Uruguay. The sanitation works of the capital include the addition of 2,225 meters of main sewer, 7,583 meters of lateral sewers, and 3,760 meters of drains, while other municipal improvements cover new charitable and corrective institutions, public gardens and lighting, a new market, extended paving areas, and road improvements.

The volume of transactions entered at the Public Registry of the capital during 1907 aggregated \$448,315,000 silver, or approximately \$224,000,000 gold, which is over \$15,000,000 gold in excess of the recorded total for the preceding year.

The time granted to the Executive for the amendment of the Federal Code of Civil Procedure and the issuance of a Federal Code of Penal Procedure and an organic law of Federal Prosecution has been extended until December 31, 1908, and the commission charged with the work is proceeding as rapidly as is compatible with the delicacy and importance of the matter.

In educational measures the Republic has in every way advanced its position both at home and abroad, new schools and institutes being inaugurated under government supervision, while participation was had in the Congress of Mothers held recently in Washington, and delegates appointed to take part in the Vienna Congress of Architects and of Americanists. To the latter body an invitation has been extended to meet in Mexico in the centenary year of the nation's independence.

One of the principal measures adopted for the encouragement of agriculture is a law concentrating under the Department of Fomento all establishments which are charged with imparting a knowledge of husbandry, the Department being authorized to reorganize the methods of agricultural training. In consequence, the National College of Agriculture and Veterinary Surgery opened its classes under a new curriculum and with 240 students from all the States of the Republic. A central experiment station has been established in connection with the college, the results of whose labors will be communicated to similar stations to be founded in the various States and Territories for the acquisition of a scientific knowledge of agricultural pursuits.

In the period from July to December, 1907, title deeds to the number of 3,498 and covering an area of 357,342 hectares were issued by the Department of Fomento. Title deeds to mines for the same period numbered 3,000, embracing 60,852 claims, these figures surpassing all previous records for a like period. This is the more surprising as the decline in the price of silver and copper caused a suspension of work in several mineral properties.

In the same half year 634 patents of invention were granted and 478 trade-marks registered.

The work of the geographic and geodetic surveys has continued with satisfactory results and the meteorological and astronomical services have been extended and improved.

There is a constant growth in the number of applicants for concessions to use water courses subject to Federal jurisdiction for irrigation and motive power. In the first half of the current fiscal year—July to December, 1907—32 concessions, involving 163,000 meters per second, to be used for the objects stated, were granted, and 37 title deeds were issued, some for the purpose of confirming previously acquired rights and others as a result of new concessions.

Among the various concessions granted for the establishment of new industries in the Republic, special mention is made of a system of packing houses, refrigerators, and factories for by-products established at Uruapam, in the State of Michoacan. Operations were started in January, 1908, having been officially accepted in the preceding month. Two concessions were also granted for the taking of fish and marine products in general, and four for the extraction of guano from the islands of the Gulf and the Pacific Ocean.

Preliminary measures are under way for the taking of a new census of the Republic, which is ordered for October 28, 1910.

The Department of Communications reports a total length of railways in the Republic aggregating 22,822 kilometers (about 14,181 miles), of which 462 kilometers were added in the preceding half year. The Federal jurisdiction covers 18,386 kilometers, and private ownership accounts for the remaining 4,436 kilometers.

In regard to what is known as the railway merger, the President states that a company known as the National Railways of Mexico has been incorporated in the capital for the purpose of taking over all the lines of the National Railroad Company of Mexico and the Central Mexican Railway Company, the plan of conversion to be published in different parts of the world.

The receipts of the Tehuantepec National Railway show constantly augmenting receipts, an increase of \$1,410,000 silver, or \$700,000 gold, being noted in the last half of 1907 as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

At Puerto Mexico, Salina Cruz, Manzanillo, Tampico, and Mazatlan port and sanitation works continued their progress toward completion, while new light-houses and various river improvements contributed to the generally improved condition of water transit. Between Tuxpam and Tampico the length of canal at present navigable is 115 kilometers.

The total number of post-offices on December 31, 1907, was 2,909, of which during the preceding half year 25 had been added, while 99 agencies and 10 ambulatory offices were created in the same period. As compared with the last six months of 1906, postal matter increased greatly, the total number of pieces handled aggregating 90,000,000 as against 86,000,000. Interior postal orders increased 11 per cent, being valued at \$24,532,000, and total post-office receipts for the half year of 1907 were \$2,135,000, an increase of 9 per cent over the last half of 1906.

On January 1, 1908, the decree of November 14, 1907, allowing an increase in the weight of letters without any alteration in the rates of postage, so as to bring the inland system into line with the agreement entered at Rome, became operative, and on March 1, 1908, the decree of December 26, 1907, became effective, whereby the use of complementary stamps and the delivery of registered mail matter was regulated.

Particular attention is called to the prosperous condition of the national exchequer in contrast to the financial stringency prevailing for several months in the business world. The decline abroad of the prices of most of the national products inevitably affected many industrial enterprises, but measures taken by the Department of Finance and the improved quotations lately given for silver, henequen, and other staples of export have minimized the unfavorable conditions.



It must not, however, be inferred that the public revenue will not be affected by the economic stringency, as is indicated by a decrease in collections from imports. Total customs collections in the last six months of 1907 were \$4,000,000 silver in excess of those received in the corresponding period of the previous year, which fact offsets in a great degree subsequent declines in either import or export receipts.

The quantity of coin in circulation has been continually on the increase. In the last half of 1907 \$9,000,000 in gold and \$3,000,000 in silver coins of \$1 and subsidiary coins have been struck, which, added to nickel and bronze pieces, makes a total of new currency put into circulation of more than \$111,000,000, as against \$98,000,000 formerly reported. It is also noteworthy that during the period no considerable amount of the national currency left the country, but, on the other hand, nearly \$3,000,000 (hard pesos) returned thither from abroad.

The stamp revenue from July to December, 1907, showed a gain of \$400,000 silver over the corresponding period of the preceding year, a gain seemingly inconsiderable, and is remarkable owing to the reduction of 20 per cent in the rate of federal contribution.

Under the head of matters relating to war and marine, President DIAZ refers to Mexican participation in the Jamestown Exposition and the fact that the Republic was awarded for its exhibits 14 first and 4 second prizes. The courtesy of the United States in inviting Mexican military officers to enter the military academies of the latter is commented on, and the statement made that the superintendents at Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth have made satisfactory reports on their application and proficiency.

The fortification of the Tehuantepec terminals is under the consideration of a technical commission, and the National Cartridge Factory has commenced operations and a contract been entered into for the installation in the Republic of a plant for the manufacture of smokeless powder for cannon and small arms.

#### FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST HALF OF 1907-8.

According to figures published by the statistical division of the Department of Finance and Public Credit of Mexico, the total value of imports during the first half of the fiscal year 1907-8 (July-December, 1907), was 122,977,698.70 *pesos* (\$61,488,849.35), as compared with 107,746,708.51 *pesos* (\$53,873,354.25) in the same months of the previous fiscal year, an increase of 15,230,990.19 *pesos* (\$7,615,495.09). The exports were valued at 127,786,511.63 *pesos* (\$63,893,255.81), showing an increase of 9,902,574.45 *pesos* (\$4,951,287.22) in comparison with 117,883,937.18 *pesos* (\$58,941,468.59) during the same period of 1906-7. This increase in imports is very notable, considering the fact that they had undergone an important decrease during the fiscal years of 1905-6 and 1906-7.



The value of merchandise imported during the month of December, 1907, was 19,574,425.88 *pesos* (\$9,787,212.94), as against 19,799,519.83 *pesos* (\$9,899,759.91) in the same month of 1906, a decrease of 225,093.95 *pesos* (\$112,546.97). The exports in December, 1907, were valued at 17,858,489.77 *pesos* (\$8,929,244.88), as against 21,742,267.38 *pesos* (\$10,871,133.69) in the same month of 1906, a decrease of 3,883,777.61 *pesos* (\$1,441,888.80).

In the following table are indicated the kinds of merchandise received during the period in reference, the classification having been made in accordance with the import tariff in force, the figures for the corresponding period of 1906-7 being given for purposes of comparison:

*Imports.*

[Silver valuation.]

Article.	First six months of fiscal year—	
	1907-8.	1906-7.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Animal substances.....	9,204,312.70	10,024,280.17
Vegetable substances.....	16,883,530.21	13,470,379.07
Mineral substances.....	39,946,402.50	37,024,632.70
Dry goods.....	15,982,505.65	12,474,266.41
Chemical substances.....	5,488,215.69	4,052,636.88
Beverages.....	3,721,196.32	3,370,701.38
Paper and its applications.....	3,816,815.59	2,978,084.53
Machinery and apparatus.....	15,803,818.69	13,711,965.38
Vehicles.....	4,735,571.99	4,091,178.94
Arms and explosives.....	2,034,491.29	2,058,171.83
Miscellaneous.....	5,860,838.07	4,490,411.22
Total.....	122,977,698.70	107,746,708.51

In accordance with the official export classification, the articles of merchandise shipped to foreign countries during the periods in reference were as follows:

*Exports.*

[Silver valuation.]

Article.	First 6 months of the fiscal year—	
	1907-8.	1906-7.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Mineral products:		
Gold.....	17,507,618.60	12,756,603.41
Silver.....	53,597,579.12	48,745,639.65
Copper.....	14,619,049.48	14,109,258.98
Other mineral products.....	4,209,838.53	3,534,134.08
Vegetable products:		
Cotton.....	1,161,846.55	234,096.00
Rubber.....	4,384,536.80	2,070,499.00
Chick-pease.....	2,055,998.70	2,603,581.00
Henequen.....	12,747,174.00	17,097,429.77
Other products.....	9,905,559.56	9,709,618.40
Animal products.....	4,287,671.80	5,292,839.02
Manufactured products.....	1,419,490.64	1,366,966.22
Miscellaneous.....	890,147.85	363,271.65
Total exportation:		
Precious metals.....	71,105,197.72	61,502,243.06
Other articles.....	56,681,313.91	56,381,694.12
Grand total.....	127,786,511.63	117,883,937.18

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of origin:

Countries of origin.	First six months of fiscal year—	
	1907-8.	1906-7.
<b>Europe:</b>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Germany.....	15,845,852.12	12,180,052.06
Austria-Hungary.....	845,145.16	632,588.84
Belgium.....	2,066,407.41	1,437,773.48
Spain.....	3,829,457.45	3,798,019.94
France.....	10,595,007.08	8,571,656.92
Great Britain.....	15,065,761.15	10,211,458.88
Holland.....	316,030.68	294,904.02
Italy.....	1,077,301.86	780,943.31
Norway.....	81,881.46	76,413.61
Portugal.....	88,511.57	168,537.32
Russia.....	90,714.17	131,895.57
Sweden.....	429,520.11	364,310.79
Switzerland.....	552,489.52	396,942.73
Other countries.....	58,231.08	45,225.64
Total Europe.....	50,942,310.82	39,090,723.11
<b>Asia:</b>		
China.....	89,105.39	132,668.07
India.....	524,644.72	509,294.77
Japan.....	337,528.68	76,914.60
Other countries.....	25,812.79	41,878.04
Total Asia.....	977,091.58	760,755.48
<b>Africa:</b>		
Egypt.....	43,399.00	115,948.07
Other countries.....	7,414.66	12,726.41
Total Africa.....	50,813.66	128,674.48
<b>North America:</b>		
Canada.....	369,650.13	115,277.54
United States.....	69,932,539.37	67,404,371.24
Total North America.....	70,302,189.50	67,519,648.78
<b>Central America:</b>		
Guatemala.....	4,320.77	3,097.88
British Honduras.....	11,620.04	2,433.58
Other countries.....	25,957.91	6,578.54
Total Central America.....	41,898.72	12,110.00
<b>South America:</b>		
Brazil.....	8,945.37	5,204.38
Colombia.....	14,750.00	7,736.00
Chile.....	28,663.50	7,109.00
Ecuador.....	65,823.62	26,731.38
Panama.....	1.44	.....
Peru.....	1,129.00	18,124.00
Argentine Republic.....	344,468.00	21,968.13
Venezuela.....	4,889.00	4,834.24
Other countries.....	2,881.14	4,405.97
Total South America.....	471,551.07	96,113.10
<b>West Indies:</b>		
Cuba.....	64,299.31	87,859.21
Other countries.....	3,578.76	2,801.91
Total West Indies.....	67,878.07	90,661.12
<b>Oceania:</b>		
Australia.....	103,023.28	42,398.44
Other countries.....	20,942.00	5,624.00
Total Oceania.....	123,965.28	48,022.44
Grand total.....	122,977,698.70	107,746,708.51

The valuations of exports during the periods in reference, as regards the countries of destination, were as follows:

	First six months of fiscal year—	
	1907-8.	1906-7.
Europe:	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Germany.....	11,303,981.93	9,280,319.74
Austria-Hungary.....	7,200.00	1,500.00
Belgium.....	2,340,310.52	2,716,273.65
Spain.....	1,345,395.23	1,866,450.00
France.....	4,780,731.60	3,931,970.91
Great Britain.....	16,272,671.35	15,013,238.44
Holland.....	9,210.00	34,150.00
Italy.....	6,131.00	24,555.00
Norway.....	1,000.00	.....
Portugal.....	544.00	.....
Russia.....	5,565.00	19,000.00
Other countries.....	.....	430.00
Total Europe.....	36,072,740.63	32,887,887.74
Asia—China.....	500.00	796.00
North America:		
Canada.....	98,378.00	62,508.00
United States.....	89,745,807.77	83,113,718.93
Total North America.....	89,844,185.77	83,176,226.93
Central America:		
Guatemala.....	330,099.60	365,715.11
British Honduras.....	122,912.20	130,900.40
Other countries.....	4,334.04	5,402.00
Total Central America.....	457,345.84	502,017.51
South America:		
Chile.....	15,108.39	.....
Ecuador.....	.....	200.00
Panama.....	10,141.00	60,569.00
Peru.....	400.00	.....
Argentine Republic.....	945.00	.....
Venezuela.....	50.00	.....
Total South America.....	26,644.39	60,769.00
West Indies:		
Cuba.....	1,385,095.00	1,254,240.00
Other countries.....	.....	2,000.00
Total West Indies.....	1,385,095.00	1,256,240.00
Grand total.....	127,786,511.63	117,883,937.18

#### STATISTICS OF THE SUGAR CROP FOR 1907.

The annual report issued by "*El Hacendado Mexicano*," covering the sugar production of Mexico fixes the output for 1906-7 at 119,000 tons as compared with 107,500 tons in the preceding year, while for 1907-8 the estimated production is 115,000 tons.

The output of the various producing States is given as follows:

State.	Quantity.	State.	Quantity.
	<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>
Campeche.....	1,445,549	Oaxaca.....	1,682,320
Chiapas.....	732,300	Puebla.....	16,739,000
Colima.....	1,597,243	San Luis Potosi.....	1,268,000
Guerrero.....	2,889,450	Sinaloa.....	8,785,000
Jalisco.....	6,304,300	Tabasco.....	2,005,006
Mexico.....	189,863	Tamaulipas.....	1,578,000
Michoacan.....	7,492,809	Tepec (Territory).....	3,250,000
Morelos.....	42,229,727	Veracruz.....	18,690,000
Nuevo Leon.....	924,000	Yucatan.....	1,694,000

Molasses and "panela" were also produced to the extent of 68,329,799 and 50,000,000 kilos, respectively.

This report represents the workings of 773 properties and the interest in sugar growing and manufacturing has been greatly stimulated by the increased import duties levied on the foreign product in February. Since last year two United States factories have been established, one on the Mexican Central between San Luis Potosi and Tampico, and the other on the Mexican Railway, about 90 kilometers from the port of Veracruz. Both are equipped with modern machinery and have capacities of 3,000 and 800 tons daily, respectively. New machinery has been installed in many of the old establishments, and the quality of the product has been brought up to the best standard.

#### **EFFECTS OF THE RAILROAD MERGER.**

Unofficial advices report the formation in Mexico, on March 29, 1908, of a new company to administer the railroads recently merged under the name of the National Railways of Mexico.

The list of 23 incorporators is headed by Señor JOSÉ YVES LIMANTOUR and includes men prominent in financial affairs in Mexico. The readjustment of securities incident to the merger will be effected through New York banking houses.

The formation of a Mexican stock company having for its object the incorporation of the properties of the National Railways with the Mexican Central, with power to acquire, construct, and operate any other lines within the national territory and to enter into all contracts for the furtherance of the same, was authorized by the Mexican Congress on December 26, 1906, and full power conferred upon the Executive for the carrying out of the necessary preliminaries. The actual control of the Central was turned over to the Government on February 28, 1908, in accordance with the contract of July 6, 1907.

#### **THE PORT OF TAMPICO AND THE RAILWAY MERGER.**

The port of Tampico as affected by the merger of the Mexican Central and Mexican National Railways is considered by United States Consul MERRILL GRIFFITH, at that port, in a paper forwarded to the International Bureau of the American Republics.

He states that the future beneficial effects of this action on Tampico can scarcely be conjectured. The many improvements effected in the matter of harbor improvements and dockage facilities have already converted it into one of the most important shipping and distributing points of Latin America. Nearly 1,000,000 tons of freight were handled during 1907, and the completion of a short line of railway as a result of the merger will bring the port within ten hours of the capital, a fact significant to all shippers.



Another result of the agreement referred to will be the enlargement of local terminal facilities and other improvements necessary to handle the increasing tonnage. Later on the extension of a branch road from Tampico, through the State of Tamaulipas to Matamoras (for which a concession has already been granted), connecting with the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railroad, will make the shortest international route, via Houston, Tex., Matamoras, and Tampico, from all the central and eastern markets of the United States to the City of Mexico.

#### **SILVER BASIS OF THE STAMP AND CUSTOMS TAXES, APRIL, 1908.**

The usual monthly circular issued by the Department of Finance of the Mexican Republic announces that the legal price per kilogram of pure silver during the month of April, 1908, is \$36.32 Mexican currency, according to calculations provided in the decree of March 25, 1905. This price will be the basis for the payment of the stamp tax and customs duties when silver is used throughout the Republic.

#### **STEEL DOCK AT ACAPULCO.**

The Mexican Executive on March 7, 1908, approved the terms of the contract between the Department of Communications and the Mexican Pacific Company for the construction of a steel dock at Acapulco. The company is authorized to import free of duty all materials required both for the construction of the temporary wooden dock and also for the permanent steel dock which is to replace it within thirty years. The complete equipment, with all necessary appliances for the lading and unlading of vessels, for the transport of merchandise and the installation of lighters, is imposed upon the company, with the privilege of collecting charges for the use of the wharf during the life of the contract. At the end of ninety-one years the entire property shall revert to the Government.

#### **FRUIT TRAFFIC WITH GALVESTON.**

On March 7, 1908, a contract was signed between the Mexican Government and Lic. MANRIQUE MOHENO, a representative of the Southern Steamship and Importing Company, of Galveston, Tex., United States, for the establishment of a line of boats between the frontier of the State of Tabasco and Galveston. These steamers are to be used for the transport to United States markets of such tropical fruits as are produced in Tabasco, the company agreeing to a schedule of two trips monthly and the Government conceding \$1,000 for each round trip made during a period of four years.

#### **EXTENT OF THE FEDERAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.**

According to statistics issued by the Director-General of Federal Telegraphs of Mexico, the extent of lines belonging to the Govern-

ment aggregates 38,527 miles, the cost of construction varying from \$80 in level lands to \$300 in mountainous districts.

The Government cable lines have a total length of 481 miles.

#### PRICE OF PUBLIC LANDS, 1908-9.

On January 9, 1908, the Mexican Government fixed the price of public lands for 1908-9, as follows:

States.	Price per hectare.	States.	Price per hectare.
	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Aguascalientes.....	7.00	Puebla.....	11.00
Campeche.....	4.00	Queretaro.....	9.00
Chiapas.....	4.00	San Luis Potosi.....	4.00
Chihuahua.....	4.00	Sinaloa.....	4.00
Coahuila.....	4.00	Sonora.....	4.00
Colima.....	6.00	Tabasco.....	7.00
Durango.....	4.00	Tamaulipas.....	4.00
Guanajuato.....	12.00	Tlaxcala.....	17.00
Guerrero.....	5.00	Veracruz.....	12.00
Hidalgo.....	5.00	Yucatan.....	4.00
Jalisco.....	9.00	Zacatecas.....	4.00
Mexico.....	21.00	Federal District.....	100.00
Michoacan.....	14.00	Territory of Tepic.....	4.00
Morelos.....	27.00	Territory of Lower California.....	2.00
Nuevo Leon.....	4.00	Territory of Quintana Roo.....	2.00
Oaxaca.....	5.00		

#### GUANO EXPLOITATION.

On February 19, 1908, the Mexican Government authorized GEORGE F. ARCHER, or the company he may organize, to exploit, for a period of ten years, in accordance with the concession granted him on September 18, 1906, the guano deposits in the Arcas Islands, near the Campeche coast, as well as those situated in the Arenas Islands to the northwest of Punta Palma, 22° 7' north latitude near the coast of Yucatan. The guano concession granted to HARRY J. EARLE, or his assigns, on September 26, 1907, was modified on February 22, 1908, by withdrawing the permission given him to exploit the guano beds on the Arenas Islands, and by authorizing him to work the guano deposits found in the Contoy, Cancun, Chinchorros, Alacranes, Desterrada, Cornezuelo, and Perez islands near the coasts of Quintana Roo, Yucatan, and Campeche.

A commission has been ordered to make a report to the Government concerning the commercial value of the guano beds located on the islands along the Mexican coast with the purpose of exploiting to the fullest extent this source of public revenue.

#### NICARAGUA.

##### RECENT CONCESSIONS.

The National Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Nicaragua has recently approved the following concessions:

Contract with the American-European Finance and Development Company for the sale of lands the products from sale to be exclu-

sively applied to the construction of Matagalpa Railroad; contract entered into with Generals ASCENCION FLORES, CARLOS A. DE ZUBIRÍA and others granting them the right to own and exploit all mineral deposits situated within a zone on the Atlantic coast; contract with Dr. MANUEL VIDAURRÁZAGA for the introduction into the country of Chinese and Japanese immigrants for agricultural work; contract with Mr. JAMES DIETRICK for the introduction of Chinese immigrants to be employed in railroad construction and other works specified in the contract; contract with Señor JUAN HEATTASCH for the establishment of a porcelain factory, and contract entered into with Don JUAN CARLOS SERRANO granting him exclusive privilege for the manufacture of paper of all kinds from such raw materials as he may acquire in the country, and also from cotton, rags, sawdust, barks, and all other materials.

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## PANAMA.

### CONCESSION FOR A BREWERY.

The Government of Panama has granted a concession to STEPHEN S. SIMPSON for the establishment of a large, modern equipped brewery in the city of Panama. All the materials, supplies, machinery, tools, utensils, apparatus, chemicals, and raw products necessary for use in the construction and operation of the brewery are admitted free of duty for a period of twenty-five years. The concessionaire agrees to pay to the Government \$0.75 per barrel of beer of 32 gallons manufactured in the brewery and offered for sale in the Republic or exported therefrom. Construction must be commenced before December 18, 1908. The Government obligates itself to grant no more favorable concession to any person or persons during the life of this contract. The Government must be advised before a transfer of the concession is made to a third party.

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## PERU.

### FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST QUARTER OF 1907.

Latest figures received by the International Bureau of the American Republic, covering the foreign commerce of Peru, show total imports for the first quarter of 1907 valued at \$5,933,510 (£p. 1,186,702) and exports \$6,703,370 (£p. 1,340,674). For the same period of 1906 imports figured for \$6,587,730 (£p. 1,317,546) and exports for \$7,126,935 (£p. 1,425,387).

A total decline in commercial transactions to the extent of \$977,785 is thus indicated for the first three months of 1907 as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

**IMPROVEMENTS AT TUMBES AND PACASMAYO.**

In accordance with the authority conferred upon him by the Federal Congress in its session of October 25, 1907, President PARDO, on November 26 of the same year, issued a decree appropriating £35,000 for the construction of a wharf at the port of Tumbes, the building of a railway connecting the city of Tumbes with the port of the same name, and the erection of a bridge over the Tumbes River, and £15,000 for the repair of the wharf at Pacasmayo. The appropriation of £50,000 referred to is payable out of the receipts of former years from the tax on tobacco.

**WIRELESS TELEGRAPH LINE.**

"*El Peruano*," the official publication of the Peruvian Government, publishes in its issue for October 16, 1907, a law, passed by the National Congress on September 6, 1907, and promulgated by President PARDO on the 7th of the same month, appropriating the amount of £7,428 5s. 74c. for the establishment of a wireless telegraph line from the region known as "montaña" to the city of Iquitos.

**INTERNAL REVENUES, FIRST HALF OF 1907.**

The revenue derived from the taxes administered by the National Company of Collections amounted, during the first half of 1907, to £415,142 3s. 69c., as compared with £403,995 1s. 94c. collected during the same period of 1906.

**CUSTOMS REVENUES AT SALAVERRY, 1907.**

The custom-house of Salaverry, Peru, collected during the year 1907 a total revenue of £43,989 4s. 79c., of which £39,782 0s. 81c. were from import duties, £3,173 6s. 93c. from the 8 per cent surtax, and the remaining sum from various sources.

**COTTON SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES.**

The British "Board of Trade Journal" reports to the effect that the cotton produced in the Payta district of Peru has a daily increasing demand in the United States, being of a class quite distinct from that grown in the latter country. It is also stated that shipments thither pay much better than to Great Britain.

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**SALVADOR.**
**MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT FIGUEROA.**

On the occasion of the opening of the regular sessions of the National Assembly, on February 20, 1908, President FIGUEROA, of the Republic of Salvador, presented his message for the year 1907, reviewing the governmental administration of the country during said year.



The message states that all branches of the public administration are well organized and attended to. The Government is giving special attention to the prosecution of important works required by the progress of the country, and many improvements are being carried out.

Public instruction is an object of preferential attention from the Government; a modification of the general system of primary instruction is now under process of preparation, which reform will render the system more practical and of more positive results; it is proposed to establish several high schools throughout the Republic. The School of Agriculture, equipped with all necessary elements, was inaugurated during the year.

Speaking of the conference that the Presidents of Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua held in Amapala on November 6, 1907, General FIGUEROA says:

The result of this event was particularly beneficial to peace in Central America, and the Central American delegates in Washington, without differences or animosity, all united by one single sentiment, were easily able to come to an understanding that would guarantee peace and prosperity in Central America, thus fulfilling the noble wishes of the Presidents of the United States and Mexico.

President FIGUEROA expressed the gratitude of the people and Government of Salvador to Presidents ROOSEVELT and DIAZ for their important and friendly offices in behalf of the Central American peace and welfare. He made a similar manifestation of gratitude to the Presidents of Guatemala and Costa Rica for the proofs of friendship and fraternity they have given Salvador.

Finally, the President informed the Assembly that at present the relations that Salvador maintains with her sister Republics of Central America are very cordial and friendly, and that it is his purpose to widen and strengthen them in so far as possible. He stated further that relations with the other countries of the world continue to be in the best of terms.

#### **CUSTOMS REVENUES, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1907.**

The total amount of revenues collected by the custom-houses of the Republic of Salvador during the first nine months of 1907 was 3,900,121.33 *pesos* (\$1,950,000), of which 3,196,098.97 *pesos* (\$1,598,000) were from import duties, 656,833.56 *pesos* (\$328,000) from export duties, and the rest from miscellaneous receipts. A comparison of the grand total with that of the same period of 1906 shows a decrease against 1907 of 416,499.51 *pesos* (\$208,000).

#### **CUSTOMS SECURITY FOR SERVICE OF LOAN.**

The service of the \$5,000,000 loan recently negotiated by MARK JAMESTOWN KELLY as special agent for the Government of Salvador

with the International Loans Company (Limited) of London, will be in the form of a bond issue to that amount secured by a special customs duty of \$3.60 gold upon every 100 kilograms of imported merchandise and an export tax of \$0.40 per quintal upon not less nor more than 500,000 quintals of coffee shipped yearly from the Republic during a period of twenty-one years. The bonds are to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and a sinking fund of \$420,000 annually is to be applied to the payment of interest and, cumulatively, to the repayment of the principal moneys.

The *Banco Agricola Comercial* is the depository for the bonds, and the Salvador Railway Company (Limited), is to represent the trustees for the bondholders, and shall in such capacity receive and remit fortnightly to the London bank charged with the service of the loan the whole of the proceeds of the specified special customs duty and export tax.

The service of the loan is declared free of all charges and incumbrances whatsoever, in accordance with the agreement made on January 14, 1908, between the Salvadorean Government and the International Loans Company, the full text of which is published in the "*Diario Oficial*" for February 25, 1908.

## UNITED STATES.

### TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

#### STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and the Latin American countries. The report is for the month of February, 1908, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the eight months ending February, 1908, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for February, for example, are not published until April.

#### IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Cocoa ( <i>Cacao; cacao; cacao</i> ):				
Central America.....	3,765	1,060	28,271	22,545
Brazil.....	376,452	157,901	1,958,379	2,016,172
Other South America.....	124,840	95,435	1,211,462	1,511,354

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Coffee ( <i>Café; café; café</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,250,845	711,206	2,473,214	2,115,575
Mexico.....	186,243	349,789	681,677	944,775
Brazil.....	4,027,289	4,101,969	41,109,500	32,590,101
Other South America.....	793,792	896,476	6,031,673	5,843,224
Copper ( <i>Cobre; cobre; cuivre</i> ):				
Ore ( <i>Mineral; minerio; minerais</i> )—				
Mexico.....	457,029	86,729	2,688,783	2,148,276
South America.....	39,543	306,314	482,127	1,150,643
Pigs, bars, etc. ( <i>Lingotes, barras, etc.; lingados, barras, etc.; en lingots, saumons, etc.</i> )—				
Mexico.....	1,328,109	243,881	9,501,644	6,079,796
Cuba.....	6,907	1,081	51,566	50,652
Peru.....	154,330	363,764	739,440	2,886,237
Other South America.....	563	63,338	972,091	784,893
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón en rama; algodão em rama; coton non manufacturé</i> ):				
South America.....	77,832	18,379	470,157	356,004
Fibers ( <i>Fibras; fibras; fibres</i> ):				
Ixtle or Tampico fiber ( <i>Ixtle; ixtle; ixtle</i> )—				
Mexico.....	109,693	77,805	963,874	681,212
Sisal grass ( <i>Henequen; henequen; henequen</i> )—				
Mexico.....	738,626	1,072,327	10,013,275	9,415,713
Fruits ( <i>Frutas; frutas; fruits</i> ):				
Bananas ( <i>Plátanos; bananas; bananes</i> )—				
Central America.....	293,343	333,633	3,285,003	3,821,088
Cuba.....	14,714	8,814	533,874	351,931
South America.....	26,884	30,182	74,643	271,676
Oranges ( <i>Naranjas; laranjas; oranges</i> )—				
Mexico.....	970	1,318	35,587	53,357
Cuba.....	1,035	540	7,354	3,258
Furs and skins ( <i>Pielles finas; pelles finas; fourrures et peaux</i> ):				
South America.....	4,312	2,430	274,006	128,548
Goatskins ( <i>Pielles de cabra; pelles de cabra; peaux de chèvres</i> ):				
Mexico.....	418,813	202,790	2,048,909	1,230,588
Brazil.....	141,049	72,406	1,172,976	845,247
Other South America.....	116,495	40,060	1,552,394	681,557
Hides of cattle ( <i>Cueros vacunos; couros de gado; cuirs de bétail</i> ):				
Mexico.....	163,801	86,648	1,164,768	578,137
Cuba.....	9,718	3,330	205,903	67,319
Brazil.....	28,167	2,625	127,068	77,915
Other South America.....	1,078,893	417,937	6,178,975	3,875,539
India rubber, crude ( <i>Goma cruda; borra-na em bruto; caoutchouc</i> ):				
Central America.....	87,063	38,025	532,046	439,668
Mexico.....	306,969	293,437	1,278,442	2,348,484
Brazil.....	4,685,756	2,330,741	21,435,134	12,121,119
Other South America.....	138,481	39,620	1,001,526	837,248
Iron ore ( <i>Mineral de hierro; minerio de ferro; minerais de fer</i> )—				
Cuba.....	197,148	181,301	1,406,831	1,750,622
Lead ore ( <i>Mineral de plomo; minerio de chumbo; minerais de plomb</i> ):				
Mexico.....	224,670	396,563	1,737,598	2,527,056
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard ( <i>Azúcar inferior al No. 16 del modelo holandés; assucar não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; pas audessus du type hollandais No. 16</i> ):				
Mexico.....	69,904	579	164,011	884,832
Cuba.....	9,574,917	8,369,732	31,781,018	23,691,341
Brazil.....	86,728	.....	912,381	.....
Other South America.....	87,331	2,729	1,815,357	472,650
Tobacco ( <i>Tabaco; fumo; tabac</i> ):				
Leaf ( <i>En rama; em rama; non en feuille manufacturé</i> )—				
Cuba.....	1,028,241	1,066,810	10,019,593	8,425,472
Cigars, cigarettes, etc. ( <i>Cigarros, cigarrillos, etc.; charutos, cigarros, etc.; cigares, cigarettes, etc.</i> )—				
Cuba.....	359,517	237,631	3,189,531	3,193,980
Wood, mahogany ( <i>Caoba; mogno; acajou</i> ):				
Central America.....	92,842	1,184	340,054	479,030
Mexico.....	98,892	8,270	445,459	420,820
Cuba.....	2,859	17,331	112,562	120,395
Wool ( <i>Lana; lã; laine</i> ):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	686,325	342,570	1,566,083	1,015,794
Class 2 (combing).....	51,780	.....	298,102	278,298
Class 3 (carpet).....	47,198	122	466,619	55,538

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
<b>Agricultural implements (<i>Herramientas agrícolas; instrumentos agrícolas; instruments agricoles</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	34,913	29,008	282,015	310,897
Cuba.....	2,084	8,274	40,303	89,951
Argentine Republic.....	249,308	202,519	3,157,045	2,977,202
Brazil.....	17,147	55,587	78,331	239,331
Chile.....	14,543	9,741	322,630	322,410
Other South America.....	10,700	27,074	157,844	192,877
<b>Animals (<i>Animales; animaux; animaux</i>):</b>				
<b>Cattle (<i>Ganado; vacuno; gado; bétail</i>)—</b>				
Mexico.....	64,100	35,345	615,302	601,529
Cuba.....	4,796	10,193	317,257	118,231
South America.....		10,644	37,289	37,490
<b>Hogs (<i>Cerdos; porcós; porcs</i>)—</b>				
Mexico.....	5,688	26,125	151,454	143,551
South America.....	64	193	776	1,015
<b>Horses (<i>Caballos; cavallos; chevaux</i>)—</b>				
Mexico.....	81,621	17,925	327,044	107,687
<b>Sheep (<i>Ovejas; ovelhas; moutons</i>)—</b>				
Mexico.....	1,650	263	58,268	45,985
<b>Books, maps, etc. (<i>Libros, mapas, etc.; livres, mappas, etc.; livres, cartes, etc.</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	2,856	6,343	34,459	59,061
Mexico.....	25,745	19,552	189,033	239,621
Cuba.....	39,569	22,803	232,574	208,553
Argentine Republic.....	4,011		64,572	43,217
Brazil.....	5,564	112,966	64,398	188,846
Chile.....	31,281	7,765	224,490	81,764
Other South America.....	22,208	31,712	80,155	98,530
<b>Breadstuffs (<i>Cerales; cereales; céréales</i>):</b>				
<b>Corn (<i>Maíz; milho; maïs</i>)—</b>				
Central America.....	2,615	2,759	19,613	57,351
Mexico.....	55,394	15,373	762,949	413,982
Cuba.....	136,698	79,935	940,855	791,005
South America.....	1,032	2,441	6,920	21,787
<b>Oats (<i>Avena; avéa; avoine</i>)—</b>				
Central America.....	1,486	1,443	16,146	47,974
Mexico.....	4,837	1,175	38,340	21,337
Cuba.....	30,920	2,596	255,599	167,360
South America.....	905	539	9,567	8,343
<b>Wheat (<i>Trigo; trigo; blé</i>)—</b>				
Central America.....	3,440	1,534	22,903	14,023
Mexico.....	131,098	7,457	559,797	46,539
South America.....	18,278	263,581	317,207	660,585
<b>Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; farinha de trigo; farine de blé</i>)—</b>				
Central America.....	190,218	190,288	1,141,459	1,272,130
Mexico.....	9,284	16,707	81,861	100,505
Cuba.....	233,329	300,233	1,946,757	2,476,674
Brazil.....	90,179	116,150	866,765	1,129,435
Colombia.....	15,406	17,408	108,984	1,138,813
Other South America.....	157,964	169,990	1,418,565	1,169,788
<b>Cars, carriages, etc. (<i>Carros, carruages y otros vehículos; carros, carruagens, etc.; wagons, voitures, etc.</i>):</b>				
<b>Automobiles (<i>Automóviles; automovets; automobiles</i>)—</b>				
Mexico.....	96,262	13,755	561,335	287,661
South America.....	6,260	4,251	137,641	173,599
<b>Cars, passenger and freight (<i>Wagones para pasaje y carga; carros de passageiros e carga; wagons de voyageurs et de marchandise</i>)—</b>				
Central America.....	323,150	14,909	983,547	695,569
Mexico.....	167,613	118,887	1,520,941	1,013,349
Cuba.....	77,577	43,012	545,432	612,178
Argentine Republic.....	225,645	172,060	1,511,733	641,825
Chile.....	1,879	329,669	80,823	646,550
Other South America.....	115,808	41,168	397,174	872,951
<b>Cycles and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y accesorios; bicyclos e partes; bicyclettes et leurs parties</i>)—</b>				
Mexico.....	5,229	7,224	64,692	62,462
Cuba.....	3,529	2,077	23,066	28,832
Argentine Republic.....	556	531	1,255	10,077
Brazil.....	655	287	6,413	6,113
Other South America.....	1,128	1,315	14,086	9,613
<b>Clocks and watches (<i>Relojes de pared y bolsillo; relogios de parede e de bolso; horloges et montres</i>)—</b>				
Central America.....	918	1,129	10,735	13,265
Mexico.....	3,303	3,667	32,398	36,257
Argentine Republic.....	2,742	14,197	39,518	65,172
Brazil.....	6,023	9,191	62,194	78,762
Chile.....	5,325	2,178	31,617	34,992
Other South America.....	4,253	1,760	28,799	31,761



## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Coal ( <i>carbón; carvão; charbon</i> ):				
Anthracite ( <i>antracita; anthracite; anthracite</i> )—				
Mexico.....	80	1,971	4,737	17,000
Cuba.....	10,876	9,847	71,814	122,826
Bituminous ( <i>bituminoso; bituminoso; bitumineux</i> )—				
Mexico.....	267,717	146,084	2,040,393	2,025,481
Cuba.....	159,522	158,884	1,242,985	1,476,867
Copper ( <i>cobre; cobre; cuivre</i> ):				
Ore ( <i>mineral; minerio; minerai</i> )—				
Mexico.....	59,591	87,492	572,228	848,556
Ingots, bars, etc. ( <i>lingotes, barras, etc.; linguados, barras, etc.; en lingots, saumons, etc.</i> )—				
Mexico.....	868	55	28,590	34,004
Cotton ( <i>algodón; algodão; coton</i> ):				
Unmanufactured ( <i>en rama; en rama; brut</i> )—				
Mexico.....	2,730	47,052	36,413	240,696
Cloths ( <i>tejidos; tecidos; tissus de coton</i> )—				
Central America.....	137,496	110,588	1,138,292	989,369
Mexico.....	24,104	19,222	172,750	124,506
Cuba.....	53,184	34,197	714,117	739,426
Argentine Republic.....	13,745	4,629	193,125	68,218
Brazil.....	21,322	19,931	281,719	248,628
Chile.....	73,118	62,047	761,327	439,074
Colombia.....	50,143	73,722	565,731	429,703
Venezuela.....	28,866	19,869	323,358	179,836
Other South America.....	48,277	52,083	365,473	350,619
Wearing apparel ( <i>ropa; roupa; vêtements de coton</i> )—				
Central America.....	27,279	28,674	227,197	388,497
Mexico.....	25,749	30,613	169,115	304,936
Cuba.....	18,918	14,848	218,660	212,007
Other South America.....	5,690	7,911	75,576	88,117
Fibers ( <i>fibras; fibras; fibres</i> ):				
Twine ( <i>bramante; barbante; ficelle</i> )—				
Argentine Republic.....	4,501	34,518	1,100,120	1,697,555
Other South America.....	8,455	11,176	190,445	217,238
Fish ( <i>pecado; peixe; poisson</i> ):				
Salmon ( <i>salmon; salmão; saumon</i> )—				
Colombia.....	497	191	2,318	3,366
Other South America.....	72,837	32,211	300,883	376,359
Fruits and nuts ( <i>frutas y nueces; fructus e nozes; fruits et noix</i> ):				
Central America.....	13,442	21,391	91,276	943,939
Mexico.....	18,452	14,453	201,451	171,042
Cuba.....	25,316	9,278	180,819	177,560
South America.....	14,946	15,245	107,634	122,201
Glucose and grape sugar ( <i>glucosas; glucoses; glucoses</i> ):				
Argentine Republic.....		15,250	66,470	72,352
Other South America.....	436	19	10,428	8,582
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes ( <i>instrumentos y aparatos para fines científicos; instrumentos e aparelhos científicos; instruments et appareils scientifiques</i> ):				
Electrical appliances, including telegraph and telephone instruments ( <i>aparatos eléctricos incluso instrumentos telegráficos y telefónicos; aparelhos electricos, incluindo instrumentos telegraphicos e telefonicos; instruments electriques y compris les appareils télégraphiques et téléphoniques</i> )—				
Central America.....	21,465	16,856	143,217	150,918
Mexico.....	62,796	44,431	628,818	422,780
Cuba.....	35,953	44,292	377,202	312,585
Argentine Republic.....	9,156	32,488	210,137	167,246
Brazil.....	74,259	96,532	488,928	873,402
Other South America.....	85,217	22,607	440,520	444,266
All other ( <i>otros instrumentos; todos os demais instrumentos; instruments divers</i> )—				
Central America.....	5,852	8,001	39,378	61,234
Mexico.....	32,675	22,586	288,073	167,688
Cuba.....	9,726	7,181	95,691	96,460
Argentine Republic.....	8,623	19,968	94,933	138,126
Brazil.....	9,663	7,256	44,155	90,853
Other South America.....	32,469	9,824	123,611	107,814
Iron and steel, and manufactures of ( <i>Hierro y acero y sus fabricaciones; ferro e aço e suas manufacturas; fer et acier et ses manufactures</i> ):				
Steel rails ( <i>Rieles de acero; trilhos de aço; rails d'acier</i> )—				
Central America.....	1,530	4,042	169,017	601,267
Mexico.....	100,658	39,685	739,855	442,655
South America.....	409,028	140,152	1,971,723	1,145,931

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Iron and steel, and manufactures of, etc.—Continued.				
Structural iron and steel ( <i>Hierro y acero para construcción; ferro e aço para construção; fer et acier pour la construction</i> )—				
Mexico.....	89,060	64,426	507,414	585,403
Cuba.....	7,611	39,272	188,220	463,067
South America.....	19,345	24,969	308,417	687,567
Wire ( <i>alambre; arame; fil de fer</i> )—				
Central America.....	18,104	20,426	141,312	177,220
Mexico.....	60,545	53,075	373,364	785,563
Cuba.....	30,143	16,930	286,369	444,174
Argentine Republic.....	132,056	129,066	921,333	1,103,600
Brazil.....	18,446	16,740	164,264	320,362
Other South America.....	57,867	26,146	394,377	492,019
Builder's hardware ( <i>Materiales de construcción; ferragens; matériaux de construction en fer et en acier</i> )—				
Central America.....	20,405	23,898	237,377	247,316
Mexico.....	103,496	88,364	708,592	677,261
Cuba.....	39,711	30,039	372,516	373,264
Argentine Republic.....	52,779	62,304	560,061	483,136
Brazil.....	33,038	56,701	325,940	444,577
Chile.....	30,709	14,938	216,219	246,436
Colombia.....	4,901	12,847	48,360	77,209
Venezuela.....	2,665	4,326	42,358	28,320
Other South America.....	29,484	47,232	209,740	276,766
Electrical machinery ( <i>Maquinaria eléctrica; máquinas eléctricas; machines électriques</i> )—				
Central America.....	6,602	19,968	37,600	90,588
Mexico.....	119,970	181,218	781,664	1,060,977
Cuba.....	892	4,118	74,517	61,946
Argentine Republic.....	11,952	29,941	109,779	212,703
Brazil.....	7,396	38,096	282,568	574,965
Other South America.....	33,599	7,674	113,808	126,065
Metal-working machinery ( <i>Maquinaria para labrar metales; maquinismos para trabalhar em metal; machines pour travailler les métaux</i> )—				
Mexico.....	15,058	8,605	61,653	66,075
South America.....	22,128	30,077	84,584	158,434
Sewing machines ( <i>Máquinas de coser; máquinas de coser; machines à coudre</i> )—				
Central America.....	16,195	4,140	89,183	92,246
Mexico.....	57,103	94,808	530,292	506,390
Cuba.....	24,481	28,823	214,276	163,645
Argentine Republic.....	33,346	45,531	338,192	248,778
Brazil.....	21,753	10,769	296,376	358,871
Colombia.....	6,440	10,684	49,580	62,518
Other South America.....	25,023	31,627	269,000	381,535
Steam engines and parts of ( <i>Locomotoras y sus accesorios; locomotivas e accesorever; locomotifs et leurs parties</i> )—				
Central America.....	512,475	.....	874,565	92,480
Mexico.....	40,720	240,200	988,696	571,442
Cuba.....	60,375	26,500	684,095	527,577
Argentine Republic.....	8,172	63,590	404,948	109,315
Brazil.....	12,900	118,000	135,580	525,885
Other South America.....	326,717	139,921	549,647	828,502
Typewriting machines and parts of ( <i>Mecanógrafos y sus partes; máquinas de escrever e accesorios; machine à écrire et leurs parties</i> )—				
Central America.....	2,491	4,106	29,088	44,050
Mexico.....	25,407	20,560	245,853	221,718
Cuba.....	4,125	3,746	51,183	60,989
Argentine Republic.....	8,240	11,707	81,015	99,079
Brazil.....	4,251	5,269	41,572	71,752
Colombia.....	2,022	870	11,783	10,831
Other South America.....	18,878	6,003	135,854	147,652
Pipes and fittings ( <i>Cañería; tubos, tuyaues</i> )—				
Central America.....	84,167	87,802	429,120	370,116
Mexico.....	72,718	74,447	846,041	1,202,839
Cuba.....	58,507	19,550	397,242	767,163
Argentine Republic.....	13,679	24,491	80,409	105,737
Other South America.....	4,893	33,730	163,862	228,739
Leather and manufactures of ( <i>Cuero y sus fabricaciones; couro e suas manufacturas; cuirs et ses manufactures</i> )—				
Sole leather ( <i>Suela; sola; cuir pour semelles</i> )—				
South America.....			538	208

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Leather and manufactures of, etc.—Continued.				
Upper leather ( <i>Cuero de pala; couro de gaspca; cuirs pour tiges de chaussures</i> )—				
Central America.....	18,938	27,687	143,473	182,779
Cuba.....	9,127	8,854	86,041	82,515
Argentine Republic.....	20,620	34,194	163,018	169,793
Brazil.....	6,258	19,341	83,802	115,359
Other South America.....	12,120	21,501	181,703	182,202
Boots and shoes ( <i>Calzado; calçado; chaussures</i> )—				
Central America.....	33,801	69,218	374,306	539,555
Mexico.....	110,474	145,267	1,003,274	1,130,016
Colombia.....	1,852	7,211	30,189	45,328
Other South America.....	17,701	25,470	263,086	334,448
Meat and dairy products ( <i>Productos de la ganaderia; productos animales e lacticinos; viandes e produits de lacteries</i> ):				
Beef, canned ( <i>Carne de vaca en latas; carne de vacca em latas; bœuf conserve</i> )—				
Central America.....	4,232	2,370	46,014	48,072
Mexico.....	1,610	1,109	19,541	10,478
Cuba.....	1,518	640	12,756	17,332
South America.....	3,136	2,726	29,688	29,513
Beef, salted or pickled ( <i>Carne de vaca, salada ó adobada; carne de vaca, em salmoura; bœuf salté</i> )—				
Central America.....	18,543	11,679	89,916	120,492
South America.....	20,491	25,709	175,881	170,604
Tallow ( <i>Sebo; sebo; suif</i> )—				
Central America.....	16,424	10,434	93,603	89,649
Mexico.....	3,466	7,100	17,508	39,727
Cuba.....	8,163	2,191	12,448	34,791
Chile.....	2,082	367	54,172	35,926
Other South America.....	4,883	4,402	38,178	35,420
Bacon ( <i>Tocino; toucinho; lard fumé</i> )—				
Central America.....	2,578	2,944	21,707	27,728
Mexico.....	4,020	2,262	37,889	33,880
Cuba.....	40,367	35,136	393,006	291,000
Brazil.....	7,791	14,796	123,962	147,488
Other South America.....	5,108	1,378	8,552	15,888
Hams ( <i>Jamones; presuntos; jambons</i> )—				
Central America.....	16,729	16,125	99,288	130,118
Mexico.....	8,437	7,363	75,761	91,734
Cuba.....	45,495	41,007	393,539	414,446
Venezuela.....	2,360	1,834	31,546	31,282
Other South America.....	3,968	4,737	39,822	52,074
Pork ( <i>Carne de puerco; carne de porco; porc</i> )—				
Cuba.....	72,606	55,440	459,026	543,416
South America.....	34,231	18,288	170,276	171,311
Lard ( <i>Manteca; banha; saindour</i> )—				
Central America.....	52,874	23,931	448,838	331,162
Mexico.....	59,658	90,261	441,774	656,900
Cuba.....	204,008	181,973	1,963,261	1,902,923
Brazil.....	98,734	114,560	663,132	660,808
Chile.....	16,687	10,742	128,442	112,405
Colombia.....	3,688	15,116	32,187	76,853
Venezuela.....	6,818	3,253	160,180	54,348
Other South America.....	42,181	40,479	383,404	454,572
Lard compounds ( <i>Compuestos de manteca; compostos de banha; composees de saindour</i> )—				
Mexico.....	32,831	24,133	532,759	347,421
Cuba.....	199,169	138,997	1,096,734	1,175,199
Oleomargarine ( <i>Oleomargarina; oleomargarina; oleomargarine</i> )—				
Central America.....	2,957	5,457	23,050	34,233
Mexico.....	1,959	2,790	20,463	14,651
Butter ( <i>Mantequilla; manteca; beurre</i> )—				
Central America.....	9,529	13,509	109,692	137,639
Mexico.....	15,127	10,975	96,752	89,980
Cuba.....	6,623	1,313	48,276	25,801
Brazil.....	6,349	1,518	58,668	25,815
Venezuela.....	704	2,068	38,660	36,874
Other South America.....	3,002	6,200	36,882	35,147
Cheese ( <i>Queso; queijo; fromage</i> )—				
Central America.....	7,772	5,614	54,065	56,134
Mexico.....	3,298	4,674	27,423	37,550
Cuba.....	2,750	1,988	13,702	16,154
Naval stores ( <i>Provisiones navales; petrechos navales; fournitures navales</i> ):				
Rosin, tar, etc. ( <i>Resina, alquitran, etc.; resina, alcatrão, etc.; résine, goudron, etc.</i> )—				
Cuba.....	6,289	4,352	57,911	66,450
Argentine Republic.....	27,825	97,556	334,343	327,960
Brazil.....	48,142	41,335	366,319	487,632
Other South America.....	22,744	22,061	173,088	174,334

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Naval stores, etc.—Continued.				
Turpentine ( <i>Aguarrás; aguaraz; terebenthine</i> )—				
Central America.....	2,047	1,999	26,992	25,052
Cuba.....	6,811	3,420	58,740	54,707
Argentine Republic.....	19,043	27,624	134,337	294,353
Brazil.....	9,425	9,084	104,014	99,204
Chile.....	14,968	912	75,542	77,081
Other South America.....	6,497	4,035	51,093	63,038
Oils, mineral ( <i>Aceites minerales; azeites minerais; huiles minerales</i> ):				
Crude ( <i>Crudos; crus; brutes</i> )—				
Mexico.....	135,174	92,898	779,368	699,602
Cuba.....	23,389	33,998	281,321	324,752
Illuminating, refined ( <i>Reñados para alumbrado; para iluminação; d'éclairage</i> )—				
Central America.....	19,196	30,943	173,770	239,611
Cuba.....	56,278	4,371	133,778	94,578
Argentine Republic.....	134,498	177,371	1,250,794	1,408,561
Brazil.....	196,839	240,799	1,749,891	1,993,679
Chile.....	83,713	58,438	370,822	382,049
Other South America.....	113,169	132,224	788,605	874,805
Lubricating, refined ( <i>Refinados para la lubricación; para lubrificação; a graisser</i> )—				
Mexico.....	20,391	15,802	186,697	114,215
Cuba.....	37,342	22,733	226,464	186,101
Argentine Republic.....	46,489	26,850	289,527	260,743
Brazil.....	32,377	40,230	243,398	231,315
Chile.....	31,465	32,219	148,677	160,842
Oils, vegetable ( <i>Aceites vegetales; oleos vegetaes; huiles végétales</i> ):				
Central America.....	4,766	5,630	31,751	32,912
Mexico.....	142,819	107,173	679,199	807,083
Cuba.....	23,102	20,505	130,103	103,433
Argentine Republic.....	2,170	25,643	47,818	120,838
Brazil.....	20,818	17,908	260,993	181,103
Chile.....	5,145	-----	44,196	78,876
Other South America.....	23,563	14,318	99,848	131,909
Paper ( <i>Papel; papel; papier</i> ):				
Mexico.....	3,909	5,514	37,401	64,369
Cuba.....	14,940	17,124	131,971	178,165
Argentine Republic.....	23,383	10,600	207,027	97,846
Brazil.....	273	774	9,655	5,984
Chile.....	21,063	11,361	112,871	121,485
Other South America.....	8,883	8,010	66,508	67,784
Paraffin ( <i>Parafina; paraffina; paraffine</i> ):				
Central America.....	6,974	10,070	44,335	58,428
Mexico.....	66,226	61,319	429,207	427,150
South America.....	7,458	2,357	39,897	28,417
Tobacco ( <i>Tabaco; fumo; tabac</i> ):				
Unmanufactured ( <i>En rama; em rama; en feuille</i> )—				
Central America.....	1,413	7,654	38,020	40,879
Mexico.....	8,217	13,518	89,872	95,433
Argentine Republic.....	8,000	9,000	35,713	157,206
Colombia.....	63	3,350	10,425	10,246
Other South America.....	6,329	10,356	66,179	65,346
Manufactured ( <i>Elaborado; manufacturado; manufacturé</i> )—				
Central America.....	5,762	7,396	54,645	65,848
Wood, unmanufactured ( <i>Madera sin labrar; madeira não manufacturada; bois brut</i> ):				
Central America.....	48,048	32,431	435,964	437,849
Mexico.....	108,955	73,665	878,113	1,174,541
Cuba.....	21,175	1,589	98,861	18,350
Argentine Republic.....	3,876	71,389	112,170	135,586
Other South America.....	69,318	3,713	262,894	23,622
Lumber ( <i>Madera de construcción; madeira de construção; bois de construction</i> ):				
Central America.....	73,282	136,659	820,815	1,021,085
Mexico.....	262,750	74,743	1,440,836	1,641,691
Cuba.....	252,457	122,994	1,458,740	1,187,213
Argentine Republic.....	701,144	246,225	4,523,675	2,327,364
Brazil.....	107,759	79,095	837,514	299,530
Chile.....	169,504	12,500	700,451	798,759
Other South America.....	93,104	220,340	868,422	1,066,095
Furniture ( <i>Muebles; mobilia; meubles</i> ):				
Central America.....	28,684	21,954	196,260	243,687
Mexico.....	75,022	75,302	602,614	717,079
Cuba.....	51,708	55,635	353,495	506,508
Argentine Republic.....	27,182	45,182	267,150	416,394
Brazil.....	8,373	8,751	50,707	78,269
Chile.....	7,102	3,514	55,189	73,883
Colombia.....	1,194	1,611	10,636	13,831
Venezuela.....	1,151	963	15,608	10,617
Other South America.....	13,772	20,523	79,589	113,831



## OCEAN MAIL SERVICE TO SOUTH AMERICA.

As an important step intended to link the United States in closer commercial relations with South America it is interesting to note the wording of the following bill which passed the United States Senate on March 20, 1908, and which it is hoped will also pass the House of Representatives:

AN ACT To amend the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An Act to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports and to promote commerce."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.* That the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to pay for ocean mail service under the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, in vessels of the second class on routes to South America, to the Philippines, to Japan, to China and to Australasia, four thousand miles or more in length, outward voyage, at a rate per mile not exceeding the rate applicable to vessels of the first class as provided in said Act, and in vessels of the third class on said routes, at a rate per mile not exceeding the rate applicable to vessels of the second class, as provided in said Act: *Provided*, That if no contract is made under the provisions of this Act for a line of ships between a port on the Atlantic coast south of Cape Charles and South American ports, the Postmaster-General shall, provided two or more lines are established from North Atlantic ports, require that one of said lines shall, upon each outward and homeward voyage, touch at at least two ports on the Atlantic coast south of Cape Charles, regard being had in the selection of such ports of call to geographical location and to the volume of the export and import business of the ports so selected: *Provided further*, That the total expenditure for foreign mail service in any one year shall not exceed the estimated revenue therefrom for that year.

Passed the Senate March 20, 1908.

Attest:

CHARLES G. BENNETT,  
*Secretary.*

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URUGUAY.

## MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT WILLIMAN.

In his message delivered to the Uruguayan Congress on the inauguration of its sessions in February, 1908, President WILLIMAN referred to the peace and order characterizing the last general and presidential elections as a proof of the regularity and stability of the Government institutions.

Satisfaction was expressed with the friendly manner in which the Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Great Britain were represented in the inauguration ceremonies of March, 1907, and also with the cordial reception given the Uruguayan delegates on their visits to the two first-named countries.

Referring to revenues, finances, and trade during the year, the President stated that owing to the labors of the reassessing committee in the capital the property tax in the last six months of the year showed an increase of \$79,459. The stamp tax for the year increased by \$25,000, and the legacy duties by \$173,464. The customs revenue was greater by \$331,612 than in 1906, and the total

trade for the year is estimated as nearly \$2,000,000 in excess of the preceding year.

During 1907, new debts to the amount of \$3,442,445 were contracted by the Government (principally the conversion loan) and redemption to the extent of \$2,579,462 was made. Thus at the close of the year the public debt stood at \$128,138,917, as against \$127,275,933 at the close of 1906. There still remain bonds to the amount of \$8,084,393 to be issued on the conversion loan, while war indemnity claims representing \$5,556,354 are to be dealt with. Owing to the steadily increased traffic on the railways, the amount due for guarantee was reduced to \$658,160, or \$61,427 less than in 1906.

A treasury surplus of at least \$1,800,000 is anticipated for the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1908, as expenditures to that time are fixed at \$10,652,919, including an extraordinary item of \$410,602, to meet which an anticipated revenue of \$12,453,780 will be available on the basis of the receipts of the preceding year.

#### FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1906 AND 1907.

A general estimate of the trade of Uruguay in 1907 fixes the total valuation at \$69,576,143, of which \$34,425,205 are for imports and \$35,150,937 for exports.

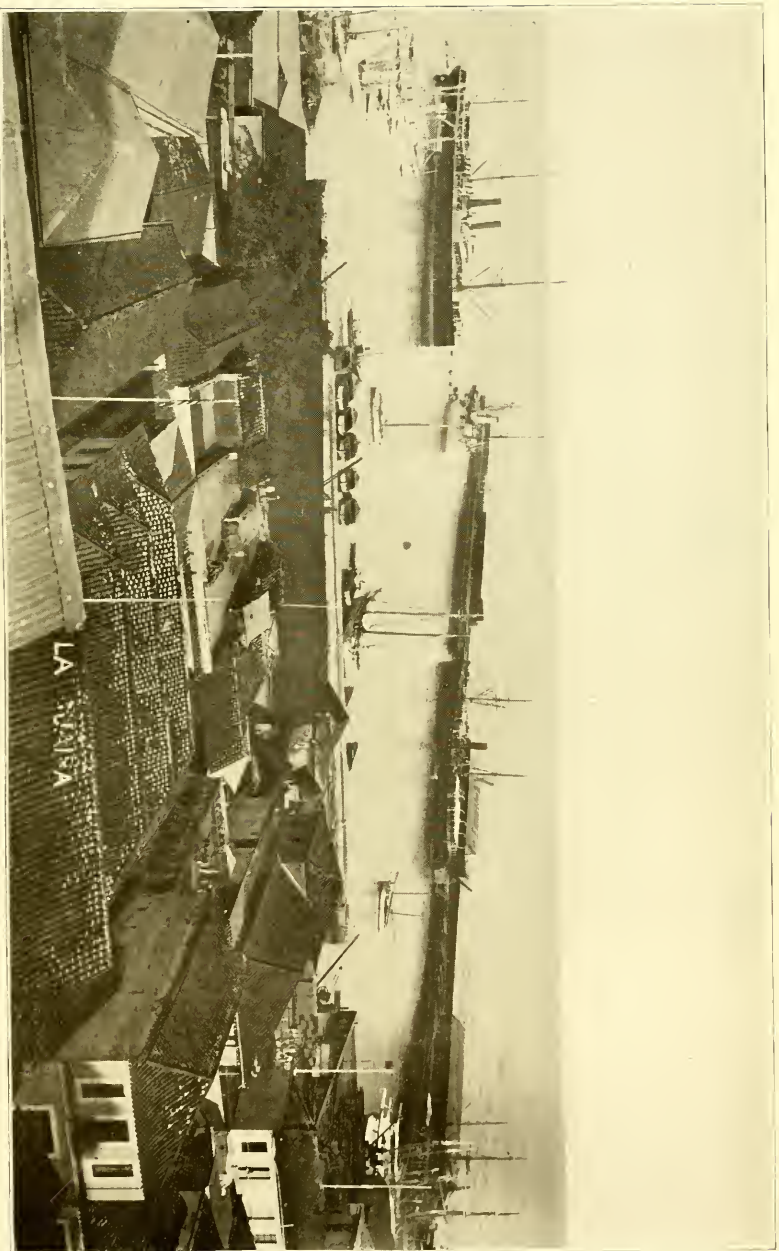
The latest statistics issued by the Statistical Office attached to the Montevideo custom-house cover imports and exports of the Republic during the last six months of 1906. The combined valuations amount to \$30,625,958, of which \$17,402,334 represent imports and \$13,223,624 exports.

Added to the \$37,230,981 previously reported for the first half of the year, it is shown that the foreign trade of Uruguay in 1906 was represented by \$67,856,939, of which \$34,454,915 are credited to imports and \$33,402,024 to exports.

These figures indicate an advance of \$6,305,089 over 1905 statistics, when the foreign trade aggregated \$61,551,850, comprising imports worth \$30,777,603 and exports \$30,771,247. It is thus shown that both branches of trade made noteworthy gains, taking the year as a whole, though in the latter half export values decreased by \$6,944,776, as compared with the first six months, a decline which was by no means counterbalanced by the small gain of \$349,753 reported for imports. Compared, however, with the corresponding period of 1905, a gain of over \$2,000,000 is indicated, as from July to December, 1905, the total foreign trade of Uruguay amounted to but \$28,500,000.

#### IMPORTS OF WINE, 1901-1907.

The imports of wine from 1901 to 1903, inclusive, aggregated 41,895,426 liters, of which, under the law of July 14, 1900, 19.95 per cent, or 8,360,174 liters, was subject to customs duties amounting to



VIEW OF THE PORT OF LA GUAIRA AND BREAKWATER OWNED AND OPERATED BY A BRITISH COMPANY UNDER A CONCESSION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF VENEZUELA.

VISTA DEL PUERTO DE LA GUAIRA Y DEL MUELLE-ROMPEOLAS, PROPIEDAD DE UNA COMPAÑIA INGLESA QUE LO EXPLOTA EN VIRTUD DE UNA CONCESION OBTENIDA DEL GOBIERNO VENEZOLANO.





ENTRANCE TO "PATIO" OF CAPITOL BUILDING IN CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

The edifice covers an area of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  acres and is a combination of Moorish and Spanish architecture.

ENTRADA AL PATIO DEL CAPITOLIO DE CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

Este edificio ocupa una superficie de media hectárea y su estilo es una combinación de arquitectura española y árabe.



\$73,854.98. From 1904 to 1906, inclusive, the imports of wine consisted of 30,503,028 liters. Under the law of July 17, 1903, 22.66 per cent of this quantity, or 6,913,223 liters, was dutiable, and the customs duties collected thereon amounted to \$125,633.84. The total imports of wine in 1907 were 2,669,456 liters, all of which was subject to customs duties aggregating \$51,216.81. The total imports of wine from 1901 to 1907, inclusive, were 75,067,910 liters, 17,942,853 liters of which were dutiable, and the total customs duties collected amounted to \$250,705.63.

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## VENEZUELA.

### EXPORTS OF CACAO, FIRST HALF OF 1907.

During the first half of 1907 the exports of cacao from the different ports of the Republic aggregated 7,993,080 kilos, valued at 9,692,604.65 bolivars (\$1,928,520.93). The shipments from the ports of La Guaira and Carúpano, respectively, amounted to 4,604,701 and 2,023,027 kilos, and those from all other Venezuelan ports to 1,365,352 kilos. Of the total number of kilos exported, 4,476,882 went to France; 1,134,930 to Spain; 1,088,079 to Great Britain and her colonies; 1,085,102 to North America; 87,681 to Germany; 63,138 to Holland and her colonies; 56,512 to Italy, and 756 to Porto Rico.

### EXPLOITATION OF RUBBER AND BALATA GUM.

President CASTRO issued a decree on January 22, 1908, regulating the exploitation of rubber and balata gum in Rio Negro and El Caura. The felling of rubber trees is prohibited, and rubber gathering is confined entirely to the system of incisions. Balata gum may be collected by cutting down the balata trees during the gathering season, if the trees are fully developed, provided two balata trees are planted for each one destroyed. The cutting down of small balata trees under 8 years of age is forbidden, unless fully developed.

### RAILWAY RECEIPTS IN 1906.

The gross revenues of the railways of Venezuela in 1906 aggregated 8,983,629 *bolivares*, or approximately \$1,796,725, the freight and passenger receipts being 7,403,163, and 1,580,466 *bolivares*, respectively. The freight carried during the year amounted to 179,185,475 kilos, and the number of passengers transported was 536,553.

### ASPHALT CONCESSION.

Under date of January 14, 1908, the Government of Venezuela leased to NARCISO SALDIVIA, his successors or assigns, for a term of twenty-five years, the asphalt beds found in the municipality of

Caño Colorado, District of Monagas, State of Bermudez. In addition to the annual tax of 2 *bolivares* per hectare on the area of the deposits referred to in the lease, the concessionaire agrees to pay the Government 4 *bolivares* per ton of asphalt exported or sold in the country.

#### PEARL FISHERIES.

In consideration of an annual payment of 25,000 *bolivares*, the Government has granted to LUIS F. HERNANDEZ, for a period of sixteen months, the exclusive right to exploit, or sublet for exploitation, the pearl fisheries of the Margarita Island in the Gulf of Cariaco, and on the coast of Punta de Araya. The exploitation shall be carried on by the dredging system, and shall be discontinued during the months of July, August, and September.

#### CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1908.

The extra issue of the "Official Gazette" of Caracas of January 13, 1908, contains the following customs tariff of Venezuela, promulgated by President CASTRO two days previously:

ARTICLE 1. Goods of foreign origin which are introduced through the custom-houses of the Republic are divided into the following nine classes:

1. Goods liable to a duty of 5 centimes of the *bolivara* per kilogram.
2. Goods liable to a duty of 10 centimes of the *bolivar* per kilogram.
3. Goods liable to a duty of 25 centimes of the *bolivar* per kilogram.
4. Goods liable to a duty of 75 centimes of the *bolivar* per kilogram.
5. Goods liable to a duty of 1 *bolivar* 25 centimes per kilogram.
6. Goods liable to a duty of 2 *bolivars* 50 centimes per kilogram.
7. Goods liable to a duty of 5 *bolivars* per kilogram.
8. Goods liable to a duty of 10 *bolivars* per kilogram.
9. Goods liable to a duty of 20 *bolivars* per kilogram.

CLASS I.—*Goods dutiable at the rate of 5 centimes of the bolivar per kilogram.*

1. Advertisements in almanac form.
2. Apparatus and machines for generating steam by means of petroleum residues, naphtha, fire-extinguishing apparatus "Biosca" and the like, also substances for charging the same.
3. Gas or electric-lighting apparatus and machinery.
4. Incubators.
5. Perforators for stone or trees.
6. Fire engines and hydraulic pumps with their respective pipes, valves, and other fittings.
7. Hydrographic and marine charts.
8. Carriages, accessories, and materials exclusively intended for railroads.
9. Axletrees, springs, rims, and boards for carts, carriages, and wheelbarrows to be constructed in the country.
10. Geographical or astronomical globes; maps of all kinds and lithographed or printed topographical plans of all kinds.

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<sup>a</sup> The *bolivar*=\$0.193 and is divided into 100 centimes. For weights and measures, Venezuela has adopted the metric system.

11. Rennet.
12. Water filters.
13. Eggs.
14. Native iron or scrap iron for resmelting.
15. Books, printed, unbound or stitched, not exempted on importation; booklets and writing copy books for primary schools, in leaves or stitched.
16. Wood prepared for shipbuilding and round pieces of pine or pitch pine for masts.
17. Telegraphic apparatus and machinery, machines, reservoirs of galvanized iron, and apparatus not mentioned in other classes, and not exceeding 1,000 kilograms in weight; also ice chests.
18. Steam engines of all kinds with their accessories.
19. Windmills with their accessories.
20. Gold and silver, unwrought.
21. Platinum, unwrought.
22. Living plants of all kinds; herbariums or collections of dry plants other than medicinal.
23. Seeds for sowing which can not be used as food.

When empty common glass bottles are imported in boxes which may be used to carry the same number of filled bottles, the bottles shall pay the respective duty to which they are liable under this tariff.

Should receptacles in which duty-free articles are imported, such as trunks, bags, portfolios, wrappers, or stuff, not have lost their ordinary value, they will be weighed separately and pay the duty applicable to their respective class.

CLASS II.—*Goods dutiable at the rate of 10 centimes of the bolivar per kilogram.*

24. Sulphuric acid, liquified carbonic acid gas, and ammonia anhydrous gas for the manufacture of beer.
25. Bran of wheat, maize, linseed, oats, barley, and all other cereals; bran oil cake of the same kinds for cattle fodder.
26. Fishhooks and iron wire, galvanized or not, unwrought.
27. Almagra, chalk, ocher, Spanish white, clay, caput mortuum, and all unenumerated earths for building purposes, as well as white cement or estucatina.
28. Mineral or vegetable tar, asphalt, raw petroleum, and bitumens of all kinds, except that for paving purposes.
29. Hoops of iron or wood for casks, barrels, and sieves, and iron hooks to secure them to the cases or barrels.
30. Mineral waters.
31. Rice in the grain, plus a surcharge of 10 per cent.
32. Oats in the grain.
33. Iron bars (tools).
34. Common bottles of ordinary black or white glass, for bottling liqueurs, aerated waters and sterilized milk, and square bottles of similar glass, and jars generally used for importing gin, plus a surcharge of 25 per cent.
35. Slabs and tiles of baked clay, marble, jasper, wood, or any other material for pavements, not exceeding 60 centimeters; roofing tiles of baked clay, slates, and common unwrought stone.
36. Boats and lighters, whole or in detached pieces; also oars and sails for the same.
37. Hydraulic lime, common lime, and all other similar materials for building purposes not elsewhere mentioned.
38. Parings and wastes of skins, also dried intestines, employed in the manufacture of sausages.

39. Hemp or tow, in the mass or twisted, for calking; tarred tow and cotton wastes for cleaning machines.
40. Conduits or pipes of iron or lead, also elbows and joints.
41. Cardboard in the paste and filtering paper used in breweries and malted or toasted barley for manufacturing beer.
42. Waterproof cardboard for roofing and other purposes.
43. Carts and wagons, handcarts and fire ladders.
44. Straw or cardboard envelopes for bottles.
45. Barley, unhulled, and rye in the grain.
46. Coaches, chaises, gigs, omnibuses, phaetons, and all kinds of vehicles not otherwise mentioned.
47. Bark of oak and other trees used in tanning and bone ash.
48. Waterproof lining for partitions.
49. Empty demijohns or square bottles.
50. Flour of barley, chick-peas, Du Barry's Revalenta, and any flour not otherwise mentioned.
51. "Heratol," a substance used to purify acetylene gas.
52. Tools and implements, such as hammers, ship mauls, hatchets, capstans, forges, bellows of all kinds, cranes, "*molejones*," large screws for blacksmiths, bickerns, anvils, and all other similar tools and implements.
53. Ice imported into ports where ice factories have, with permission of the Government, been established and are in operation.
54. Rough, black iron, round or square, in plates or blocks, and iron in rough black plates or sheets for the manufacture of boilers and tanks.
55. Bricks, even of fire clay, and bath bricks.
56. Firewood and charcoal, in pieces.
57. Common wood, such as planks, beams, and joists, of pitch pine or any other wood, neither planed, tongued, nor grooved, less than 25 centimeters in thickness.
58. Maize in the grain, plus a surcharge of 10 per cent.
59. Apples, grapes, pears, and all other fresh fruit.
60. Machinery, reservoirs, and baths of galvanized iron, and apparatus not mentioned in Class I, the total weight of which does not exceed 1,000 kilograms.  
 Provided that when machines are imported with extra pieces, which taken separately are subject to a higher duty, the whole will be dutiable as machines when such pieces arrive in the same packages; machines or apparatus for killing *bachacos* as well as the substance employed in loading said machines or apparatus.
61. Mills, large and small, not mentioned in Class I.
62. Music, manuscript, in loose sheets, copy-book form, or half-bound.
63. Manioc.
64. Wrapping paper made of straw or wood pulp, plus a surcharge of 25 per cent.
65. Straw, or dried nonmedicinal grasses, such as hay and other similar grasses or fodder for animal food.
66. Pitch, common, white, black, or yellow, as well as black or yellow tar, saluifer powders and sulphate of alumina.
67. Logwood, guaiacum, Brazil wood, mulberry wood, red sandalwood, and other similar woods, in shavings.
68. Coco mats for working auriferous sands.
69. Slates for roofing and for billiard tables.
70. Iron or steel posts for electric installations.
71. Slates, with or without frames, slate books and pencils.
72. Pine resins, and all other nonmedicinal resins.



73. Wheels for carriages, carts, and wagons, iron axle boxes for same, steel wheels fitted on steel axles, and cast iron wheels, with their rubber tires the diameter of which does not exceed 30 centimeters, axles and supports for carts to be used in the treatment of coffee, cacao, and other agricultural uses, provided said carts are constructed in the country.
74. Epsom salts, Glauber salts or sulphate of soda, and silicates of soda and of aluminum.
75. Sardines pressed in oil, in tomatoes, or in any other form, with or without truffles.
76. Sienna and black earths for cleaning purposes.
77. Granite tombstones, or of any other material except marmol, which belongs to Class III.
78. Wooden lathes for roofing (teja-mani).
79. Wheat in the grain, plus a surcharge of 20 per cent.
80. Chalk, white, in sticks or powder, and marble and glass powder.
81. Gypsum in pieces or powder, and for casting.

CLASS III.—*Goods dutiable at the rate of 25 centimes of the bolivar per kilogram.*

82. Olive oil and imitations thereof, and cotton-seed oil.
83. Kerosene, colza and bone oils, and so-called "*esperma de cristal*" oil for machines.
84. Stearic and oleic acids; stearine pure, unwrought, and stearine mixed with paraffin, known as trade stearine.
85. Acetic acid, hydrochloric or muriatic acid, boric acid and borax, also fatty acids and carbolic acid.
86. Steel, bronze, brass, spelter, copper, tin, pure or alloyed, lead, nickel, and zinc in lumps or rough, in bars, cubes, parings, or whether in perforated or cut out sheets or not.
87. Nitric acid or aquafortis, and impure formic acid.
88. Aerated waters and lemonades, and orange blossom water.
89. Spirits of turpentine.
90. Knitting needles of steel, wood, bone, caoutchouc, or other similar materials.
91. Raw cotton, plus a surcharge of 25 per cent.
92. Spike lavender.
93. Alum, not calcined or in lumps, chrome alum, and impure or denatured formic acid for tanning hides.
94. English yellow or chromate of lead, minium, litharge, mineral manganese, white lead or carbonate of lead, and asbestine.
95. Stuffed animals, cardboard and wooden fans with advertisements printed thereon or adhering thereto.
96. Telephonic apparatus and adjuncts, such as commutators, pins, cranks, carbons, and covered copper wire for telephones. Lamps and parts thereof for electric light installations.
97. Harness and horse collars for use in connection with carriages, calashes, coupés, omnibuses, and phaetons, and for all kinds of cars, wagons, and carts.
98. Ground rice, arroco root, crushed maize, sulú, tapioca, zagú, and toasted oats and oatmeal.
99. Muscovado, and burnt or granulated sugar used in the manufacture of beer.
100. Sulphur, flowers or sticks of.
101. Scales, and iron balances, with their weights.
102. Excelsior ("*barba de palo*") and vegetable fibers similar to esparto.
103. Barrels, pipes, and hogsheads, set up or knocked down, and staves reported separately.
104. Pottery, glazed or not, in any form, not otherwise mentioned.
105. Zinc white and white bole.

106. Canes, reeds, rushes, palm, straw not otherwise mentioned, unwrought osier, and clover stalks ("*la espiga de trébol*") for the manufacture of brooms.
107. Bullets, large and small shot.
108. Bromide of cyanogen.
109. Cables, cordage, and twine.
110. Bowls for tobacco pipes, cigar holders, and tobacco pipes, of common clay or faience, not combined with any other materials.
111. Calcimine, calcarium, lithite, and ednore.
112. Cannon of all kinds.
113. Haricots of all kinds, chick-peas, lentiles, and beans, plus a surcharge of 10 per cent.
114. Cloth, unbleached or coarse; cloth called "*coleta*," unbleached, No. 3; common packing cloth, generally employed for coffee and cocoa sacks and for packing, unbleached, the color of which, naturally dark, has not been changed by a preparation intended to bleach it, even when with colored stripes and checks.
115. Charcoal in powder, animal charcoal, and lampblack, and turf in blocks.
116. Meat, salted in brine or smoked, ham and gammon, not in boxes; bacon and tongues, smoked or salted, with the exception of jerked meat ("*tasajo*"), commonly called Montevideo, the importation of which is prohibited.
117. Packing cloth lined with paper; fine pasteboard or thick office paper, for visiting cards and other purposes, including waterproof paper, for copying presses.
118. Chloride of lime and cyanide of potassium and of sodium.
119. Sieves and strainers of iron wire and of wood.
120. Hair grass and similar vegetable fibers.
121. Wax, shoemakers'.
122. Beer, plus a surcharge of 25 per cent.
123. Creoline and disinfectants, liquid or in powder.
124. Copper, old and scrap.
125. Portable cooking ranges of iron or other metal.
126. Alimentary preserves, shrimps, oysters, and lobsters.
127. Hearses, including the lanterns ("*vidrios*"), feathers, plumes, and all other accessories thereto, even when they are separately liable to higher duties, provided they be imported together with the hearses, in the same or in other packages.
128. Chalk, white or red, in lumps or powder.
129. Crucibles of all kinds.
130. Chlorate of calcium for the manufacture of ice.
131. Preserves in vinegar, other than olives and capers, which belong to Class IV.
132. Juniper berries.
133. Emery, in lumps or powder.
134. Esparto, raw.
135. Fuses and quick matches for miners, and greasing tow for machines.
136. Copper scupper nails.
137. Fountains or basins, of iron, marble, or any other material, and statues, busts, vases, and urns of marble, alabaster, granite, or of all other similar stones.
138. Biscuits of all kinds, without confections.
139. Fluid gas ("*gas fluido*"); licorice.
140. Gum arabic, in the gum or in powder.
141. Wheat flour and broken wheat, plus a surcharge of 5 per cent.
142. Manufactures of iron: Wire gauze for mattresses; anchors and chains for vessels, safes, mortars, furniture, copying presses, and machines for stamping paper; nails, tacks, hobnails, rivets and scupper nails; buildings not erected or separate parts thereof, such as balconies, doors, balustrades, gratings, columns, roofs,

even when imported separately; statues, urns, flower vases, busts, and all other similar ornaments for houses and gardens; weights for scales, flatirons, posts for fences; hooks, with or without rings, cylinders or *calroyas*, stoves, boilers, "*budares*," kettles, broilers, pots, frying pans, roasters, and other household utensils, tinned or not, enameled or not, with the exception of similar articles of sheet iron or tin plate, which pay duty according to Class IV. Galvanized iron nails and washers, as well as water-closet apparatus of iron, and disinfectants, are included in this same class.

143. Tin plate, unmanufactured, and thin sheets of tin used for lining trunks; also embossed copper sheets.
144. Bones, horns, and hoofs, raw.
145. Cotton Holland cloth, blue.
146. Instruments for arts and trades, with or without handle.
147. Children's toys of all kinds and of whatever material, including balls ("*metras*"), except gum for manufacturing Chinese balls, which shall be dutiable as manufactures of rubber.
148. Sterilized fruit syrup, without alcohol, and cider.
149. Luceine or feculæ for starching, and unprepared vegetables.
150. Books, printed and bound, except those comprised in Class VIII, printed pamphlets, and chalk for blackboards, provided the thickness of the former does not exceed 16 millimeters.
151. Emery on linen or paper.
152. Linseed or linseed meal and colza seed.
153. Earthenware, common, and faience, glazed or not, and heavy, or thick English earthenware.
154. Flax, raw.
155. Walnut wood.
156. Wood, fine, for musical instruments, furniture, etc.
157. Wood in sheets and laths, for veneering.
158. Wood, sawn, planed or dovetailed.
159. Lard and butter, plus a surcharge of 10 per cent.
160. Ore of iron, copper, and tin; black lead and asbestos.
161. Rough marble, unwrought or polished, and marble tombstones or monuments, the tiles or marble slabs for paving graveyards, and which are included in Class IV, not being considered parts of same.
162. Potatoes of all kinds and sizes, plus a surcharge of 25 per cent.
163. Paper of all kinds not otherwise mentioned, serpentines or paper ribbons; white or colored *confetti* used in carnival games, and white tissue paper in sheets not exceeding 49 centimeters in length by 36 centimeters in width, used by press copy-book manufacturers.
164. Paste, called "*Brightina de Ronde*."
165. Fish, pressed, salted, or smoked, not in tins.
166. Lithographic stones, pumice stone, stones of all kinds and of all forms for grinding or whetting, fireproof stones for blast furnaces, filtering, and other similar stones.
167. Colors, common, prepared in oil.
168. Pianos, even silent.
169. Sago flour, or in the grain.
170. Saltpeter and salt of niter, common or calcined potash.
171. Leeches.
172. Stearine prepared for the manufacture of candles.
173. Soda, common, calcined, or caustic.

174. Carbonate of soda, crystallized.
175. Sulphate of iron or green copperas.
176. Sulphate of copper or bluestone.
177. Juniper berries.
178. Gauze of iron wire, not otherwise mentioned, and spring wire mattresses.
179. Common unbleached cloth for filters.
180. Electric bells, and parts thereof.
181. Turpentine, common, of Venice; logwood paste and extract.
182. Poison for preserving skins.
183. Glass and crystal in unsilvered sheets, white or colored, plus a surcharge of 25 per cent.
184. Vinegar, common and empyreumatic, and brandy made from the residues of pressed grapes.
185. Wines of all kinds, in pipes, casks, or barrels, except medicinal wines; also red wine in large or small bottles, and "Saint Raphael" wine.
186. Coffee winnowers ("venteadores").
187. Sumac, powdered or in a crude state.

CLASS IV.—*Goods dutiable at the rate of 75 centimes of the bolivar per kilogram.*

188. Linseed oil.
189. Fish oil (other than cod-liver oil), sesame and almond oil.
190. Palm oil, siccative or liquid oil for painters.
191. Olives and capers of all kinds.
192. Oil and vinegar cruets, decanter and cruet stands, other than those having any part of gold or silver, which come under Class VIII, and those of German silver, or gilt or silvered, which are comprised in Class VI.
193. Articles of all kinds of steel, iron, copper, brass, tin, tin plate, bell metal, bronze, lead, pewter, zinc, aluminum, and nickel, manufactured in any form, not elsewhere mentioned, whether polished, japanned, tinned, or bronzed or not; and furnaces for the manufacture of sugar.
194. Metallic wire, manufactured in frames for wigs, racks for clothes, cages for birds; also in frames for parasols, umbrellas, and hats, or similar apparatus, and copper wire. Gymnastic and mechanical apparatus for rooms, made of rope or rubber, such as horizontal and parallel bars, rope ladders, rings, springboards, dumb-bells, indian clubs, boxing gloves, base, lawn tennis, foot, cricket, and polo balls, rowing machines and parts thereof, and skates of all kinds.
195. Almonds, hazelnuts, walnuts, peanuts, chestnuts, and all other dried fruits in shells, not specified.
196. Stills and all similar apparatus, and bamboo and paper fans with advertisements printed thereon or attached thereto.
197. Sievert's bitters.
198. Sesame, canary seed, and millet.
199. Aniseed, caraway seed, Ceylon and Chinese cinnamon ("canelón"), garlic, onions, cumin, cloves, origan, pepper, and other kinds of spices, for seasoning or condimenting food, and tomato paste.
200. Chandeliers, globes, tulips, candelabra, candlesticks, beacons, street lamps, suspensions, lamps, lanterns, candle shades ("guardabrisas"), and Argand lamps, except such as are ornamented with gold or silver, which are included in Class VIII, and except those of German silver, and those gilt or silvered, which are taxed according to Class VI. Accessories thereof imported, with the above-mentioned articles, will be dutiable according to the class to which they belong.
201. Christmas trees.



202. Jet, unmanufactured, and sugar, white or refined.
203. Scales, Roman balances and dynamometers of copper, or in which copper predominates, including weights, even of iron, when imported together with the scales, and automatic scales that operate when a coin is put into them.
204. Wooden pails, buckets, or tubs.
205. Billiard-table cushions and straps or belts of coarse oilcloth for flywheels of steam engines.
206. Bagatelle tables with all their accessories.
207. Narrow bands of cloth and rubber for belting to be adapted to low-power machines, and bands of sole leather, single or not, for fly wheels of steam motors.
208. Felts for hats, not fulled, hair for hats, paper wrappers, leather bands, crowns, plush, peaks for caps and kepis, silk or cotton ribbons in pieces up to 80 centimeters, inclusive, in length, and other articles exclusively used in the manufacture of hats, such as oilcloth prepared with gum lac dissolved in alcohol, employed for the manufacture of silk hats, and solutions of said gum in alcohol, also woolen or silk cords of 80 centimeters in length, employed in said manufacture.
209. Shoe blacking and creams and bituminous oil employed for blackening and softening harness.
210. Billiard tables with all their accessories, including the balls and covers, when imported together.
211. Lees ("*borra*") of oil, residue of lard and of all other fatty substances, also Armenian bole.
212. Boxes of wood, even imported in pieces, i. e., in boards for making same, water-closet apparatus of faience with fittings of metal, and other accessories.
213. Baskets, large or small, hand baskets, small carriages for children, and other articles of osier and wickerwork, including children's carriages, whatever the material from which made; canvas covered with paper, for the manufacture of envelopes, and tissue coated with sulphate of copper.
214. Pasteboard manufactured or prepared for boxes, large and small, or in any other form, excepting for toys, masks, and playing cards. Blank visiting cards of any size are likewise included in Class IV.
215. Barley, husked or ground, and "*cebadilla*."
216. Capsules for bottles.
217. Brushes for the teeth, hair, clothes, and shoes, and common horse brushes and those of horn or whalebone for scrubbing.
218. Wax, vegetable, black or yellow, not prepared.
219. Bristles and horsehair and tissues of horsehair for strengthening men's clothing.
220. Wooden horses or merry-go-arounds, or roundabouts.
221. Glue, common, in lumps or liquid, and collodion for photographers.
222. Linen, unbleached, and cloth called "*coleta*," unbleached, No. 2; common linen similar to that comprised in No. 114 of Class III, but which has been more or less bleached, including chintz ("*cotonia*").
223. Pointed knives, common, with or without sheaths; knives with handles of wood or other common material, for fishermen; large knives and steel machetes, for farming, and, generally, all those employed in arts and trades.
224. Lacquers and varnishes of all kinds.
225. Caoutchouc made into tubes or pipes, of more than 1 centimeter in diameter, and into sheets or bands for machine belting; also washers or rings of caoutchouc with tissue core.
226. Oilcloth for floors, packing and roofing, also machine packing.
227. Mirrors of all kinds, framed or not, and plate glass, silvered.
228. Spermaceti and paraffin.

229. "*Espuma de mar*," substance employed for making bread, and baking powder.
230. Esparto and cane mats for floors.
231. Small table and dish mats of colored pita.
232. Meat extract. Fish scales for carnival games.
233. Figures, ornaments, and articles of all kinds, used in putting up confectionery, also gilt paper bags, finished or partly finished, imported for the above purpose. Should the receptacles referred to be covered with silk or velvet or ornamented with flowers or other articles liable to higher duties, they shall come under Class VI as fancy articles.
234. Door mats not otherwise mentioned.
235. Dried fruit.
236. Fruits in their juice, or in brandy, sirup.
237. Saddletrees, plus a surcharge of 25 per cent.
238. Artificial flowers of porcelain.
239. Matches of all kinds except those with stars or Bengala.
240. Gasoline, benzine, and naphtha.
241. Gelatine of all kinds, and biscuits with sugar.
242. Potato, maize, and rye flour.
243. Buckles covered with leather.
244. Shoemakers' thread and hempen ropes for reins, with core of tow.
245. Coarse thread of hemp or pita, and fishing twine of these materials.
246. Rope yarn.
247. Tin plate and sheet iron, manufactured into articles not specified, and iron utensils for domestic use when they have lids or covers of tin plate or sheet iron.
248. Iron buckles for harness makers, whether tinned, nicked, or bronzed.
249. Incense.
250. Surgical, dental, and anatomical instruments.
251. Soap for tailors.
252. Sirups of all kinds, other than medicinal; confectionery of all kinds, sugar candy and flavored rice flour employed for sweets.
253. Sealing wax, in cakes or sticks.
254. Coarse and half-fine sailcloth of hemp or cotton, unbleached, and light unbleached, cloth of linen and cotton called "*Sanitas*."
255. Milk, condensed.
256. Lithographed draft books, and crayons and charcoal pencils for drawing.
257. Fine porcelain and imitations thereof, not specified.
258. Hops, raw wool, and prepared vegetables.
259. Wood manufactured into articles not otherwise mentioned.
260. Malt.
261. "*Manigrafos*."
262. Iron and wooden furniture.
263. Marble, jasper, alabaster, granite, and other similar stones, wrought or polished, in articles not otherwise mentioned.
264. Wicks and twists for lamps, and lamp-chimney cleaners.
265. Mustard, in the grain or in powder.
266. Furniture of common wood, osier, straw, or cane.
267. Organs and accessories thereof imported separately.
268. Ostein ("*osteina*") and oleomargarine.
269. Straw prepared for hats.
270. Wood in strips and paste for making matches.
271. Wooden sieves with bottoms of linen tissue.

272. Paste or mastic for polishing, and that used for the tips of billiard cues.
273. Wall paper and albuminized paper.
274. Composition imitating porcelain, marble, granite, or any other fine stone, in all kinds of articles, excepting toys.
275. Pianolas, and parts thereof, even though imported separately.
276. Flints, touchstones, polishing and similar stones, not mentioned in other classes.
277. Hides neither tanned nor prepared.
278. Wooden shovels.
279. Solders.
280. Leather tips for billiard cues.
281. Cheese of all kinds.
282. Spare parts of machines other than agricultural.
283. Sacks, empty, of canvas, of cloth called "*coleta*," unbleached linen, and other similar fabrics.
284. Sausages, hams in tins, fish in tins, mortadella, mushrooms, dried or in sauce; lacteous flour and all other comestibles, prepared or not, not mentioned in foregoing classes, such as Buitoni's agglutinated paste and phosphatine.
285. Sauces of all kinds and pickles in mustard.
286. Tallow, raw, rendered or pressed, and ordinary fats of all kinds for making soap, as well as grease for machines not included in other classes.
287. Siphons and apparatus for aëated waters.
288. Sole leather, dyed or not, not worked, and hempen soles for shoes.
289. Piano stools of whatever material.
290. Talc in sheets or powder.
291. Horsehair fishing lines.
292. Meat covers of wire gauze.
293. Stoppers with heads of metal, glass, crystal, or porcelain, and tin and cork stoppers used by breweries, when bearing the name of the factory or mercantile house using them.
294. Tissues of cotton, hemp, esparto or flax, for floor coverings, even when mixed with a small quantity of wool, and horsehair tissues for covering furniture.
295. Canvas prepared for oil painting, and stumps for drawing.
296. Tissues, common, of hemp, flax, or cotton, for manufacturing or covering furniture, and tissues in bands or any other form, and cotton dishcloths for domestic use, and straw platís for packing.
297. Wooden heels, shoed or not with copper or iron.
298. Strips of stuff or tinned paper ("*de papel estañado*"), for shoemakers, of 1 centimeter in width by 12 centimeters in length.
299. Bootjacks and corkscrews.
300. Chalk, in sticks, lumps, or other form, for billiards.
301. Blinds, Venetian, etc., for doors and windows.
302. Firecrackers called "*triquitragues*," primers for squibbs, and jumping jacks.
303. Caoutchouc tubes and hose of more than 1 centimeter in diameter, and bands for machinery, also narrow bands of cloth and rubber for low-power machines.
304. Sails of coarse and other cloth or of twilled cloth ("*cotonía*"), for vessels.
305. Candles.
306. Velocipedes and bicycles, and parts thereof.
307. Glass and crystal, manufactured into any articles not elsewhere mentioned.
308. White wines of all kinds, when imported in demijohns or bottles (except medicinal wines), and port wine in large and small bottles, even though it is red wine it belongs to this same class.
309. Articles of gypsum of all kinds, excepting toys for children.

CLASS V.—*Goods dutiable at the rate of 1 bolivar 25 centimes per kilogram.*

310. Oil: Cod liver, spurge, and other medicinal oils, and other unenumerated oils.
311. Oils and soaps, perfumed.
312. Accessories and cylinders for phonographs.
313. Arsenic.
314. Tartaric acid, in powder.
315. Liquid ammonia.
316. Toilet waters and hair wash, such as "*florilina*" and the like, also waters for cleaning metals.
317. Spirits of all kinds; brandy or cognac and their essences, absinthe, Hollands and their essences up to 22° Cartier; above 22° the duty shall be proportional. Bitters not otherwise specified, such as the bitter *elixir* of coca, are included in this class.
318. Almonds, peeled.
319. Apparatus for measuring hats.
320. Photographic apparatus and accessories intended for their manufacture, if not included in other classes.
321. Shapes of sized stuff for hats, bonnets, and caps.
322. Rings covered with leather.
323. Strops and fine stones for sharpening razors, and razor paste.
324. Asphaltum for engravers.
325. Saffron.
326. Quicksilver.
327. Trunks, traveling sacks, bags, valises, and portmanteaus of all kinds, and wooden or cardboard trunks suitable for keeping candies, handkerchiefs, etc.
328. Skins for carrying wine, and wallets and small bags of oilcloth for grain samples.
329. Buttons of all kinds, excepting those of silk, silver, or gold.
330. Bandages, bougies or probes, trusses, lint, strainers or filters, sucking bottles and nipples, breast pumps, cupping glasses, anodyne necklaces, spatulas, lances, retorts, clysterpumps, syringes of all kinds, and siphons not otherwise mentioned.
331. "*Bramante*," "*brin*," dril, domestic cloth, "*tiencillo*," "*warandol*" or Irish linen, unbleached, of linen or cotton, used in the manufacture of hammocks, and all other similar unbleached tissues, including those with colored stripes or patterns, provided that the ground be unbleached, and Holland of black or blue thread, and linen and cotton ticking, bleached or colored.
332. Brushes and paint brushes of all kinds.
333. Hat cases of leather.
334. Printed or lithographed circulars.
335. Almanacs of all kinds.
336. *Camerae obscuræ* or *cameræ lucidæ*, for drawing or photography, and other similar apparatus.
337. Cotton canvas for embroidering, and canvas of unbleached thread similar to the ordinary tulle used for mosquito nets.
338. Capsules, sacks or bags of paper, of all kinds and sizes, with or without inscriptions, for apothecaries.
339. Tortoise shell, crude.
340. Advertisements, large and small, and loose sheets, printed or lithographed.
341. Homespun linen, white linen called "*coleta*," "*lienzo de rosa*," camel-hair cloth, cotton cretonne and linen cretonne, called unbleached German dowlas Nos. 9, 10, and 11, lining ("*crehucla*"), striped or checked, colored or not, and all other similar tissues, not mentioned in preceding classes.



342. Sieves of copper wire, leather, wood, or horse hair.
343. White wax, pure or mixed, not wrought, and mineral wax.
344. Bristles for shoemakers.
345. Isinglass and liquid glue for shoemakers.
346. Colors and paints, not otherwise mentioned, such as azure blue, ultramarine, and "*kalsomine*," earths of different colors and paints prepared with oil to be used for enamel.
347. Cork, in sheets, stoppers, and in any other shape.
348. Boot and shoe laces, and common plaits of cotton for sandals, also cord tapes of cotton, twisted or not according to the purpose for which intended, containing ten ends or more.
349. Amethysts, and cubebs.
350. Penknives, razors, scissors, and "*chambetas*;" table knives and forks, except those with handles plated with gold or silver, which are dutiable according to Class VIII; and those with handles of German silver, silvered or gilt, which are comprised in Class VI.
351. Cords, single or wound with thread, for musical instruments.
352. Beer, concentrated or peptonized.
353. Sassafras and all medicinal barks.
354. Drugs, medicines, and chemical products not specified, and any other article for medicinal use, such as bicarbonate of soda, wine of "buey," chinchona wine of Bisteri, cardamon seeds and plants, patented medicines and drugs duly classified by the Board of Examination and Classification of Secret Medicines.
355. Cotton drills, white or colored, cotton drill called "*casinette*," white cotton flannel and cotton "*batán*" and bleached or unbleached plushy cloth used for bath wraps and towels.
356. Dynamite.
357. Oilcloth of all kinds, other than that used for floors, packing, and roofing, comprised in Class IV.
358. Cotton buckram.
359. Brooms, large and small, and horsehair brooms.
360. Essences and extracts of all kinds not otherwise mentioned, including tobacco extract.
361. Sponges.
362. Stereoscopes, cosmoramas, dioramas, panoramas, magic lanterns, phonographs, graphophones, and other similar apparatus, and parts thereof.
363. Paper lanterns, paper collars, fronts and cuffs, including those lined with stuff, and manufactured paper not otherwise mentioned.
364. Foils, masks, breastplates, and fencing gloves.
365. Photographs.
366. Cotton blankets.
367. Gum lac, copal, and all kinds of gums and resins not otherwise mentioned.
368. Horsehair gloves and fencing gloves.
369. Glycerine.
370. Ordinary sewing thread, untwisted thread for embroidering and untwisted thread of one end for weaving.
371. Loadstone.
372. Figures and statuettes, other than those of gold or silver, and mechanical manikins of life size.
373. Musical instruments and boxes, and all accessories thereof, excepting organs and pianos.
374. Soap, white, marbled, called Castile or Marseilles.
375. Soap, common, perfumed, or in powder, and rock salt for animals.

376. Sets of chessmen, draughts, dominoes, roulette, and similar games; playing cards of all sorts.
377. Pictures and engravings on paper.
378. Pencils of all kinds, except slate pencils; note books and portfolios, india-rubber erasers; seals and stamps for letters, ink and ink powder, paper knives, pencil cases, sealing wax and wafers, sand, steel pens, penholders, inkstands, and all stationery, except articles with any part of gold or silver, and envelopes are not included in this number.
379. Blank books and booklets, books containing gold or silver leaf, whether real or imitation, for gilding or silvering; bronze in powder and books for bronzing.
380. Liqueur stands, empty, or containing a liqueur.
381. "Liencillo," "brin," and domestic tissues, of linen or cotton, unbleached or colored, and similar linen or cotton tissues used in manufacturing hammocks.
382. Iron filings.
383. Striped tissues, "arabias" and gingham of linen or cotton, common, i. e., such as have only 13 strands in the warp or woof of each square of 5 millimeters.
384. Wooden battens, moldings, and cornices, painted, varnished, gilt or silvered, and wooden curtain-loop holders.
385. Colored cotton duck, and plaits of common linen, cotton or woolen tissue of a width of from 7 to 15 centimeters for girths and surcingles, also light unbleached cloth having more than 10 strands in the warp or woof of each square of 5 millimeters.
386. Sweet liqueurs, such as cherry cordial, creams of vanilla, cocoa, anise, and the like.
387. Madapolam, Brittainy, domestic, Nansouck "*matrimonio*," Irish, cretonne, "*elefanta*," "*liencillo*," "*simpático*," "*savaje*," Hollands, and other white cotton tissues similar to the foregoing; and "*platilla*" cotton fabric, white or colored, for lining of sleeves of dresses.
388. Frames of any material, with or without glasses, prints, portraits, pictures, and engravings.
389. Masks of all kinds.
390. Maizena.
391. Macaroni "*tallarines*," vermicelli, and all other similar alimentary paste.
392. Measures of leather, tissue, or paper, with or without cases.
393. Medicines and chemical products not specially mentioned, patent or secret medicines that have been duly examined by the Examination and Classification Board of Secret Medicines, and medicinal cotton.
394. Furniture of fine wood, such as palissander, mahogany, rosewood, walnut, and that with backs and seats, upholstered with wool, horsehair, cotton, or silk, furniture of common gilt wood, and coffins of all kinds, and "*paravanes*."
395. Gallnuts, nutmegs, and mace.
396. Shades of metal, paper, or tissues.
397. Gum pastilles of all kinds.
398. Perfumery of all kinds, and perfumed booklets of scented paper, and perfumers and atomizers, without gold or silver trimmings, with or without rubber parts.
399. Parchment and imitations of the same in articles not otherwise mentioned; cloth only used for bookbinding, and waterproof tissue of caoutchouc and cotton used for winter blankets, and cotton felt for lithographic machines.
400. Aerometers and liquor gauges, and alcoholometers.
401. Paintings, chromos, drawings, and portraits on canvas, wood paper, stone, or other materials, lithographed advertisements applied on cardboard, and christening cards with colored landscapes or figures.
402. Silk paper and headed letter paper even when intended for private use.

403. Rice powder for toilet, and calcined caraclo of Persia.
404. Bottle and glass stands, and canteen bottles "Thermos."
405. Gun and blasting powder.
406. Automatic scales when provided with music boxes or machines for playing games
407. Empty sacks, of canvas, "liencillo," or other similar cloth.
408. Tobacco cut for cigarettes, subject further to a surtax of 2 *bolivars* per kilogram
409. Tannin.
410. Large cards, printed or lithographed.
411. Tea and vanilla.
412. Indian ink, for marking, hair dyes, and all other kinds of ink not otherwise mentioned.
413. Rubber tubes of less than 1 centimeter in diameter, with irrigators; without irrigators, they shall pay duty according to Class VI.
414. Candles of spermaceti, paraffin, composition, or stearine, and twisted wicks for the same.
415. Warandol, unbleached of linen or cotton, even with colored stripes or flowers, also that with a lead-gray or light-yellow ground.
416. Tinder boxes and flints or wicks for tinder boxes.

CLASS VI.

*Goods dutiable at the rate of 2 bolivars 50 centimes per kilogram.*

417. Bugles and beads of glass, porcelain, steel, wood, or of any other materials excepting gold and silver; coffin ornaments; fancy articles of glass or porcelain, mounted in gilt or silvered metal; artificial plants of caoutchouc, paper or tissue, representing palms, begonias, and large leaves, and sweet-meat boxes covered with silk or velvet or ornamented with flowers or other articles liable to higher duties than those levied under Class IV.
418. Fans of all kinds, not specified in the foregoing classes, of silk, thread, feathers, gauze, paper, etc.
419. Steel hoops for crinolines or bustles and corsets covered or not with tissue.
420. Diapers, drills, Brittany cloth, unbleached cloth ("bramante"), dowlas, excepting unbleached German dowlas Nos. 9, 10, and 11, specified in Class V; damasks, white or colored drills, "estopilla," "estrepe," "florete," "garantido," "platilla," calico, white or dyed dowlas ("warandol"), and all similar tissues of linen, or cotton mixed with linen.
421. Pins, needles, hooks and eyes, clasps, hairpins; hooks for clothes and shoes, buckles for hats, waistcoats, trousers, and shoes, except those of gold or silver, zinc and copper clasps for shoes.
422. Carpets in the piece and rugs.
423. Vests, scarfs, bonnets, socks, drawers, trousers, stockings, and slip bodices of cotton, knitted, and like tissues. Camisoles with collars and cuffs, attached or made to adapt separate collars and cuffs, shall be liable in addition to a surtax of 50 per cent on this duty.
424. Spectacles, opera glasses, telescopes, eyeglasses, magnifying glasses, and microscopes, except those mounted in gold and silver, but including glasses and lenses for spectacles, imported separately.
425. Whalebone and its imitations.
426. Basil and tanned skins not manufactured, except the white or dyed leather specified in Class IV.
427. Barometers, hygrometers, chronometers, thermometers, sextants, octants, and similar instruments, and compasses of all kinds.

428. Canes, whips, and defensive articles, with the exception of sword sticks or sticks containing a mechanism for firing, which are included in Class VII.
429. Baize or ratteen in pieces or plaids, and blankets made of these materials; also tissue of baize and caoutchouc for coverings ("*cobijas*").
430. Pipe bowls, cigar holders and pipes, of amber, porcelain, and any lighter material, other than gold and silver, except similar articles mentioned in Class III.
431. Shaving boxes with accessories, work and traveling cases.
432. Waterproof coats.
433. Shells even made up into ornaments.
434. Pocketbooks, tobacco pouches, cardcases, purses, cigar cases, spectacle cases, match boxes, albums, neither covered with velvet, gilt, nor silvered, and all other similar articles, except those having any part of gold or silver.
435. Wax, manufactured into articles of all kinds, except as toys.
436. Belts or rubber girdles.
437. Counterpanes, sheets, plaids, hammocks, table covers, of linen or cotton.
438. Elastic for shoes.
439. Coral in articles of all kinds, except when set in gold or silver.
440. Funeral wreaths and other like articles.
441. Thin cord of white or colored linen or cotton, twisted or not, of less than 10 ends, also twisted thread in the shape of thin cord, such as binding or sail thread, which can not, on account of its elasticity, be assimilated to cord and can be used in the manufacture of hand or machine made tissues.
442. Crinolines, bustles, and similar articles, and caoutchouc tape, covered or not, used inside of ladies' clothing.
443. Knives and forks with handles of German or white metal, or silvered or gilt.
444. Mattresses, pillows, and cushions, except those of silk; down for stuffing them, and the metallic tissue used for bed bottoms.
445. Cotton cords for hammocks.
446. Damasks "*coqui*," bombazine, quilted "*bordon*," ticking, diapers "*mahón*," nankeen, light nankeen "*estrepe*," quilting "*tangep*," or rubbered lawn, of cotton, and all other cloths similar to those mentioned in this number but not included in other classes.
447. Thimbles, except those of gold or silver; artificial teeth and eyes.
448. Shirts, petticoats, dressing and morning gowns, and blouses of cotton, made up or cut out, and cotton stuffs shaped for shirts, with embroidered bands.
449. Articles of German or white metal or its imitations, such as trays, dishes, bits, muzzles, spurs, stirrups, hinges, buckles, chandeliers, lamps, etc.
450. Articles of iron or of other metals, gilt or silvered, with the exception of office requisites, which will always be included in Class V, even when gilt or silvered.
451. Yarns, worsted, raw, and goats' hair.
452. Cases containing small articles of steel, copper, or other metals, for embroidering, cleaning the teeth or nails, drawing, and painting.
453. Brooms and brushes of palm, rushes, or other vegetable fibers.
454. Labels and prospectuses, printed or lithographed, not being affixed to any article.
455. Felt in pieces, for saddlecloths, and woolen felt tissues for mangling machines.
456. Bedspreads of wool, pure or mixed with cotton, white or with ground of one or more colors, and blankets or bedspreads of wool, pure or mixed with cotton, also of color, as well as dark bedspreads of goat's hair.
457. Tissues for slippers, excepting of silk.
458. Elastic for shoes.
459. Gutta-percha, manufactured or not, and rubber galoshes.
460. Imitation gold or silver thread, purl, spangles, tinsel, leaf, foil, galloons, trimmings, and other articles of imitation gold or silver, for embroidering or sewing.



461. Bone, ivory, mother-of-pearl, real and imitation jet, real and imitation tortoise shell, caoutchouc, india rubber, sheets of celluloid, horn, and talc, manufactured into articles of all kinds not otherwise mentioned, with the exception of toys made from these materials, which are comprised in Class III, and of articles combined with gold or silver, which are included in Class VIII.
462. Tablecloths, towels, and napkins of all kinds.
463. Tissue called "*matrimonio*," of linen, pure or mixed with cotton.
464. Hands, keys, springs, spirals, and other parts of watch and clock movements, excepting those of gold or silver.
465. Rice powder puffs.
466. Wicks ("*pabilo*"), and cotton spun for wicks.
467. Cotton handkerchiefs.
468. Paper, gilt or silvered, paper stamped in relief, and colored paper for artificial flowers.
469. Umbrellas, sunshades, and parasols, of wool, linen, or cotton.
470. Imitation pearls and stones, not set, or set in any metal except gold or silver.
471. White metal or German silver, in articles of all kinds not otherwise enumerated.
472. Goose quills, prepared as toothpicks.
473. Feather dusters.
474. Imitation jewelry.
475. Table or wall clocks, alarm clocks, water clocks, hourglasses, and the like, with the exception of watches, and tower clocks imported by the Federal Government, which come under other classes.
476. Rosaries of wood or glass.
477. Envelopes, cards, etc.
478. Hats, caps, helmets, and the headdress called "*pavitas*," of straw or its imitations, not trimmed, plus a surcharge of 25 per cent.
479. Patent leather, not manufactured.
480. Tobacco in carrots ("*hueva*"), twisted tobacco for chewing.
481. Dowlas (warandol), white, of linen, pure or mixed with cotton.
482. Chintz, percales, nainsook, sateen, poplin, cretonnes, calicoes, brilliants, malvinas, Japanese cloth, lustrings, and any other similar colored cotton fabrics; fine cotton fabrics, striped, which have more than 13 threads in the warp in a square of 5 millimeters, cotton merino, and colored cotton flannel.

CLASS VII.—*Goods dutiable at the rate of 5 bolivars per kilogram.*

483. Mantles and opera cloaks of wool, pure or mixed with cotton.
484. Undershirts of wool, pure or mixed with cotton, and undershirts, shirt guards, and drawers, made of twisted cotton, commonly called Scotch thread.
485. Magnesium wire.
486. Sword sticks and sticks with a mechanism for firing.
487. Purses of linen or cotton.
488. Stockings, socks, fringes, tassels, lace, ribbons, bands, tapes, trimmings, plushes, caps, waistbands, bows, epaulets, list shoes, and gloves of wool, pure or mixed with cotton.
489. Boots and shoes, only cut out or without soles, other than leather and rugs of sheepskin.
490. Leather tips for shoes.
491. Rugs, carpets, and all other articles of crochet, except those of silk.
492. Chasubles, viaticum cases, altar cloths, copes, dalmaticas, stoles, maniples, communion cloths, bands, and other ecclesiastical vestments and church ornaments.
493. Elastic ribbons of linen, cotton, or wool, combined with rubber.

494. Curtains, hangings, and mosquito nets, of linen or cotton.
495. Lace, embroidered bands, blondes, insertions, ribbons, edgings, epaulets, tassels, cords, fringes, socks, scarfs, braids, gloves, and trimmings, of wool or cotton.
496. Swords, sabers, daggers, fine hunting knives, blunderbusses, pistols, revolvers, guns, muskets, rifles, war guns, carbines, and other firearms, for infantry and artillery, including projectiles, capsules, percussion caps, nipples, gun locks, cartridges, loaded or empty, and everything relating to side or firearms, also compressed air guns for target shooting.
497. Pyrotechnic or Bengal lights.
498. Fireworks.
499. Horse cloths and saddle cloths of all kinds.
500. Socks of linen, or of linen mixed with cotton, and socks of Scotch twisted yarn.
501. Shot bags, powder flasks, cap boxes, and game bags.
502. Muslins and batistes of linen, pure or mixed with cotton, unbleached or colored, in pieces or cut out for dresses.
503. Muslins, crape, rengue, *bareje*, granadines, organdy, zephyr, clarin, *dulce sueño*, *tartatan*, Holland batiste, cotton batiste, white or figured, smooth, worked, or embroidered, in bolts or pieces for dresses, *etaminas*, and any other similar fabrics not included in other classes.
504. Cotton velvet, "*panilla*," cotton plush, and imitation velvet, in pieces or ribbons.
505. Common or fancy woolen cloth, cassimere, cassinette, muslin, satin, knitted goods, flannel, "*lanilla*," bombazine, alpaca, crape, merino, serge, lasting, damask, and all other tissues of wool, pure or mixed with cotton, not mentioned in other classes, unless made up into wearing apparel, which would bring them under Class IX.
506. Shawls, large and small, foulards and scarfs, of muslin, lawn, knitted goods, or other fine cotton tissues; tissues of ramie, even mixed with cotton.
507. Handkerchiefs, shawls, large and small, foulards, tablecloths, of wool, pure or mixed with cotton, neither ornamented nor embroidered with silk.
508. Umbrellas, sunshades, and parasols of silk, pure or mixed with wool or cotton.
509. Skins, tanned, manufactured in any shape, not mentioned in other classes.
510. Guipure or tulle, of cotton or pita; elastic mourning tissues for hats.
511. Saddles, headpieces, gun cases and pistol holsters, reins, girths, cruppers, and sheepskin horse covers of all kinds.
512. Tobacco, raw, and tobacco stalks.
513. Tobacco, manufactured, except cigarettes, the importation of which is prohibited, and chewing tobacco, which belongs to Class VI.
514. Bootjacks.

CLASS VIII.—*Goods dutiable at the rate of 10 bolivars per kilogram.*

515. Ornaments and nets for headdress of all kinds.
516. Human hair and its imitations, wrought or not.
517. Shirts of cotton, without any part of linen, shirts of wool or linen, and those of cotton with parts of linen, trousers, jackets, blouses, waistcoats, drawers, coats, overcoats, vests, and all other ready-made clothes, of linen or cotton, for men, not mentioned in other classes.
518. Collars, shirt fronts and cuffs, of linen or cotton, for men and women.
519. Hammocks, netted, of all kinds.
520. Cravats of cotton, hair, or wool.
521. Braces, corsets, belts, slip bodices, and garters, of all kinds.
522. Shirts, dressing or morning gowns, petticoats, pillow slips, and blouses of linen, or of linen mixed with cotton, excepting cambric or clarin of linen, pure or mixed with cotton, which are comprised in Class IX.

523. Flowers and fruits, artificial, not otherwise mentioned, and materials for making flowers, with the exception of colored paper comprised in Class VI.
524. Leather gloves, with the exception of boxing gloves, which are comprised in Class V.
525. Dutch batiste, light tissue ("clarin"), knitted goods, zephyr, lawn, tarlatan, muslin, and all other fine tissues of linen, pure or mixed with cotton, made up into articles such as frills, ruches, infants' caps, skirts, cuffs, chemisettes, and other similar articles and adornments not mentioned in other classes.
526. Precious stones, pearls, and jewelry; articles wholly or partly of gold or silver; watches of any material; empty watch, jewelry, and like cases, even imported separately.
527. Books and albums, bound in velvet, silk, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, ivory, russia leather, or with gilt or silvered fillets or ornaments.
528. Handkerchiefs of linen, pure or mixed with cotton.
529. Feathers for hats and bonnets and other similar uses, and hearse plumes imported separately from the hearses.
530. Silk, pure or mixed with other materials, and tissues of other materials mixed with silk.
531. Cloths or tissues of all kinds, mixed or embroidered with real or imitation gold or silver, with the exception of church ornaments and ecclesiastical vestments comprised in Class VII.
532. Stuffs and tissues of wool mixed with cotton, made up as mosquito nets, hangings, curtains, and other articles not elsewhere mentioned.

CLASS IX.—*Goods dutiable at the rate of 20 bolívars per kilogram.*

533. Boots and shoes and tanned skins cut out and prepared.
534. Common or fancy cloth, cassimere, satin, knitted goods, flannel, alepine, alpaca, "cambron," serge, cubica, and damask of wool, pure or mixed with cotton, made up as men's clothing.
535. Bookbindings, imported separately, and removable book covers.
536. Hats, bonnets, and caps, trimmed, for women and children.
537. Hats of black silk plush, with high crowns, and similar hats of any material, including opera hats, hats simply cut out, hats of fulled felt, and all other kinds of hats, wholly or partially finished, excepting those of straw or their imitation, if untrimmed, otherwise they pay in accordance with class 6 plus a surcharge of 25 per cent.
538. Tarlatan, silk, wool, batiste of Holland, light tissue ("clarin"), zephyr, lawn, muslin, and all other tissues of linen or cotton, made up into ladies' wearing apparel.
539. Men's woolen clothing.

ART. 2. All customs duties shall be levied on the gross weight.

ART. 3. The following articles are exempt from duty:

1. Articles imported by order of the Government.
2. Live animals, with the exception of leeches.
3. Personal effects of ministers and diplomatic agents of the Republic imported by them on their return to Venezuela.

4. Baggage brought by passengers, with the exception of articles that have not been used, and of furniture, which, if used, will pay the duties leviable thereon under the present law, subject to a proportionate allowance for the wear and tear. The duty leviable on unused articles imported together with baggage shall be increased by 20 per cent, and if they come from the West Indies they shall pay 30 per cent additional.

5. Ice imported through ports of entry where no ice factories have under permission from the Government been established, or if existing are not in operation; coal and arc electric-light carbons, acetylene gas, and trisulphite of lime.

6. Products of Colombia imported across the frontier of that country, provided reciprocity exists.

7. Samples of tissues in small strips in quantities not exceeding 25 kilograms in weight, and of wall paper not exceeding 50 centimeters in length, or of all other articles whenever they are imported in such dimension and in such condition as to be unsalable.

8. Legal gold coin.

9. Iron boiler plates, bottoms or boilers, gratings, rollers, and apparatus for crushing cane, also axles and frames for the same.

10. Plows and plowshares, hoes, spades, "*chicuras*" and "*chicurones*," weeding hooks, hatchets, shovels, picks, "*tasies*," and cutlasses, with or without wooden handles, and machetes for lopping.

11. Barbed iron wire for fences, or as defined by ordinances of June 13, 1894, and August 24, 1906, and manufactured wire fences for fowls and domestic animals, including hooks for fastening the same.

12. Calcium carbide.

13. Wood ashes, residues of pressed grapes, guano, and all other vegetable mineral, animal or artificial substances used as fertilizers and not included in any other class.

14. Roman cement and cement called "*tilestonite*" for roofing purposes.

15. Printed books treating of sciences, arts, and trades, imported in parts.

16. Alcohol heating apparatus, including steam motors; lamps made especially for alcohol, and which do not operate with any other fuel, as well as the parts thereof that are not adaptable to other kinds of lamps; alcohol wicks or burners for producing the flame, and parts thereof, such as covers or incandescent tissues; talc and glass chimneys for the exclusive use of these lamps, cotton wicks for same, and small torches or *arcusas* for lighting them, during a period of two years from April 18, inclusive, 1907.

17. Ordinary used bags imported from abroad for exporting divi-divi and cotton seed, the importers proving that they have brought them for that purpose.

18. Printing presses and typographical accessories, such as type, spaces, prepared ink, including lithographer's ink and white, unsized printing paper, also paper paste for manufacturing stereotype plates and alloy of lead and aluminum employed for stereotype printing.

19. Machinery for use in agriculture, mining, weaving, sawmills, and foundries, not otherwise mentioned, also spare parts for the purpose of repairing sugar mills and agricultural machinery.

20. Logs of fir or pitch pine, exceeding 0.25 meter in thickness, fit for sawing into planks, boards, etc.

21. Bridges with their chains, floors, and other accessories, intended for public use or agricultural purposes.

22. Clocks for public use.

ART. 4. The importation of the following articles is prohibited:

1. Cocoonut oil.

2. Starch.

3. Indigo.

4. Cocoa.

5. Coffee.

6. Molasses, sugar-cane sirup, and honey.

7. Salted jerked meat ("*tasajo*"), commonly called Montevideo.

8. Salt, coarse or ground.

9. Sarsaparilla roots.

10. Silver, nickel, or copper money.

11. Coining apparatus, unless imported for the Government mint.



12. Cigarette paper and paper rolls for cigarettes, unless imported by the Federal Government.

13. Paper or any other kind of cigarettes, as well as machines for manufacturing the same, and cigarette boxes, unless imported by the *Fábrica Nacional de Cigarillos* within the term specified in its contract with the Federal Government.

SOLE PARAGRAPH. Should the President deem it expedient to authorize importation, through the custom-houses of the Republic, of any prohibited article, it shall fix the duty to be levied on such article, reporting to Congress at its first session.

ART. 5. For the importation through the custom-houses of the Republic of firearms, powder, dynamite, ammunition, coarse and fine shot, caps, primers, flints, saltpeter, and any other explosive material not mentioned in the present law, the consent of the Federal Government is necessary.

SOLE PARAGRAPH. Arms of precision and all war articles exclusively intended for parks of artillery can only be imported by the National Government.

ART. 6. For all articles mentioned in the tariff the material from which they are made will not be considered, the class under which placed being solely taken into account. Hence, trusses, syringes, clyster pumps, toys, masks, spectacles, portfolios, card cases, and all other articles mentioned pay the duty of the class to which they belong, whatever be the material from which manufactured, except when they are partially made of gold or silver, in which case they are comprised in Class VIII.

ART. 7. Packages containing samples of tissues in small pieces or samples of wall paper, weighing more than 25 kilograms, shall, for the weight exceeding 25 kilograms, pay the duty stipulated in Class III.

ART. 8. When goods or manufactures subject to import duties are imported, same being unknown in the country or not specified in the tariff nor in the latest decisions of the Ministry of Finance, the importers shall state this fact in their manifests and address a petition to the Government, accompanied by a sample of the goods or products to permit the proper denomination or classification thereof.

ART. 9. Machines, tools, and other mining apparatus only enjoy the exemption from import duties but once for each mining company, and the duplicate parts imported to replace those which originally entered duty free shall not enjoy this exemption.

ART. 10. No goods entitled to free entry under existing contracts or laws shall be cleared except with the previous permission of the Minister of Finance.

ART. 11. Unused foreign articles which passengers import with their luggage shall, in addition to the duties leviable thereon under the tariff, be liable to a surtax of 20 per cent.

ART. 12. Should unfitted articles be imported in one sole package or in different packages they shall be liable to the duties applicable thereto when imported in a fitted condition.

ART. 13. The Executive Power is authorized to increase to an amount of 25 per cent the import duties on merchandise from such foreign countries as have not in their treaties with Venezuela granted this country the most-favored-nation treatment.

Sole paragraph. The Executive Power is further authorized to increase, decrease, or abolish any of the duties provided for in the present tariff should unforeseen circumstances render such changes necessary, subject to duly reporting to Congress at its next sitting any measures adopted in that direction.

ART. 14. The law dated August 14, 1905, together with all legislative enactments inconsistent with the present law, are hereby repealed.

## CHANGES IN CUSTOMS CLASSIFICATIONS.

United States Minister W. W. Russell reports from Caracas the following changes in the Venezuelan tariff since January 18, 1908:

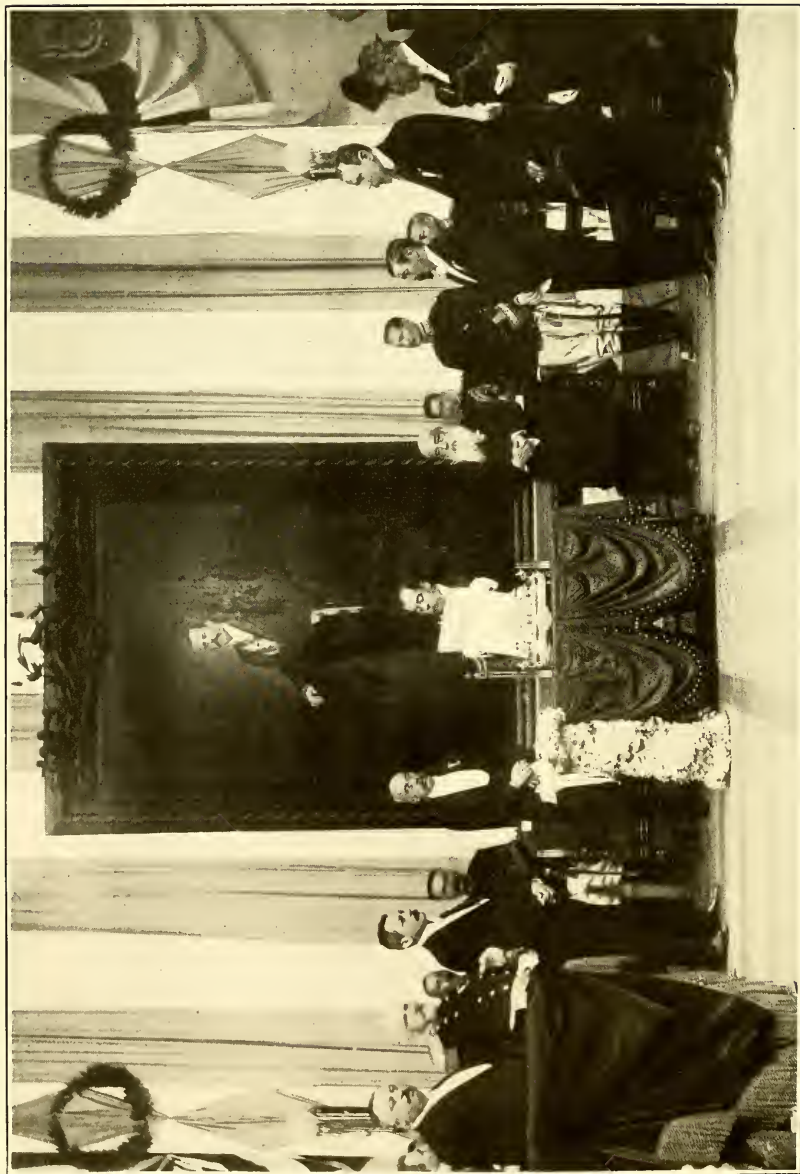
Imported matches will be classified in the fifth class (1.25 bolivars per kilo). This does not alter the classification which the present tariff established for matches of "estrellitas" or for red lights.

Raw material remains in the fourth class (0.75 *bolivar* per kilo).

Ordinary black or clear glass bottles for bottling liquors, gaseous waters, and sterilized milk, and the quadrangular flasks of the same ordinary glass for bottling gin, imported from abroad, are classified in the second class (0.10 *bolivar* per kilo), with an additional 25 per cent.

Under date of March 14, 1908, President Castro issued a decree providing that rubber-tired wheels for carriages, cars, and carts, the diameter of which exceeds 30 centimeters, not mentioned in the Import Tariff Law, shall be appraised under class 4 thereof.





**NOMBRES DE LAS PERSONAS QUE  
APARECEN EN EL GRABADO.**

1. Lcdo. Juan Barrios M., Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.
2. General Luis Molina, Ministro de la Guerra
3. Lcdo. Joaquín Méndez, Ministro de Fomento.
4. General Ovalle, Jefe del Estado Mayor del Presidente.
5. Lcdo. Arturo Ubico, Presidente de la Asamblea Legislativa.
6. Lcdo. Manuel Estrada Cabrera, Presidente de la República.
7. Lcdo. Manuel Cabral, Presidente del Tribunal de Justicia.
8. Coronel Mendoza, del Estado Mayor del Presidente.
9. Lcdo. Angel María Bocanegra, Ministro de Instrucción.
10. Lcdo. Guillermo Aguirre, Ministro de Hacienda.
11. Lcdo. José María Reyna Andrade, Ministro de Gobierno y Justicia.

**EL PRESIDENTE LEYENDO SU DISCURSO EN LAS CEREMONIAS OFICIALES DE LA INAUGURACIÓN DEL FERROCARRIL TRANSCONTINENTAL DE GUATEMALA EL 19 DE ENERO DE 1908.**

Reading of address by the President at the formal ceremonies on the opening of the new Guatemalan railway on January 19, 1908.



# BOLETÍN

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

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El 1º de abril se firmó el contrato celebrado entre el Director de la Oficina Internacional y "The Norcross Brothers Company," de Worcester, Estado de Massachusetts, para la construcción del nuevo edificio de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, el cual ha de terminarse dentro de quince meses á contar de la fecha en que se firmó el contrato, ó sea para el 1º de julio de 1909. Con arreglo á los planos y descripciones revisados, se construirá un edificio cuya parte exterior ha de ser enteramente de mármol en vez de estuco, como se intentó hacerla originalmente. Este importante cambio en el acabamiento ha podido lograrse, en gran manera, gracias al actual estado del precio de los materiales de construcción. En la actualidad se construyen tan pocos edificios y los contratistas se muestran tan deseosos de conseguir trabajos, que las propuestas que se hicieron representaban probablemente un 20 por ciento menos de lo que hubieran sido hace seis ú ocho meses, y este ahorro se ha aplicado á la compra del mármol que se requiere, en vez del estuco, para las paredes exteriores. "The Norcross Brothers Company" es una de las razones sociales más antiguas de los Estados Unidos, y es la que llevó á cabo los cambios que se hicieron hace algunos años en la Casa Blanca, y además fueron los contratistas principales para la construcción del edificio de la gran Biblioteca Pública de Nueva York que ya está casi terminado. La opinión general que se ha emitido en cuanto á los planos, tales como los arquitectos Señores KELSEY Y CRET, de Filadelfia, Estado de Pensilvania, se los entregaron á los contratistas, es que, según dichos planos, se ha de construir no sólo uno de los edificios más hermosos que jamás se han levantado en Wáshington, sino que ha de ser un palacio del cual podrán con razón enorgullecerse todas las Repúblicas Americanas. En el momento en que se escribe este artículo ya los contratistas han

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Por más que la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas pone escrupuloso cuidado para obtener el mayor grado de corrección en sus publicaciones, no asume responsabilidad alguna por los errores ó inexactitudes que pudieran deslizarse.

adelantado bastante en los trabajos preliminares, y en la actualidad el Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional espera colocar la piedra angular, con las ceremonias del caso, el 11 de Mayo; participarán en el acto el Presidente ROOSEVELT, Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, el Embajador del Brasil, y el Secretario de Estado Mr. ROOT.

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LA COMISIÓN PANAMERICANA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

La nueva Comisión Panamericana á la cual se hizo referencia en la última edición del BOLETÍN MENSUAL, ha comenzado ya sus trabajos con el fin de obtener los resultados que se desean. La organización de dicha Comisión se terminó en una reunión que se celebró en el Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos el 17 de marzo de 1908, en la cual el Honorable ELIHU ROOT, Secretario de Estado, fué unánimemente elegido Presidente Honorario. Se eligieron los siguientes funcionarios permanentes: Presidente, WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN; Vicepresidente, ANDREW CARNEGIE; Secretario, JOHN BARRETT. La Comisión Ejecutiva se compone de los señores que á continuación se expresan: Doctor L. S. ROWE, CHARLES B. LANDIS, Representante del Congreso; General A. E. BATES y WILLIAM E. CURTIS. El presidente y secretario de la Comisión General son miembros natos de la Comisión Ejecutiva. La primera reunión regular de esta última se celebró el día 7 de abril, y en ella se hicieron los debidos arreglos para los informes que se han de preparar sobre varios asuntos.

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LOS CURSOS DE ESTUDIO EN LA UNIVERSIDAD DE HARVARD SOBRE GEOGRAFÍA SUDAMERICANA.

Con motivo del general interés demostrado en los asuntos que se refieren á la América Latina, la Universidad de Harvard ha inaugurado un curso de estudio sobre la geografía de la América del Sur en sus asignaturas para 1907-8. Hace diez años que se anunció una tentativa semejante, pero hasta este año no se habían tomado medidas para llevar á cabo dicho proyecto.

Este curso de estudio, según lo ha bosquejado el Señor ROBERT D. C. WARD, Catedrático de la Universidad de Harvard, trata en general de fisiografía, geografía comercial y climatología de la América del Sur, incluso la América Central y las Antillas, consideradas en conjunto, y de las diferentes divisiones políticas, separadamente. No se usan libros de texto, pero se hace referencia á las obras de consulta y clásicas sobre la América del Sur, así como á varias memorias é informes. Se consagra especial atención á la climatología y á la influencia que los diferentes climas ejercen en la posibilidad de residencia, en las ocupaciones, viajes, transportes, etc.

## LA UNIVERSIDAD DE CORNELL Y LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

Correspondiendo á las invitaciones del Señor JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, Rector de la Universidad de Cornell, situada en Ithaca, Estado de Nueva York, y de los estudiantes argentinos, miembros del Club Cosmopolita, el Director de esta Oficina le hizo una agradable visita á dicha Universidad, en los días 13 y 14 de marzo. En la noche del viernes el Director pronunció un discurso ante los estudiantes, en una reunión presidida por el Rector SCHURMAN, y en la noche siguiente fué huésped de honor en una recepción que le dieron los estudiantes argentinos, en la cual describió á la República Argentina ante un numeroso auditorio. En dicha Universidad hay 46 jóvenes estudiantes de los diferentes países latinoamericanos, á saber: 13 de la República Argentina; 10 de Puerto Rico; 7 de México; 5 del Perú; 4 del Brasil; 2 del Ecuador; 2 de Nicaragua; 1 de Chile; 1 del Uruguay, y 1 de Costa Rica. Como quiera que en la expresada Universidad hay un contingente de 143 estudiantes extranjeros, las cifras que se citan muestran que casi una tercera parte de dichos estudiantes proceden de la América Latina. Correspondiendo á varias peticiones que se le han hecho al Director, en otro lugar de este número del BOLETÍN se reproducen algunos extractos de los discursos que pronunció en la Universidad de Cornell.

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## EL NUEVO FERROCARRIL TRANSCONTINENTAL.

En esta edición del BOLETÍN se publica una descripción de las ceremonias que se llevaron á cabo en enero de 1908 con motivo de la inauguración del Ferrocarril Transcontinental de Guatemala, junto con algunos extractos del interesante informe presentado por el Mayor General GEORGE W. DAVIS, que fué á Guatemala como Enviado Extraordinario de los Estados Unidos en esta ocasión.

La conexión de Puerto Barrios en el Mar Caribe, y San José en el Pacífico, por una línea que tiene 270 millas de longitud, suministra un tercer ferrocarril transcontinental, habiendo sido el primero el de Panamá y el segundo el de Tehuantepec. No cabe duda de que este nuevo ferrocarril ha de contribuir inmensamente al desarrollo del comercio y la prosperidad de Guatemala, y tanto este último país como su Presidente, el Señor MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, merecen ser felicitados con motivo de la feliz terminación de tan importante empresa. El Señor MINOR C. KEITH, Sir WILLIAM VAN HORN y el General T. H. HUBBARD, que han cooperado eficazmente con el Gobierno de Guatemala para llevar á cabo la construcción de dicha línea, también merecen ser felicitados con tal motivo.

## UNA REUNIÓN PANAMERICANA EN FILADELFIA.

La Academia Americana de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales celebró una importante sesión el día 20 de marzo en el Salón de Witherspoon, en la Ciudad de Filadelfia, Estado de Pensilvania. Hallábanse presentes en dicha sesión los Ministros—en los Estados Unidos—de Bolivia, la República Argentina, Perú, Colombia, Uruguay y Chile, y pronunciaron discursos apropiados al acto. El acontecimiento principal de esa reunión fué el discurso que pronunció el Doctor L. S. ROWE, Catedrático de la Universidad de Pensilvania, y el acto de conferir la Universidad Nacional de La Plata, de la República Argentina, al expresado Catedrático, el grado de Doctor en Leyes, y también la insignia de la Cátedra Honoraria que le confirió la Universidad de San Marcos, de Lima, Perú. El Señor JOHN BARRETT, Director de la Oficina Internacional, presidió dicha sesión. El auditorio se componía de muchas personas prominentes de Filadelfia y Nueva York.

## EL CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL SOBRE LA TUBERCULOSIS.

La primera reunión americana del Congreso Internacional sobre Tuberculosis se efectuará en Wáshington, Distrito de Columbia, en septiembre de 1908, y se espera que á ella concurren delegados oficiales de casi todos los países civilizados.

Los siguientes países de la América Latina han manifestado su intención de tomar parte en dicho Congreso: La República Argentina, Brasil, Uruguay, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Perú, Honduras, Salvador, Venezuela y Cuba.

Á propósito del expresado Congreso, el Instituto Smithsonian, de Wáshington, ha ofrecido un premio de \$1,500 por el mejor tratado que se presente sobre la “Relación que el aire atmosférico tiene con la tuberculosis,” el cual se ha de escribir en inglés, francés, alemán, español, ó italiano. También se harán otras adjudicaciones de dinero y medallas por las demostraciones prácticas de trabajos que se hayan hecho para aliviar ó impedir la tuberculosis, acerca de todos los cuales pueden obtenerse los informes que se deseen pidiéndoselos al Dr. CHARLES J. HATFIELD, residente en el No. 2008 Calle Walnut, Filadelfia, Estado de Pensilvania.

## DOS NOTABLES FUNCIONES DIPLOMÁTICAS.

Por más que el BOLERÍN por lo general no se interesa en las funciones sociales, hace hoy una excepción respecto de dos banquetes que han dado respectivamente el Embajador del Brasil y el Ministro de la República Argentina, por considerarlos dignos de especial men-



ción, y, por consiguiente, en otro lugar de este número del BOLETÍN se hace referencia á dichas funciones. Es de notar que los dos banquetes oficiales y semidiplomáticos más grandes y suntuosos que se han dado en Wáshington durante el invierno que acaba de pasar han sido los que dieron los representantes diplomáticos de dos naciones latinoamericanas. El primero de estos banquetes fué el que dió el Embajador NABUCO el martes, 10 de marzo, en honor del Presidente y miembros del Tribunal Supremo de los Estados Unidos, y el segundo el que dió el Ministro PORTELA el 17 de marzo, como una expresión de gratitud por el hecho de que recientemente se eligió á la Ciudad de Buenos Aires como el lugar donde se celebrará la próxima Conferencia Panamericana.

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#### EL REGRESO DEL SEÑOR CHARLES M. PEPPER.

El Señor CHARLES M. PEPPER, Representante Especial del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo, que ha viajado extensamente por Colombia, Ecuador, Perú y Bolivia, regresará dentro de poco tiempo á los Estados Unidos. Los informes que el Señor PEPPER ha preparado sobre Colombia y el Ecuador son muy valiosos, por cuanto contribuyen notablemente á que se tenga un conocimiento exacto del estado y del progreso de la Costa Occidental del Continente sudamericano, y ya se esperan con ansiedad los informes que ha de presentar acerca del Perú y Bolivia. Hay muy pocos norteamericanos que estén mejor enterados que el Señor PEPPER de los asuntos latinoamericanos, y su obra ha de contribuir mucho al desarrollo del comercio y tráfico entre los Estados Unidos y sus Repúblicas hermanas.

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#### GUÍA PARA LOS VIAJEROS EN LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

El público se asombraría si pudiese examinar los archivos de la correspondencia de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas y viese los centenares de cartas que se reciben anualmente pidiendo informes en cuanto á los itinerarios para ir á los países latinoamericanos y viajar en ellos. Algunas de estas cartas proceden de viajeros cuyo único propósito es visitar estas partes del mundo; otros están interesados en transacciones comerciales y desean introducir sus mercancías en mercados que hace mucho tiempo que descubrieron los avisados fabricantes europeos, al paso que otros han comenzado ya á recibir los beneficios del hecho de extenderse el comercio americano, y por más que sus mercancías ya han empezado á venderse en algunas partes de la América Latina, los fabricantes ignoran aún el lugar preciso donde están situados sus marchantes, así como las vías por las cuales pueden transportarse con mayor facilidad las mercancías.

· Á fin de hacer frente á esta necesidad, en el BOLETÍN del mes de mayo se publicará un itinerario recopilado de los archivos de la Biblioteca de Colón por un viajero de gran experiencia y que posee un conocimiento práctico del asunto. Dichos informes se publicarán en dos tablas: En la primera se expresará el nombre de todos los puertos y países de la América Latina, las líneas de vapores por las cuales puede llegarse á ellos, la distancia del puerto de salida, el costo del pasaje, y el tiempo aproximado que se requiere para hacer un viaje completo. En la segunda tabla se expresarán los nombres oficiales de las compañías de vapores, la dirección de sus oficinas principales en los Estados Unidos, los puertos de salida y de entrada en la América Latina, la nacionalidad de los buques, los intervalos de la salida, y la índole del transporte, es decir, de pasajeros ó carga ó de ambos.

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#### MENSAJES DE PRESIDENTES LATINOAMERICANOS.

En esta edición del BOLETÍN MENSUAL se reproducen algunos extractos de los mensajes de varios Presidentes de las Repúblicas de la América Latina dirigidos á las asambleas nacionales de sus respectivos Gobiernos en el transcurso del presente año. La sincera aprobación de los esfuerzos unánimes que los Gobiernos de la América Central y los de México y de los Estados Unidos del Norte han hecho por establecer y mantener la paz en todos los ámbitos de los países que tomaron parte en la Conferencia de Wáshington, constituye una nota saliente de los mensajes de los Jefes Ejecutivos del Salvador y de Guatemala. El mismo espíritu de fraternidad se echa de ver en el mensaje del Presidente WILLIMAN, que en febrero completó su primer año como Jefe Ejecutivo de la República del Uruguay. Al inaugurar la sesión del Congreso Mexicano el día 1 de abril, el Presidente DÍAZ hizo el resumen de costumbre acerca de las condiciones que prevalecieron por todos los ámbitos de la República durante el año anterior.

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#### EL ESTAÑO DE BOLIVIA EN 1907.

La depresión que prevaleció en el mundo comercial á fines de 1907 afectó notablemente el precio del estaño de Bolivia en los mercados extranjeros y disminuyó la producción de este metal. En conformidad con la escala fluctuante que se adoptó como modelo en cuanto al valor del estaño en la colonia inglesa de la Indo-China, en 1907 el valor total de la producción de estaño ascendió á \$15,000,000, ó sean \$3,000,000 menos que en el año anterior, en tanto que hubo una merma de 1,865 toneladas en la producción.

## AUMENTO EN EL VALOR DEL COMERCIO EXTRANJERO DEL BRASIL. •

En 1907 hubo un aumento de \$54,000,000 en el valor del comercio extranjero del Brasil, comparado con 1906, por cuanto el valor total de dicho comercio en los dos años de referencia ascendió á \$494,000,000 y \$440,000,000, respectivamente. En este aumento de valor están representadas tanto las importaciones como las exportaciones, por más que el valor de las importaciones fué mucho mayor. No se citan aumentos notables en cuanto á los embarques de café y cacao, pero hubo una merma en el valor de la goma, que es el otro producto importante en la lista de exportaciones.

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 RENTA DE ADUANA DE COSTA RICA.

En 1907 los ingresos que el Gobierno de Costa Rica derivó de la renta de aduana mostraron una constante proporción de aumento. En los nueve meses transcurridos de abril á diciembre el total de los ingresos ascendió á \$300,000, cantidad mayor que la que se recaudó en el mismo período de 1906, habiéndose mantenido un promedio mensual de ingresos de \$210,000, al paso que en el mes de enero de 1908 éstos ascendieron á cerca de \$240,000.

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 EL VALOR DEL COMERCIO CUBANO.

Los datos estadísticos publicados por el Departamento de Hacienda de Cuba muestran un estado satisfactorio del comercio de la República, puesto que el valor de dicho comercio en el año común de 1907 se ha calculado en \$208,529,972, contra \$201,933,135 en 1906. Tanto en el valor de las importaciones como en el de las exportaciones, hubo un aumento respecto del año anterior. Según las cifras publicadas por la Oficina de Estadística de los Estados Unidos, el valor de las importaciones de este último país representa una proporción de aumento de 123.55 por ciento en comparación con 1903, y un aumento de 61.52 por ciento en el valor de las exportaciones á Cuba. La renta de aduana del año de referencia arroja un aumento de \$1,000,000 en comparación con 1906.

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 INCREMENTO DE LOS MEDIOS DE COMUNICACIÓN DE CHILE.

El espíritu progresista de que se halla animado el Gobierno Chileno bajo la iniciativa del Presidente MONTT, se echa de ver no sólo en los importantes contratos celebrados para la construcción de ferrocarriles y en las mejoras locales, sino también en una compañía de vapores autorizada y subvencionada por el Gobierno, que ha de

•prestar servicios entre Valparaíso y Panamá, y á la cual el Gobierno le garantiza \$100,000 anualmente. En el contrato se ha estipulado especialmente que la travesía se ha de hacer en ocho días á lo más, y de esta manera se establecerá una comunicación rápida por la vía del Istmo de Panamá entre las costas oriental y occidental del continente. Las cifras relativas al censo del país muestran que en doce años ha habido un aumento de más de 500,000 habitantes, en tanto que el aumento de los establecimientos industriales ha sido tal que requiere la exportación de productos del país. Se anuncia que en 1907 hubo un aumento de \$2,516,079 en el valor del comercio extranjero, en comparación con el año anterior, haciendo ascender el valor total á \$182,802,896.

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#### EL COMERCIO EXTRANJERO DE LA REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA EN 1907.

El informe que ha hecho el Señor W. E. PULLIAM—Receptor General de las Aduanas Dominicanas—correspondiente al año de 1907, muestra que el valor total del comercio extranjero de la República en dicho año representa las cifras más altas que jamás se habían obtenido. El valor total tanto de las exportaciones como de las importaciones ascendió á \$12,500,000, es decir, las primeras representaron un valor de \$7,628,356 y las segundas representaron \$4,948,961. El valor de las exportaciones mostró un aumento de \$1,191,968, en comparación con 1906, y hubo un aumento de \$883,524 en el valor de las importaciones. El comercio de importación del país se limitó á las más urgentes y verdaderas necesidades, lo cual explica el pequeño aumento proporcional que hubo en este ramo del comercio, pero el aumento que hubo en la recaudación de la renta de aduana hizo posible efectuar un depósito de \$1,543,421.20 en el Banco Nacional de la Ciudad de Nueva York, con el fin de liquidar la deuda nacional. De estas transacciones que se efectuaron en el año de referencia, resultó un saldo neto de \$1,135,974 á favor de este depósito.

La nueva Constitución, promulgada en febrero y que comenzará á regir el 2 de abril de 1908, fija en seis años el período del cargo de Presidente de la República y suprime el cargo de Vice-Presidente.

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#### PROGRESO DEL FERROCARRIL DE GUAYAQUIL Y QUITO.

Á propósito del contrato celebrado para la construcción de un ferrocarril autorizado por el Gobierno del Ecuador, es grato llamar la atención hacia el informe que el Señor WILLIAMS C. FOX, Ministro de los Estados Unidos en aquella República, le ha enviado á esta Oficina, en el cual se hace constar que para el 1° de junio el Ferrocarril de Guayaquil y Quito habrá llegado á la capital. El primer



tren de pasajeros entró en la población de Tambillo el día 1° de marzo, y los contratistas han prometido terminar rápidamente la línea hasta Quito, puesto que ya se han concluido los tramos más difíciles.

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#### EL PRESIDENTE DÁVILA TOMA POSESIÓN DE SU CARGO.

El Señor MIGUEL R. DÁVILA, que desde el 1° de abril del año anterior había desempeñado las funciones de Presidente Provisional de Honduras, el día 1° de marzo de 1908 tomó posesión de su cargo de Presidente Constitucional de la República, y con este carácter pronunció un discurso oficial ante la Asamblea Nacional, en el cual hace un bosquejo de su política y de los fines que se propone obtener. Las noticias particulares que se han recibido de dicho país indican que su estado económico en general es satisfactorio, por más que el valor del comercio extranjero en el último año económico es un tanto menor que el que se anunció en 1905-6, puesto que sólo ascendió á \$4,343,926.65, en comparación con \$5,389,353 en 1905-6.

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#### LA UNIFICACIÓN DE FERROCARRILES MEXICANOS Y EL COMERCIO EXTRANJERO.

Al firmarse las actas de incorporación el 28 de marzo de 1908, la Compañía Unida del Ferrocarril Mexicano adquirió una existencia legal completa con un capital de \$230,000,000 en oro y bonos, acciones y propiedades que representan \$615,000,000. En el BOLETÍN MENSUAL correspondiente al mes de agosto de 1907 se publicó la Ley de Consolidación de Ferrocarriles del Gobierno Mexicano del 6 de julio de 1907, en la cual se expresan los derechos que los accionistas tienen en la corporación y los intereses que el Gobierno tiene en ella. El hecho de que el Gobierno posee 1,150,023 acciones de dicha compañía, de un total de 2,300,000 acciones, significa que el Gobierno tiene prácticamente el dominio de las operaciones de dicha empresa ferroviaria. Las empresas interesadas comprenden las líneas principales, las ramales y las acciones de los Ferrocarriles Central Mexicano y Nacional de México.

Las cifras que se publicaron recientemente acerca del valor del comercio extranjero en el semestre transcurrido de julio á diciembre de 1907, ponen de relieve la prosperidad de la República, por cuanto muestran que hubo un aumento de \$7,615,945 en el valor de las importaciones que se hicieron en el año de referencia, en comparación con el período correspondiente de 1906, y que hubo un aumento de \$4,951,468 en el valor de las exportaciones, lo cual arroja un aumento total de \$12,567,413 en el valor de ambos ramos del comercio, en el

expresado semestre. Según los datos estadísticos publicados anteriormente, el valor del comercio extranjero de la República en el año común de 1907 ascendió á \$213,440,000, es decir, \$93,950,000 valor de importaciones y \$119,490,000 de exportaciones.

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#### CONCESIONES HECHAS POR EL GOBIERNO DE NICARAGUA.

Con el fin de desarrollar los recursos naturales de la República, el Gobierno de Nicaragua hizo recientemente algunas valiosas concesiones á capitalistas extranjeros, de las cuales concesiones se publica una lista en este número del BOLETIN MENSUAL.

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#### VALOR TOTAL DEL COMERCIO EXTRANJERO DEL URUGUAY.

El Presidente WILLIMAN, en su mensaje al Congreso Nacional calcula que en 1907 el valor total del comercio extranjero ascendió á \$69,576,143, ó sea un aumento de \$1,719,204 en comparación con el año anterior. Es digno de mención que este aumento se atribuye enteramente al valor de las exportaciones, puesto que el valor de las importaciones no sufrió prácticamente ninguna alteración. Tomando por base los ingresos fiscales correspondientes á 1907, se espera que para el 30 de junio de 1908 habrá un sobrante de \$1,800,000 en el Tesoro Nacional.

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#### EL ARANCEL DE ADUANA DE VENEZUELA.

En este número del BOLETÍN se publica el arancel de aduana de Venezuela que fué promulgado en enero del corriente año, debiendo advertirse que el texto inglés se tradujo de la "Gaceta Oficial" de la República, habiéndose efectuado los cambios que se le han anunciado á esta Oficina desde la fecha de la publicación de aquél.

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#### EXTRACTOS DE LOS DISCURSOS PRONUNCIADOS POR EL DIRECTOR EN LA UNIVERSIDAD DE CORNELL.

Son tantas las peticiones que al Director se le han hecho para que cite las palabras exactas de algunas partes de los discursos que pronunció en la Universidad de Cornell, situada en Ithaca, Estado de Nueva York, el viernes 13 de marzo ante los estudiantes, y el sábado 14 de marzo ante el Club Cosmopolita, que se ha creído conveniente reproducirlas á continuación.

Los siguientes son algunos trozos escogidos del primer discurso:

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Permitirme hacer constar, sin exageración ni infundado entusiasmo, mi firme creencia de que los próximos diez años van á ser una década sudamericana; que entonces el mundo entero estudiará y admirará á la América del Sur como admira actualmente al Japón y las naciones orientales, y que en la América del Sur se ha de contemplar un progreso material, económico, intelectual y político que ha de rivalizar con el progreso de los Estados Unidos. Si no fuera por la lamentable ignorancia que prevalece por todos los ámbitos de los Estados Unidos en cuanto á los pueblos, instituciones, recursos y naciones del Hemisferio Occidental, nada tendría de sorprendente este aserto. Los que hemos viajado desde Panamá hasta Patagonia, y desde el Brasil hasta Bolivia, estamos perfectamente enterados de que este gran movimiento de avance ha comenzado ya, y que la América del Sur ha entrado en una nueva era de espléndida actividad y de influencia universal.

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Espero que pronto llegue el día en que no sólo en todas las universidades y colegios de los Estados Unidos, sino en las escuelas preparatorias, academias, escuelas superiores, y todas las escuelas primarias, se estudien la historia y geografía de la América del Sur con el mismo ahínco que se estudian la historia y geografía de los países europeos. También espero que pronto llegue el día en que el castellano y el portugués se estudien en nuestras principales instituciones docentes, con el mismo interés que se estudian en la actualidad el francés y el alemán. Además, ojalá no diste mucho el día en que el viajero americano, que en la actualidad busca recreo y descanso en una excursión á Europa ó á los países del Oriente se convenza de que vale la pena de ir á la América del Sur. Si todas estas esperanzas se realizan, toda la palabrería en cuanto á la desconfianza entre los Estados Unidos y sus Repúblicas hermanas latinoamericanas desaparecerá por completo, y entonces la gran obra iniciada por el Señor ELIHU ROOT, el gran Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, recibirá su merecida recompensa. Entonces la palabra Pan América no será una voz meramente descriptiva y vana, sino que representará una gran verdad, á saber, que toda la América está unida no sólo en pro de su propio bienestar, sino en pro del bienestar del mundo civilizado.

Los siguientes son algunos trozos entresacados del segundo discurso:

Es en verdad un gran honor, á la vez que un gran placer, ser huésped esta noche de los estudiantes argentinos de la Universidad de Cornell, que figura entre las más avanzadas instituciones docentes del Hemisferio Occidental. También es un motivo adicional de especial complacencia el hecho de que yo soy portador de un mensaje especial y sincero del amigo de la América del Sur, el Señor ELIHU ROOT, el gran Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos. Al despedirme de él el jueves, le dije que esta noche estaría con vosotros, y él me contestó en los siguientes términos:

“Sírvase saludar cordialmente en mi nombre á los jóvenes de la Argentina que estudian en Cornell. Decíles que jamás olvidaré la incomparable recepción que me hicieron los estudiantes argentinos ya graduados y los que estaban por graduarse en los colegios de los Estados Unidos que fueron en un vapor especial á encontrarme y darme la bienvenida. Aun me parece estar contemplando los estandartes desplegados, el entusiasmo y vehemencia de sus vivas de colegio, incluso el viva especial del Colegio de Hamilton, donde me gradué. Aquella notable recepción llevó á mi mente la convicción de que entre los nacientes ciudadanos de la Argentina y de los Estados Unidos sólo existen diferencias geográficas, y que ambos siempre trabajarán juntos en pro de la permanente fraternidad de la América del Norte y del Sur.”

Los sentimientos expresados por el Secretario Root me impulsan á llamar especialmente vuestra atención hacia el hecho de que la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, á cuya reorganización, y aumento de esfera de acción ha contribuido

grandemente el Secretario Root, está haciendo todo lo posible, bajo mi administración como Director, por ilustrar al pueblo norteamericano, á fin de que se dé cuenta cabal de las grandes posibilidades materiales, económicas y políticas de la América del Sur, y estos esfuerzos han dado por resultado el despertar un gran interés no sólo en los asuntos de vuestra progresiva nación y pueblo, sino también en vuestras Repúblicas y pueblos hermanos latinoamericanos, entre todas las clases sociales de los Estados Unidos, es decir, entre los estadistas, rectores de universidades, banqueros, directores de periódicos y revistas, fabricantes, viajeros, estudiantes y hasta entre los jornaleros. En la actualidad la correspondencia de esta Oficina relativa á la América Latina representa un promedio de 3,000 cartas, que se reciben anualmente, y cada mes se envían cerca de 15,000 piezas de impresos. Durante el pasado año se contestaron más de 2,000 preguntas de todas partes del mundo, acerca de Buenos Aires y la República Argentina, en tanto que el mismo Director en más de 100 discursos pronunciados ante las cámaras de comercio y colegios por todos los ámbitos de los Estados Unidos, se ha esforzado por secundar la buena obra comenzada por el Secretario Root.

## COMISIONES PANAMERICANAS.

En conformidad con la convocatoria del Señor ELIHU ROOT, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, la Comisión Panamericana de los Estados Unidos celebró su primera reunión el día 17 de marzo, á los 2.30 de la tarde, en el Salón de Recepciones Diplomáticas del Departamento de Estado. Hallábase presente una mayoría de los miembros de la Comisión cuya lista completa comprende los siguientes señores:

ANDREW CARNEGIE, Delegado de los Estados Unidos á la Primera Conferencia Panamericana.

Honorable STEPHEN B. ELKINS, Senador de los Estados Unidos por la Virginia Occidental.

Honorable JAMES B. MCCREARY, Senador de los Estados Unidos por Kentucky.

Honorable CHARLES B. LANDIS, Representante de Indiana en el Congreso.

Honorable JAMES L. SLAYDEN, Representante de Texas en el Congreso.

Honorable ROBERT BACON, Subsecretario de Estado.

Mayor-General ALFRED E. BATES, del Ejército de los Estados Unidos, retirado.

Honorable WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, Presidente de la delegación de los Estados Unidos á la Tercera Conferencia Panamericana.

Doctor BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, Rector de la Universidad de California.

Doctor EDMUND J. JAMES, Rector de la Universidad de Illinois.

Doctor L. S. ROWE, de la Universidad de Pennsylvania.

Doctor PAUL S. HEINSCH, de la Universidad de Wisconsin.

Señor WILLIAM E. CURTIS, Jefe de Despacho de la Primera Conferencia Panamericana.



Señor JOHN BARRETT, Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.

El Secretario ROOT declaró abierta la sesión y explicó el fin con el cual se creaba la Comisión y la importancia de los trabajos que dicha Comisión está llamada á hacer. El expresado Secretario leyó la resolución de la Tercera Conferencia Panamericana—

que recomienda se creen secciones especiales dependientes de los Ministerios de Relaciones Exteriores y determinar las funciones de ellas;

Recomendar á los Gobiernos representados en ella que nombren una Comisión dependiente del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y compuesta, si fuere posible, de personas que hubieren sido delegados á alguna Conferencia Internacional Americana á fin de que:

I. Gestione la aprobación de las resoluciones adoptadas por las Conferencias Internacionales Americanas.

II. Suministre á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas todos los datos que ella necesite para la preparación de sus trabajos, y

III. Ejercer las demás atribuciones que los respectivos Gobiernos tuvieren por conveniente conferirle.

Cuando el Señor ROOT terminó sus observaciones, se llevó á cabo la organización de la Comisión, como sigue:

Presidente Honorario ELIHU ROOT, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos.

Presidente, WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, Presidente de la delegación de los Estados Unidos á la Tercera Conferencia Panamericana.

Vicepresidente, ANDREW CARNEGIE, Delegado de los Estados Unidos á la Primera Conferencia Panamericana.

Secretario, JOHN BARRETT, Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.

Se acordó que el Presidente nombrara una Comisión Ejecutiva compuesta de cuatro miembros, con el Presidente y Secretario de la Comisión General como miembros natos. El Presidente después nombró á los siguientes señores: Doctor L. S. ROWE, Presidente; Honorable CHARLES B. LANDIS; Mayor General ALFRED E. BATES, y Señor WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

El Presidente de la Comisión ya le ha dirigido una carta al Secretario de Estado anunciándole la organización de la Comisión y suplicándole que ponga á esta última en comunicación con comisiones semejantes en las otras Repúblicas Americanas, por medio de notas dirigidas á los Ministros de los Estados Unidos en las diferentes capitales de la América latina, y se espera que dentro de poco tiempo cada una de estas veinte Repúblicas habrá creado comisiones análogas que trabajarán en cooperación con la de los Estados Unidos.

### LA COMISIÓN PANAMERICANA DEL PERÚ.

El Ministro del Perú en Wáshington le ha informado á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, que el Gobierno Peruano ha nombrado á las personas que á continuación se expresan para que presten servicios en la Comisión Panamericana en cumplimiento de la cuarta resolución de la Tercera Conferencia Panamericana de Río de Janeiro:

Señor ALBERTO ELMORE, Delegado á la Segunda Conferencia Panamericana.

Señor EUGENIO LARRABURE, Delegado á la Tercera Conferencia Panamericana.

Señor VÍCTOR EGUIGUREN, ex-Ministro del Perú en los Estados Unidos.

Señor MANUEL ÁLVAREZ CALDERÓN, ex-Ministro del Perú en los Estados Unidos.

Señor ALEJANDRO GARLAND, Delegado á la Exposición de San Luís.

### LA ACADEMIA AMERICANA DE CIENCIAS POLÍTICAS Y SOCIALES CELEBRA UNA SESIÓN PANAMERICANA.

La sesión que la Academia Americana de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales celebró el 20 de marzo de 1908, en el Salón Witherspoon, de Filadelfia, puede considerarse como una sesión prácticamente panamericana por el hecho de haberse hallado presente un grupo representativo del Cuerpo Diplomático de la América del Sur y por la índole especial de las deliberaciones, habiendo actuado como presidente el Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas. En dicha ocasión, la Universidad Nacional de la Plata, República Argentina, le confirió formalmente al Doctor L. S. ROWE, de la Universidad de Pennsylvania, el grado honorario de Doctor en Leyes, y la Universidad de San Marcos, de Lima, que es la institución más antigua de su clase en el continente americano, también confirió la insignia de Catedrático Honorario de Derecho.

Los Señores Don EPIFANIO PORTELA, Ministro de la República Argentina; Don FELIPE PARDO, Ministro del Perú en los Estados Unidos; Don ANÍBAL CRUZ, Ministro de Chile; Don ENRIQUE CORTES, Ministro de Colombia; Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Ministro de Bolivia; Don MELIÁN LAFINUR, Ministro del Uruguay, y el Doctor LEO S. ROWE, pronunciaron discursos. Este último caballero pronunció la oración principal de la velada, habiendo sido presentado por el Señor JOHN BARRETT, Director de la Oficina Internacional. Al presentar al Doctor ROWE, el Señor BARRETT dijo que, á su juicio, en la

próxima década se efectuaría un maravilloso progreso encaminado á que se logre una cabal inteligencia y conocimiento íntimo entre los varios países del Nuevo Mundo. La era inaugurada por las visitas del Secretario Root á la América del Sur y á México, dará por resultado que se rompan las barreras del idioma y de las diferencias de las costumbres y tradiciones que, en combinación con los deficientes medios de transporte, trato limitado y cierta medida de desconfianza, hasta ahora habían impedido el completo desarrollo de una mutua simpatía y buena inteligencia.

Al pronosticar la futura grandeza de los países latinoamericanos, el Doctor ROWE los consideró verdaderas potencias políticas con las cuales tenían que contar las naciones del orbe. Su progreso moral é intelectual se ha mantenido á la altura de su energía comercial é industrial, y el orador exhortó á los Estados Unidos á que se aperciesen de la necesidad de fomentar mayor comunidad en la cuestión de enseñanza, si la confraternidad es realmente el fin que se persigue. El Doctor ROWE citó la opinión trascendental y sabia, desde el punto de vista del estadista, que Alemania había formado de la situación, mostrándose siempre dispuesta á suministrarle á la América del Sur hombres de ciencia para sus universidades, maestros para sus escuelas y especialistas para resolver los problemas administrativos, técnicos y sanitarios que han dado por resultado que se ejerza una influencia benéfica en la opinión pública.

El Ministro Argentino, al hacer una breve reseña de las relaciones entre los Estados Unidos y las Repúblicas situadas hacia el sur, se refirió á la necesidad vital de que se aprecien cumplida y mutuamente las condiciones existentes, y deploró el concepto erróneo ó mala inteligencia en cuanto á las costumbres y usos ordinarios que prevalecen en comunidades que se hallan muy distantes unas de otras, las cuales, si bien es verdad que son inevitablemente diferentes, no es menos cierto que no deben por eso condenarse necesariamente.

Análogos conceptos expresó el Ministro del Perú, que le confió á los hombres de ciencia la tarea de establecer una mejor inteligencia acerca de los elementos existentes, á fin de poder distinguir los que deben fomentarse de los que deben reprimirse.

El Ministro de Chile escogió por tema la final identidad de los intereses americanos, y expresó que la diversidad de razas, las diferencias de condiciones climatológicas y el deseo legítimo—aunque precipitado—de obtener un completo desarrollo nacional, habían sido los obstáculos que se habían presentado en el progreso hacia la obtención de una completa unidad internacional.

El Ministro de Colombia consideró la cooperación de los Estados Unidos desde un punto de vista moral y espiritual, más bien que desde un punto de vista material, en la gran obra de unir íntimamente los países de América en pro de su bienestar común, en tanto que los

Ministros del Paraguay y Bolivia se mostraron de acuerdo con sus colegas en colocar los fundamentos del progreso continental sobre una unidad continental de intereses sociales.

## NOTABLE BANQUETE EN LA EMBAJADA BRASILEÑA.

El día 9 de marzo el Embajador del Brasil dió á los miembros del Tribunal Supremo de los Estados Unidos un banquete tan notable y único en su especie, que el BOLETÍN ha creído pertinente reproducir, en parte, una descripción de dicho acontecimiento tal como la publicó el periódico intitulado el "Washington Post" en su edición del 10 de marzo:

Uno de los banquetes más interesantes de la estación lo dieron anoche en la Embajada Brasileña el Embajador y Madama NABUCO, en honor de los miembros del Tribunal Supremo. En dicho banquete no sólo se rindió homenaje á los jueces que en la actualidad son miembros del Tribunal Supremo, sino que también se recordaron los eminentes jurisconsultos que presideron las deliberaciones de dicho tribunal desde su institución.

Sobre un fondo verde se ostentaban los colores de la bandera del Brasil, y más arriba de las decoraciones de cada una de las ocho mesas en que se sirvió la comida, aparecían, escritos con letras de oro, los nombres de los Presidentes del Tribunal Supremo, desde el erudito John Jay y sus sucesores, Rutledge, Ellsworth, Marshall, Taney, Chase y Waite, hasta Fuller.

El salón de baile estaba convertido en un verdadero bosque. El apartamento, propiamente dicho, así como el cielo raso y las paredes estaban cubiertos por una gran profusión de pencas de gigantescas palmeras, entre las cuales se ostentaban algunas de las que crecen en las vastas llanuras del Brasil que formaban arcos en toda la longitud del espacioso salón, constituyendo así, con ramas de pino y esmiláceas, un paisaje de incomparable belleza. Una celosía á la rústica, cubierta con esmiláceas, perfilaba la puerta y servía de marco al cuadro selvático que se destacaba á cierta distancia. Aquí y allá, en medio de una arboleda de palmeras, se dispusieron las mesas circulares, en cada una de las cuales se ostentaba un ramillete de primorosas flores, cuyos colores formaban un conjunto deslumbrador.

Los huéspedes de esa noche se sentaron en grupos de diez, y toda la concurrencia se componía de ochenta personas. En una mesa presidía el anfitrión, y en las otras Madama NABUCO, el Secretario de Estado, el Presidente del Tribunal Supremo, los Embajadores de Italia, Francia, Inglaterra y el Japón ocupaban los puestos de honor.

No se pronunciaron discursos, pero el Secretario de Estado, á instancias del Embajador NABUCO, hizo un brindis muy apropiado al acto, de la manera siguiente:

"El servicio más inestimable que América le ha prestado á la ciencia política ha sido la defensa de la constitucionalidad de las leyes por parte de la magistratura nacional. El mantenimiento del prestigio del Tribunal Supremo muestra el predominio del espíritu jurídico sobre el de la fuerza arbitraria."<sup>1</sup>



## LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA ANFITRIÓN DE TODA LA AMÉRICA.

El día 17 de marzo el Ministro de la Argentina dió un banquete Panamericano de tal magnitud é importancia, que el BOLETÍN ha juzgado oportuno reproducir á continuación, en parte, la descripción que de dicho banquete publicó el periódico "The Washington Post" en el número correspondiente al miércoles 18 de marzo, junto con algunos párrafos de los discursos que en dicha ocasión se pronunciaron:

\* \* \* \* \*

Uno de los banquetes notables de la estación lo dieron el Ministro de la Argentina y la Señora DE PORTELLA, que obsequiaron á 120 huéspedes en el salón de baile de Rauscher. El banquete fué dado por orden del Gobierno Argentino en testimonio de gratitud por haberse elegido recientemente la República Argentina como la nación en la cual se celebrará el próximo Congreso Panamericano en 1910. Entre los concurrentes se hallaban el Secretario de Estado, la Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores del Senado, la Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores de la Cámara de Representantes, la Comisión Panamericana que fué nombrada recientemente por el Secretario con el fin de fomentar las relaciones comerciales entre los países americanos, los Ministros de toda la América Latina, y el Señor ANDREW CARNEGIE. Las decoraciones de flores fueron bellísimas y entre éstas resplandecían en luces eléctricas las banderas de los Estados y de todos los países latinoamericanos. En el extremo principal del salón, frente á los invitados, y á medida que entraban, se ostentaban grandes representaciones de luz eléctrica de las banderas de los Estados Unidos y de la Argentina, y entre ellas el escudo de armas de ambos países.

En el curso del banquete, el Ministro de la Argentina pronunció el siguiente discurso:

"Señor Secretario de Estado, mis distinguidos colegas: He recibido el honroso cargo de mi Gobierno de ofreceros esta fiesta para agradeceros en su nombre y en el del pueblo argentino la insigne honra que habéis discernido á nuestro país designando á la Ciudad de Buenos Aires y el año de 1910, centenario de la Independencia Argentina, para la celebración de la Cuarta Conferencia Panamericana.

"Considera, desde luego, la República Argentina una particular fortuna la oportunidad que con vuestro amistoso acto le ofrecéis, de poder presentar á la América reunida en su capital el balance de sus progresos después de un siglo de vida independiente y de demostrarle, á la par, que si por causas que son del dominio del historiador y del sociólogo, sus comienzos han sido tormentosos y difíciles, no ha habido en su marcha saltos atrás, pues tales no son el retroceso impuesto por las curvas del camino. En nombre de mi Gobierno, pues, os ofrezco la hospitalidad de la nación, la que hará cuanto esté en sus medios para que el nuevo Congreso Internacional llene cumplidamente sus nobles fines, de preparar nuevos sillares para el ya adelantado edificio de la solidaridad continental bajo las serenas inspiraciones del derecho y la justicia.

"Desearíamos que presidiérais personalmente la nueva Conferencia, Señor Secretario de Estado; pero si esto no fuese posible, haríamos votos para que vuestro gran espíritu guíe sus trabajos, que según vuestras altas palabras miran más 'to the future than to the present,' para que se continúe 'the right impulse,' de modo que la obra realizada pueda ir como la de los congresos que la han precedido, 'among all the millions of people in the American Continents long after its final adjournment, long after our lives, with incalculable benefit to all our beloved countries,' y que al término de sus tareas podamos todos sentir, según la noble y llena expresión del Embajador

NABUCCO, distinguido Presidente de la Tercera Conferencia, que 'in their hearts the American Republics form already a great political unit in the world.'

"Señoras y Señores: Al Honorable Secretario de Estado, y por los jefes de las naciones tan dignamente representadas en esta ocasión.

"Sea nuestro brindis para el Jefe de la Nación como un homenaje á la majestad del cargo y un tributo, á la par, de mi parte sinceramente caluroso, hacia el insigne ciudadano que lo ejerce.

"Las naciones de América han admirado siempre á los Estados Unidos. Rotos los lazos que las ligaban á la corona de España, á los Estados Unidos volvieron la mente por las instituciones políticas que debían reemplazar el extinto régimen. La República Argentina ha modelado su Gobierno propio sobre el incomparable patrón del de su gran hermana y marcha desde entonces tras sus huellas. 'El Federalista' es el evangelio constitucional de nuestras universidades. En los debates políticos de nuestros Congresos rara vez deja de citarse la autoridad de los grandes maestros americanos de la ciencia constitucional. Los nombres de sus parlamentaristas son familiares á los nuestros. Las sentencias de la Suprema Corte Federal contribuyen á menudo á afianzar la jurisprudencia de la nuestra. Nuestro Presidente SARMIENTO trasplantó á la Argentina los métodos de la educación primaria de los Estados Unidos y en nuestras escuelas se enseña á venerar como á las más altas representaciones del civismo en la democracia contemporánea, los nombres de Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Hamilton, y Lincoln, todos los próceres, en fin, que han hecho esta gran patria. Algunos han dado su nombre á nacientes ciudades nuestras. Hemos, pues, admirado siempre á los Estados Unidos, las prodigiosas energías de su pueblo, todas sus conquistas morales para levantar el nivel de la humanidad, y tengo por cierto que éste es un sentimiento común en toda nuestra América. Pero la admiración no implica necesariamente cariño. Es natural el respeto hacia las naciones fuertes; pero no es común el que se las ame al propio tiempo. Hoy las naciones de América, además de admirar, aman á los Estados Unidos, y la consagración de esta admiración por el cariño, es la obra de THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"Señoras y Señores, por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos."

Al suplicársele al Embajador del Brasil en los Estados Unidos, que pronunciase un discurso, hizo constar el hecho de que él y el Señor PORTELA habían comenzado juntos su carrera diplomática en Washington hace treinta años, y dijo que entre los muchos acontecimientos que habían tenido lugar durante ese tiempo ninguno le había proporcionado mayor satisfacción al Brasil que el notable impulso que se le había dado á los asuntos argentinos, por virtud de lo cual la República se había convertido en una de las naciones más prósperas y progresistas del mundo. El Embajador agregó que tenía la convicción de que en 1910 en el Salón de la Conferencia de Buenos Aires resonarían las mismas expresiones de absoluta confianza en el porvenir de toda la América que se hicieron oír de una manera muy notable en el Palacio de Monroe, en Río de Janeiro en 1906. Manifestó que hacía fervientes votos porque el Ministro Argentino y su Gobierno lograsen que la Conferencia de Buenos Aires llegase á obtener el éxito más grande de las Convenciones Panamericanas.

## INAUGURACIÓN DEL FERROCARRIL TRANSCONTINENTAL DE GUATEMALA.

La inauguración en enero de 1908 del ferrocarril que atraviesa al hermoso país de Guatemala y une los puertos del Pacífico con otros del Atlántico, es decir, el primero que, dentro del territorio de la América Central, pondrá en completa comunicación los dos océanos, constituye un acontecimiento de trascendentales consecuencias para el país y para las empresas mercantiles que están interesadas en el comercio y desarrollo de dicha progresista República.

El antedicho acontecimiento se llevó á cabo poco tiempo después de haberse firmado los tratados que se celebraron en Wáshington, é inmediatamente después de dicha inauguración se anunció la ratificación de esos tratados por los poderes legislativos de los Estados Centroamericanos, lo cual constituye para toda la América Latina un feliz pronóstico de futura y prolongada paz y armonía, así como de los grandes esfuerzos que se harán por obtener una nueva iniciativa y desarrollo industriales que han de rivalizar con los resultados que hasta ahora se han obtenido en la América del Norte ó del Sur.

La línea de ferrocarril sin interrupción, desde Puerto Barrios, la cual pasa por San José, y se ha puesto en operación en toda su longitud, tiene como 270 millas de extensión, de las cuales más de 200 millas—distribuidas en dos secciones—hace muchos años que están operando. La construcción del tramo que separa las secciones del Atlántico y del Pacífico—obra de gran magnitud—la comenzó un ~~indio~~ <sup>indio</sup> cuyo ~~funcionario~~ <sup>funcionario</sup> principales fueron los Señores MINOR C. KEITH, Sir WILLIAM VAN HORN y el General T. H. HUBBARD, habiendo costado la terminación de la obra cerca de \$4,500,000.

No era posible que la terminación de este ferrocarril enteramente dentro del territorio guatemalteco—acontecimiento importantísimo que tanto ha de influir en los destinos de la República—se dejase pasar sin las debidas ceremonias de inauguración, para las cuales el culto Gobierno del Presidente ESTRADA CABRERA había hecho oportunamente los preparativos necesarios, á fin de conmemorar dignamente dicho acontecimiento. En la expresada fiesta tomaron parte delegaciones de todas las Provincias de la República, así como todas las clases sociales, habiéndose demostrado el más profundo y sincero entusiasmo.

Sabido es que la iniciación de la Conferencia de Paz que se efectuó recientemente en Wáshington se debió—en gran manera—á las medidas que, á fines del año pasado, y á instancias del Presidente ROOSEVELT, tomó el Señor ELIHU ROOT, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos. La visita que este hábil y previsor estadista hizo á las principales capitales de la América del Sur y México, llevaron a su



mente la convicción de que del mejor conocimiento y libre trato con los hombres verdaderamente representativos de los Estados Centroamericanos en la Conferencia de Páz Centroamericana, surgirían las bases y se establecerían los fundamentos de una inteligencia fraterna y armonía perdurable entre las Repúblicas contratantes que en épocas pasadas con frecuencia habían hecho la tentativa de llevar á cabo sus demandas entre sí por medio de la fuerza armada y de la guerra desoladora.

Es evidente que el Gobierno de Guatemala desde luego reconoció la vital importancia de estas medidas, así como el desinterés del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos en el asunto, puesto que el objeto de este último país fué crear y establecer una verdadera simpatía y vínculo de unión entre estas potencias que un tiempo constituyeron una federación centroamericana, renovando sinceramente estos esfuerzos para obtener este laudable fin. Nada más propio, pues, que la más vieja y poderosa República de las tres Américas—que había cooperado con México para efectuar la reunión de la Conferencia de Paz—fuese invitada para que enviase un representante especial que concurriese á las ceremonias que se habían preparado á fin de conmemorar la realización de esta gran conquista pacífica del humano esfuerzo, á saber, el establecimiento de un ferrocarril de primera clase que atraviesa los matorrales, las llanuras y montañas del antiguo reino de Guatemala, convertido hoy en la moderna y progresista República que lleva ese nombre.

Como quiera que el Presidente de dicha República invitó cordialmente por la vía diplomática de costumbre al Presidente de los Estados Unidos, este último aceptó también cordialmente la invitación, y mandó á Guatemala como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario Especial al Mayor General GEORGE W. DAVIS del Ejército de los Estados Unidos, retirado.

Dicho Enviado Extraordinario llegó el 15 de enero á Puerto Barrios, que es la estación terminal del norte del nuevo ferrocarril, y allí lo recibió una delegación compuesta de representantes personales del Presidente, el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, el Ministro de Fomento y de la Guerra, y entonces fué escoltado hasta un tren que estaba ya listo para transportarle.

Al llegar el 16 de julio á la capital, fué recibido por una numerosa delegación compuesta del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, el de Fomento, el de la Guerra, el Alcalde Municipal de la Ciudad, un destacamento de soldados, una banda de música, etc. Una de las mansiones más hermosas de la ciudad, junto con todo el servicio doméstico, provisiones y carruajes necesarios, se pusieron á la disposición del Enviado Extraordinario, y á dicha morada fué escoltado por el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, que le dió la más cordial bienvenida á nombre del Presidente de la República. Cinco ayu-



dantes del ejército fueron puestos á las órdenes del Enviado Extraordinario.

El día 17 dicho Enviado Extraordinario presentó sus credenciales y fué recibido oficialmente. En el salón principal del Palacio Nacional se efectuó una recepción de carácter sumamente formal y solemne, á la cual concurrieron los altos funcionarios del Gobierno, tanto civiles como militares.

Las ceremonias de inauguración se extendieron desde el 19 hasta el 29 de enero, y descritas á grandes rasgos fueron como sigue:

La inauguración oficial del ferrocarril, encaje del último clavo y ceremonia de consagración de un monumento erigido para conmemorar la inauguración del expresado ferrocarril, efectuándose las ceremonias formales de la inauguración en presencia de un numeroso concurso en el que se hallaban representadas todas las clases sociales, consistiendo de una gran parada de 7,000 soldados que marcharon por las principales calles y avenidas, hasta una distancia de 8 millas, que el Enviado Americano presencié, al lado del Presidente de la República, el desfile de 3,000 indios que habían venido de las provincias cercanas para tomar parte en estos festejos, y también una procesión en la cual los indios portaban hachones; una fiesta al aire libre dada por las sociedades agrícolas en un suburbio cercano; una gran parada y ejercicios de 2,000 soldados y de los cadetes de la Academia Militar; la colocación de la piedra angular de un monumento para conmemorar los servicios del ejército en la inauguración del ferrocarril; una procesión de 7,000 niños de escuela; una merienda que se dió á estos niños junto con el regalo de un juguete á cada uno de ellos; carreras de caballos y ejercicios militares; una excursión á la Antigua que en otros tiempos fué capital de Guatemala, situada á una distancia de 75 millas y que en 1773 fué destruída por un terremoto; un banquete de 150 cubiertos dado por el Presidente á los representantes diplomáticos en Guatemala; una reunión y comida dada por el Representante Americano al Presidente de Guatemala, su Gabinete y otros funcionarios civiles y militares y á varios particulares. Luego se efectuó una excursión bajo los auspicios del Gobierno, á fin de que el Enviado Extraordinario pudiese visitar algunas de las ciudades principales, habiéndosele proporcionado una escolta oficial, trenes y guardias especiales para otras excursiones adicionales. Dicha excursión duró desde el 1º hasta el 9 de febrero. Un distinguido residente de Quezaltenango dió un espléndido banquete, al cual concurrió el Enviado Americano.

Fué tal la sinceridad de las infinitas demostraciones de complacencia por parte del Presidente de la República, los funcionarios del Gobierno y el pueblo en general, al recibir y festejar al Representante de los Estados Unidos, portador de un mensaje de felicitación del Presidente ROOSEVELT, que se ha creído oportuno hacer especial

mención de algunos de los incidentes principales de la visita del Enviado Extraordinario Americano. Al Representante Americano se le dió la preferencia en todas las funciones y ceremonias oficiales. En todas las poblaciones, pueblos ó aldeas que el Enviado Americano visitó durante su estancia, así como en las excursiones, fué objeto de especiales demostraciones de respeto y consideración, debiendo añadirse que en dichas manifestaciones tomaron parte tanto los ricos como los pobres. En cada Departamento, ciudad, población ó aldea, los principales funcionarios civiles y militares, junto con delegaciones de prominentes vecinos, recibieron al Enviado Extraordinario á su llegada, lo escoltaron y lo acompañaron en el momento de su partida, y en todos los casos le dispensaron las más finas y corteses atenciones.

A continuación se reproducen algunos extractos que el Departamento de Estado ha tenido la bondad de proporcionar á esta Oficina, tomados del informe que ha hecho el General Davis, el precitado representante de los Estados Unidos en el cual describe algunas fases del desarrollo del país, sus recursos, medios de transporte, etc.:

El ferrocarril que se acaba de inaugurar, que se ha de conocer por el Ferrocarril del Norte de Guatemala, se extiende desde Puerto Barrios hasta la capital, es decir, una distancia de 194 millas. Dicho ferrocarril tiene una entrevía de 36 pulgadas, construído con rieles de 60 libras de peso, y con puentes y armazones de acero en toda su extensión, estando provisto de suficiente material rodante moderno para los transportes que en la actualidad está llamado á hacer.

Los primeros trabajos de construcción de dicho ferrocarril se comenzaron en 1871, y en los quince años siguientes se completó la línea—de cierta manera—hasta “El Rancho,” ó sea una distancia de 134 millas. El máximo del ancho de entrevía en esta sección de la línea, que sólo se refiere á la travesía de una cuesta pequeña, es  $4\frac{1}{2}$  por ciento, pero se reducirá á un 2 por ciento.

Habrá como tres años que una compañía americana, de la cual el Señor MINOR C. KEITH es presidente, emprendió la obra de concluir el ferrocarril. Sir WILLIAM VAN HORN, que es muy conocido en Cuba, en los Estados Unidos y en el Canadá como persona muy prominente y entendida en empresas ferroviarias, se asoció al Presidente KEITH, y es uno de los principales accionistas. El Señor KEITH es presidente de la Compañía de Ferrocarril y vicepresidente de la “United Fruit Company,” corporación americana que el año pasado exportó á los Estados Unidos y á Europa 40,000,000 de racimos de bananos procedentes de la América Central y del Sur, así como de Jamaica.

Hace tres años que era casi imposible que por la parte del ferrocarril á la cual se ha hecho referencia antes, y que se extiende desde Puerto Barrios hasta “El Rancho,” corrieran ni los trenes menos pesados. La vía jamás se había balastrado; los travesaños del ferrocarril se habían podrido casi por completo, y únicamente las locomotoras y carros de menos peso podían pasar por la vía, y esto con la mayor dificultad. Un puente grande que atravesaba el río Motagua se lo habían llevado las corrientes y, en una palabra, la línea era enteramente inútil para los fines del transporte. Por virtud de una concesión del Gobierno, á la compañía americana se le traspasó la absoluta servidumbre de paso, incluso los chuchos ó cambiavías, las vías y todo el material. La compañía se propuso concluir el ferrocarril y proveerlo de todos los elementos modernos, á fin de que mediante su construcción se obtuviesen todos los resultados que el Gobierno deseaba. Además de los terrenos que comprende la servidumbre de paso y las estaciones terminales, á dicha compañía se le cedieron, como una subvención, 165,000 acres de terrenos,

cerca de la estación terminal del norte, que son propicios para el cultivo de bananos. El Gobierno también ha garantizado—por un período de quince años, á contar desde la fecha de la inauguración del ferrocarril—un producto líquido de un 5 por ciento sobre el capital invertido en dicha línea. La expresada concesión autoriza á la compañía para cobrar precios más altos que los que la administración de dicha línea—en obsequio de sus propios intereses—llegará realmente á cobrar. La compañía tiene elementos muy valiosos en las estaciones terminales, no sólo en la costa oriental sino en la capital y en las estaciones intermedias.

Desde Puerto Barrios hacia el interior del país, hasta una distancia de 60 millas, el terreno es un poco más alto que el nivel del mar, y se presta admirablemente para el cultivo de los bananos, así como para la crianza de ganado y la industria de madera, por cuanto los bosques que allí se encuentran contienen grandes cantidades de maderas valiosas que con el tiempo han de venderse en los mercados. En cuanto al resto de esta distancia, que asciende como á 135 millas, el terreno es seco y estéril. Son muy contadas las poblaciones y aldeas que están situadas á lo largo de la línea del ferrocarril, y las que hay tienen muy pocos habitantes. La mayor de estas poblaciones es Zacapa, que tiene como 5,000 habitantes y está situada en el valle de Motagua, río de considerables proporciones, cuyas aguas con el tiempo acaso se distribuyan en las áridas llanuras adyacentes, cuyo terreno resulta sumamente fértil con la simple ayuda de un riego limitado. Hay millares de acres de esta clase de terreno que podrían regarse con facilidad y que son muy propicios para el cultivo de bananos y de la caña de azúcar.

A Zacapa llega un río tributario que procede del este, cuya fuente se encuentra cerca de la frontera del Salvador. Ya se ha hecho un reconocimiento preliminar para la construcción de una línea ramal que se desea que llegue hasta un distrito productor de café muy extenso y fértil que hay en el Salvador, y se cree que con este fin la compañía americana que preside el Señor KEITH ha obtenido una concesión de los Gobiernos de Guatemala y el Salvador. El Señor KEITH estuvo presente en Guatemala durante la mayor parte de mi visita, y me manifestó que tanto él como sus socios pronto pensaban emprender la construcción de esta vía ramal hasta Santa Ana, en el Salvador, y no dejarla de mano hasta concluirla. Dícese que las dificultades físicas que será necesario vencer al construir esta línea serán mucho menores que las que se vencieron en la línea principal que se extiende hasta la capital.

En cuanto á los negocios é industrias en los cuales este ferrocarril ha de influir considerablemente, cumple hacer constar lo siguiente: Guatemala produce anualmente un promedio de 600,000 á 700,000 sacos de café de 100 libras cada uno. Este café se cultiva principalmente en las pendientes de las montañas de la Sierra Madre en la costa del Pacífico, y anteriormente se exportaba de los puertos del Pacífico de la República, es decir, de San José, Champerico y Ocós. La compañía de ferrocarril está segura de que una parte considerable de este café—que constituye el producto de exportación principal de la República—será enviado á los mercados por le vía de Puerto Barrios, puesto que la distancia desde este punto á los mercados de café en los Estados Unidos y Europa, sólo representa como una cuarta parte de la distancia que dicho producto tenía que recorrer anteriormente por la vía del Estrecho de Magallanes, y en lo sucesivo no se ha de invertir para entregar el café en los puertos de destino más de una cuarta parte del tiempo que se necesitaba para enviar los cargamentos del mismo alrededor de la extremidad sur de la América del Sur.

El distrito productor de café de la costa occidental, al cual se ha hecho referencia antes, lo atraviesan ahora los ferrocarriles Central y Occidental, el primero de los cuales pone en comunicación á Guatemala con el Puerto de Mar de San José, y además una línea ramal del mismo ferrocarril se extiende como 60 millas hacia el Oeste en toda la extensión de dicho distrito productor de café. El puerto del Ferrocarril Occidental es Champerico, y estas dos líneas de transporte entroncan en Mazatenango y



constituyen un eslabón de lo que con el tiempo llegará á ser el Ferrocarril Intercontinental ó Panamericano, que se extiende desde México hasta el Istmo de Panamá, y más allá. La cosecha del presente año en Guatemala es mucho menor de lo que hasta ahora ha sido, y una parte considerable de ella ya se ha embarcado para un mercado extranjero, pero á pesar de esto, el Ferrocarril del Norte ha conseguido el transporte de 50,000 sacos de esta cosecha, y los está transportando por la vía de Puerto Barrios. Una vez que se termine la línea ramal desde Zacapa hasta Santa Ana, en el Salvador, los dueños del Ferrocarril del Norte esperan transportar una gran parte de toda la cosecha de la República por los ferrocarriles, vía de Puerto Barrios. Americano es el capital invertido en los ferrocarriles de la costa del Sur de la República—que se acaban de mencionar—y americanos son los que manejan y dirijen dichas empresas y, hasta donde pude averiguar, parece existir una comunidad de intereses en las tres líneas, que algunos creen que con el tiempo se convertirán en un solo sistema de ferrocarriles que, desde el punto de vista de los negocios, estará en combinación con los ferrocarriles de conexión de México.

El ferrocarril que entronca las líneas principales de México ya está casi concluído hasta la frontera guatemalteca, y dentro de seis meses quedará terminado hasta dicho punto, que dista como 35 millas del punto oriental más cercano del Ferrocarril Occidental. El Señor ADOLFO MAYER, presidente del Ferrocarril Occidental, me dijo que tan luego como el Gobierno lo aprobase estaría dispuesto á construir este eslabón de conexión cuya terminación pondría á la ciudad de Guatemala en comunicación por ferrocarril con los sistemas de ferrocarriles de México y de los Estados Unidos. Parece casi cierto que dentro de un corto período será posible ir por ferrocarril desde los Estados Unidos hasta la capital del Salvador. En las 60 millas de la parte baja del Ferrocarril del Norte, en la región propicia para el cultivo de bananos, hay ya 8,000 acres cultivadas, área que se extenderá rápidamente á medida que las necesidades de los mercados lo requieran, y el tráfico que este cultivo ha de traer consigo junto con el transporte de las valiosas maderas que tanto abundan en los bosques adyacentes, constituirán una importante fuente de ingresos para la compañía ferroviaria.

El incremento que ha tomado el negocio de bananos en el mundo entero, y sobre todo el consumo de esta fruta en los Estados Unidos, ha sido fenomenal. La "United Fruit Company" que es una compañía americana, en la actualidad tiene más de 100 vapores empleados en este negocio. Como antes se ha indicado, el año pasado esta compañía llevó á los diferentes mercados 40,000,000 de racimos, al paso que otras empresas transportaron de 12,000,000 á 15,000,000 de racimos adicionales, y el desarrollo de este comercio en la última década ha aumentado rápidamente. En los dos ó tres últimos años se ha creado un gran negocio de bananos, entre los puertos del Mar Caribe y Europa, y el éxito de esta industria, en cuanto atañe al incremento del comercio europeo, ha sido tan grande que justifica el abrigar la esperanza de los que se ocupan en el negocio de frutas tropicales, de que el desarrollo del negocio de bananos con Europa ha de ser igual ó mayor que el que hasta ahora se ha hecho con los Estados Unidos. Si esta fundada esperanza llega á realizarse, en vez de 100 vapores que en la actualidad se emplean en el negocio de bananos en los puertos del Mar Caribe, es lógico suponer que en diez años habrá 300 ó 400 vapores, y todos los terrenos propicios para el cultivo de esta fruta en las costas del Mar Caribe, al este del Orinoco, se cultivarán y utilizarán con este fin.

Con excepción de unas cuantas empresas de minas de poca importancia en Guatemala, no existen otras de importancia en esta República, pero todo el mundo sabe que existen grandes depósitos de oro, plata y de minerales de cobre y de plomo en las moñtanas, á lo largo de las fronteras de Honduras y del Salvador, los cuales no se han explotado por falta de medios adecuados de transporte. Los directores del ferrocarril están seguros de que se descubrirán muchos y ricos depósitos de minerales tan luego como haya los medios de transporte que pronto se han de facilitar.



## BOLIVIA.

## LA PRODUCCIÓN DE ESTAÑO EN 1907.

El Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Ministro de Bolivia en los Estados Unidos, se ha servido facilitar á la Oficina el informe del Inspector General de Aduanas sobre la producción y explotación de estaño durante el año de 1907.

La producción de estaño exportada en el año de que trata el informe llegó á 601,690 quintales y 89 libras, ó sean 27,677,780.94 kilogramos de barrilla con ley media del 60 por ciento, que reducida á estaño puro da 16,606,688.56 kilogramos, con valor comercial de 29,892,003.41 bolivianos. La producción de 1906 fué de 638,555 quintales y 18 libras, ó 29,373,538.31 kilogramos con valor comercial de 29,892,003.41 bolivianos.

El estaño exportado en 1907 dió al fisco por derechos un rendimiento de 1,403,571.23 bolivianos, suma recaudada en las siguientes aduanas y oficinas de recaudación:

	Bolivianos.
Oruro.....	671, 032. 51
Uyuni.....	320. 261. 82
Tupiza.....	9, 719. 00
La Paz.....	70, 479. 39
Potosí.....	307. 275. 98
Colquechaca.....	24, 802. 53

Con relación al año de 1906, el Departamento de Potosí aumentó su producción en un 4.08 por ciento, y el de La Paz en 3½ por ciento, en tanto que la producción de Cochabamba fué más del doble en comparación con la de 1906. En cambio, el Departamento de Oruro sufrió una disminución de 20.44 por ciento en su producción, comparada con la que obtuvo el año 1906, debido, principalmente, á la prudente medida que tomaron algunas empresas mineras de disminuir sus gastos de explotación para equiparar de alguna manera la baja constante del artículo en Europa.

Comparando las cifras de los años 1906 y 1907, resulta que existen las diferencias siguientes á favor de 1906: 5,356,242.27 bolivianos en el valor comercial; 160,237.69 bolivianos en el valor de los derechos, y 1,695,757.37 kilogramos en el peso de la producción.

## INGRESOS BOLIVIANOS EN ARICA, CHILE, DURANTE 1907.

La agencia aduanera de la República de Bolivia en Arica, Chile, percibió durante el año de 1907 una renta total de 154,570.15 bolivianos, suma que, comparada con la de 60,058.49 bolivianos, á que ascendieron los ingresos recaudados en 1906, acusa un aumento de 94,511.66 bolivianos á favor de 1907.

**INAUGURACIÓN DE LA BOLSA DE VALORES.**

El día 1° de febrero de 1908 se inauguró en La Paz, Bolivia, la Bolsa de Valores, constituida en forma de sociedad anónima con un capital suscrito de 70,000 bolivianos, siendo el autorizado de 100,000 bolivianos. Esta institución es la primera de su género que se crea en la República, y no sólo se dedicará á las operaciones usuales de bolsa, sino que también promoverá la formación de compañías industriales, dará colocación dentro y fuera del país á los empréstitos que necesiten la República ó los municipios, constituirá jurados arbitrales que resuelvan cuestiones comerciales, y se dedicará á funciones que tiendan á fomentar el desarrollo del comercio y la industria en la República.

**PROGRESO FERROVIARIO EN LA REPÚBLICA.**

El Señor PHILIP W. HENRY, Presidente de la "South American Construction Company," encargada de operar la "Bolivia Railway Company" y de construir las líneas de ferrocarril bolivianas comprendidas en el contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno y los Señores SPEYER Y COMPAÑÍA, y el Banco Nacional de la Ciudad de Nueva York, dice que los trabajos progresan con una rapidez enteramente satisfactoria.

El expresado Presidente dice que de las 127 millas que hay entre Viacha y Oruro, á fines de febrero de 1908 se habían construido 75 millas de vía. En octubre de 1907 se inauguró el servicio del ferrocarril entre Viacha y Ayoayo, ó sea una distancia de 36 millas, y en diciembre del mismo año se inauguró el servicio de ferrocarril entre Viacha y Patacamayo, ó sean 50 millas más. Se espera que para el 1° de julio de 1908 quedará terminada la línea de ferrocarril entre Viacha y Oruro.

Se han presentado dificultades para recibir el material de construcción, habiendo sido necesario desembarcar las mercancías en el puerto peruano de Mollendo, desde el cual el transporte de aquéllas se efectuó por la vía del Ferrocarril del Sur del Perú, el Lago Titicaca, y el Ferrocarril de Guaqui y La Paz.

El costo total de la sección de la línea de Oruro á Viacha se calcula en \$4,000,000, es decir, \$32,000 por milla, incluyendo el material rodante, los equipos de talleres, toda clase de elementos en las estaciones terminales, y los gastos de ingenieros y de oficinas, habiéndose calculado que el gasto total de toda la línea ascendería á \$27,000,000. Además, se cree que esta suma sea insuficiente para llevar á cabo las operaciones que se han proyectado. Como quiera que si la sección del Potosí se construye en conformidad con el plan original, quedará paralela al Ferrocarril de Antofagasta y Oruro, es probable que se haga un arreglo acerca del tráfico y operación de la sección de Oruro

y Myuni de la línea de Antofagasta, y evitar así la construcción de un ferrocarril paralelo.

La línea de Antofagasta se extiende desde la Costa hasta Oruro, es decir, una extensión total de 575 millas, y su operación ha sido tan lucrativa que jamás se ha necesitado el pago de la garantía del Gobierno, que consiste de un 5 por ciento sobre \$3,750,000.

El Señor CHARLES M. PEPPER anuncia, desde La Paz, que hay probabilidades de que se construya la línea de Arica y la Paz en conformidad con el tratado que Chile y Bolivia celebraron en octubre de 1904, habiéndose hecho un contrato en noviembre de 1907 con el Banco Deutsches de Berlin.

Se ha provisto lo conducente para la prolongación de 55 millas que el Gobierno Argentino ha de construir en el Ferrocarril del Sur de Bolivia, es decir, desde Quiaca á Tupiza, y ya se ha embarcado el material, con este fin, por la vía de Rosario.

El Señor PEPPER dice, además, que los métodos de construcción de ferrocarriles empleados en los Estados Unidos han dado muy buenos resultados, por el hecho de que la superconstrucción es sólida y adecuada, y que la línea de Viacha y Oruro ha de servir de modelo para toda la línea del ferrocarril.

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## BRASIL.

### COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN 1907.

Según muestran las cifras que publicó la "Revista Brasileña" del 12 de febrero de 1908, el valor del comercio extranjero en el año de 1907 ascendió á 1,575,643:953\$, ó sea como \$494,000,000, incluyendo las importaciones de moneda. Se anunció que en 1907 el valor del comercio ascendió á \$440,000,000, incluso el metálico, de manera que se obtuvo un aumento de \$54,000,000 en los doce meses de 1907 en comparación con el año anterior.

En este valor total las importaciones representaron \$202,000,000, contra más de \$165,000,000 en 1906, en tanto que las exportaciones representaron \$270,000,000 en comparación con \$265,000,000 en los doce meses anteriores. En la lista de las importaciones el dinero acuñado y los billetes de banco representaron \$22,000,000 en 1907 y \$14,000,000 en 1906.

Los seis artículos principales de exportación fueron los siguientes: El café, que representó un valor de \$142,000,000; la goma, \$64,000,000; el cacao, \$10,000,000; el algodón, \$8,000,000; la hierba mate, \$8,000,000, y el tabaco, \$6,000,000.

El valor de las exportaciones de café muestra un aumento de \$7,000,000 en comparación con 1906; el de las exportaciones de goma muestra una disminución de \$6,000,000; el de las de cacao muestra

un aumento de \$3,500,000; el de las de algodón no mostró ningún cambio, en tanto que el de las de hierba mate, mostró una merma de \$1,000,000.

#### **PROPAGANDA Á FAVOR DEL CAFE DE SÃO PAULO.**

El Gobernador del Estado de São Paulo ha secundado la acción del Gobierno Federal del Brasil, creando una junta administrativa agregada al Departamento de Agricultura, Comercio y Obras Públicas de São Paulo, que se encargará de hacer un estudio de los centros consumidores de café del mundo y proponer medidas encaminadas á fomentar nuevos mercados y á conseguir los ya existentes.

Para ayudar la propaganda á favor del café se harán concesiones á individuos particulares ó á compañías que anunciarán y recomendarán el uso y venta del café de dicho Estado, pero se estipula que los derechos de una propaganda semejante por parte del Gobierno Federal serán completamente reconocidos y respetados.

#### **LA CONTRIBUCIÓN IMPUESTA Á LOS AGENTES VIAJEROS EN PARÁ.**

El Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Pará anunció el 11 de febrero de 1908 que la contribución impuesta á los agentes viajeros comerciales por el consejo municipal de la ciudad ha sido rebajada y estará vigente hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1908, inclusive. La nueva contribución, junto con la proporción que se cobra por hospitales, sellos y otros derechos, asciende á \$117.74, y quienquiera que trate de eximirse de su pago estará sujeto á una multa de consideración así como á la confiscación de las muestras que traiga.

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### **COLOMBIA.**

#### **REDUCCIÓN DEL PRESUPUESTO DE GASTOS DE 1908.**

En sesión del Consejo de Ministros celebrada el 5 de marzo de 1908 el Gobierno de la República acordó introducir importantes economías en el presupuesto de gastos para el año de 1908, y, como resultado de las cuales, ha sido reducido de \$16,244,384.20 á \$14,237,997.08, realizándose así una economía total de \$2,006,315.12.

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### **COSTA RICA.**

#### **RENTA DE ADUANA EN NUEVE MESES DE 1907.**

Del mes de abril al de diciembre, inclusive, de 1907, la renta de aduana de la República ascendió á 3,815,223.71 colones, en comparación con 3,214,284.24 colones en el mismo período en 1906. La



expresada renta por cada aduana en los referidos nueve meses de 1907 fué como sigue: La aduana principal, 2,294,453.14 colones; la aduana de Puerto Limón, 1,128,263.95 colones, y la de Puntarenas, 392,506.62 colones. La renta recaudada en todas las aduanas de la República en enero de 1908 ascendía á 478,053.74 colones.

## CUBA.

## EL COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN EL AÑO ECONÓMICO DE 1906-7 Y EN EL ORDINARIO DE 1907.

La "Gaceta Oficial" de Cuba del 12 de marzo de 1907 publica unos estados compilados por la Sección de Estadística General del Departamento de Hacienda, relativos al comercio exterior de la República durante el año fiscal de 1906-7 y el ordinario de 1907, y en los cuales se indican los países que participaron en el mencionado comercio. Dánse también las cifras correspondientes á los ejercicios anteriores, por vía de comparación.

El valor exacto de las mercancías importadas y exportadas durante los años fiscales de 1905-6 y 1906-7 fueron como se expresa en el siguiente cuadro, excluyéndose la moneda:

Países.	Importación.		Exportación.	
	Año fiscal 1905-6.	Año fiscal 1906-7.	Año fiscal 1905-6.	Año fiscal 1906-7.
Estados Unidos.....	\$48,830,629	\$48,192,672	\$88,981,407	\$98,141,012
Alemania.....	6,593,215	6,433,969	4,309,791	3,130,757
España.....	10,647,860	8,286,973	768,686	413,305
Francia.....	5,564,301	5,781,602	1,580,047	1,002,329
Reino Unido.....	14,987,900	13,639,130	5,869,376	4,446,223
Los demás países de América.....	12,833,135	9,500,962	2,208,415	2,211,504
Los demás países de Europa.....	3,970,012	3,434,585	806,529	821,672
Todos los demás países.....	968,540	1,398,996	675,061	598,135
Total.....	104,395,592	96,668,889	105,199,315	110,764,937

Las importaciones y exportaciones de moneda durante los años que se expresan fueron como sigue:

Países.	Importación.		Exportación.	
	Año fiscal 1905-6.	Año fiscal 1906-7.	Año fiscal 1905-6.	Año fiscal 1906-7.
Estados Unidos.....	\$553,698	\$7,470	\$1,215,472	\$3,773,000
España.....	279,360	18,614	842,083	238,255
Francia.....	1,276,434	639,222	.....	36,654
Todos los demás países.....	260	.....	9,343	.....
Total.....	2,109,752	665,306	2,066,898	4,047,909

En el siguiente cuadro se indican los valores aproximados de las mercancías importadas y exportadas durante el año ordinario de

1907, en comparación con los del año anterior. Las importaciones y exportaciones de moneda se hallan expresadas en cuadro aparte:

Países.	Importación.		Exportación.	
	Año 1906.	Año 1907.	Año 1906.	Año 1907.
Estados Unidos.....	\$47, 602, 345	\$51, 309, 288	\$88, 175, 451	\$90, 774, 645
España.....	9, 017, 099	9, 478, 615	676, 623	484, 876
Alemania.....	6, 403, 793	7, 592, 326	3, 671, 198	3, 218, 794
Francia.....	5, 572, 799	6, 044, 705	1, 513, 129	1, 361, 974
Reino Unido.....	14, 081, 023	15, 322, 981	5, 899, 734	4, 506, 458
Los demás países de América.....	10, 985, 927	9, 277, 605	2, 467, 074	2, 495, 284
Los demás países de Europa.....	3, 376, 016	3, 604, 052	768, 655	739, 015
Todos los demás países.....	979, 597	1, 831, 363	742, 672	487, 991
Total.....	98, 018, 599	104, 460, 935	103, 914, 536	104, 069, 037

Durante 1906 y 1907 las importaciones y exportaciones de moneda fueron como se detalla á continuación:

Países.	Importación.		Exportación.	
	Año 1906.	Año 1907.	Año 1906.	Año 1907.
Estados Unidos.....	\$6, 800	\$137, 765	\$4, 464, 112	\$9, 779, 240
España.....	250, 030	20, 387	485, 779	157, 882
Francia.....	1, 264, 232	599, 121	36, 654	2, 480, 644
Países de América.....			8, 586	1, 915
Total.....	1, 521, 062	757, 273	4, 995, 131	12, 419, 681

#### COMERCIO CON LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS EN 1903 Y EN 1907.

Las cifras publicadas por la Oficina de Estadística de los Estados Unidos muestran que desde 1903 el valor de las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos á Cuba ha aumentado 123½ por ciento, en tanto que el de las importaciones que se hicieron de dicha Isla durante el mismo período aumentó 61½ por ciento. El valor total de las mercancías que se exportaron de los Estados Unidos á Cuba en el año común de 1907, ascendió á \$52,500,000, contra \$23,500,000 en 1903, ó sea un promedio de \$25,000,000 en los cinco años anteriores que terminaron en 1903. En 1907 el valor de las importaciones que se hicieron de Cuba ascendió á \$92,500,000, contra \$57,250,000 en 1903, ó sea un promedio anual de \$43,000,000 en los cinco años anteriores que terminaron en 1903.

Este aumento en el valor de las importaciones ocurre mayormente en el azúcar, tabaco en rama, tabacos ó cigarros, bananos y cobre. En cuanto á las exportaciones, el aumento ocurre en una gran variedad de artículos, pero sobre todo en los artefactos ó artículos de hierro ó acero, carros y carruajes, géneros de algodón, calzado de todas clases, madera, carbón de piedra, café, carnes, huevos, y substancias alimenticias de todas clases.

Las importaciones de azúcar procedentes de la Isla, que en 1903 ascendieron á poco menos de 2,000,000,000 de libras, en 1907 llegaron

á más de 3,000,000,000 de libras, y el valor de las de 1903 escendió á \$37,500,000, en tanto que el de las de 1907 ascendió á \$67,000,000. El tabaco en rama muestra una disminución en la cantidad, pero muestra un aumento en el valor, es decir, en 1903 se importaron 21,500,000 libras, valuadas en \$10,000,000, en tanto que en 1907 se importaron 16,333,000 libras de tabaco en rama, valuadas en \$12,000,000; los cigarros ó tabacos elaborados muestran un pequeño aumento, puesto que el valor de los que se importaron en 1903 ascendió á \$3,000,000, en tanto que el valor de los que se importaron en 1907 ascendió á \$4,000,000; el valor del cobre en lingotes y en barras, que en 1903 sólo ascendió á \$50,000, en 1907 llegó á \$133,000. Los principales artículos que representan un valor de \$92,500,000, importados á los Estados Unidos de la Isla de Cuba, fueron los siguientes: Azúcar, \$67,000,000; tabaco en rama, \$12,000,000; cigarros ó tabacos elaborados, \$4,000,000; mineral de hierro, \$2,500,000; frutas, \$1,333,000; de los cuales los bananos representaron \$1,000,000; las maderas de construcción representaron un poco más de \$1,000,000; el mineral de cobre representó cerca de \$500,000, en tanto que el cacao representó como \$250,000.

Los principales artículos exportados á Cuba, que representaron un valor de \$52,500,000, consistieron de artículos ó artefactos de hierro y acero cuyo valor en 1907 ascendió á cerca de \$9,000,000, contra \$3,500,000, aproximadamente, en 1903; el calzado de todas clases que representó un valor de \$2,500,000, contra \$750,000 en 1903; la manteca cuyo valor ascendió á \$3,000,000, contra \$1,500,000 en 1903; los compuestos de manteca, cuyo valor en 1903 ascendió á un poco más de \$1,500,000; los huevos cuyo valor ascendió á \$1,000,000, contra \$141,000 en 1903; la harina cuyo valor ascendió á \$3,500,000, contra \$2,000,000 en 1903; el maíz cuyo valor ascendió á \$1,500,000, contra un poco más de \$500,000 en 1903; el carbón de piedra cuyo valor ascendió á \$2,250,000, contra \$1,250,000 en 1903; los tubos y guarniciones ó accesorios cuyo valor ascendió á más de \$1,000,000; la leche condensada cuyo valor ascendió á cerca de \$1,000,000; las legumbres cuyo valor ascendió \$1,500,000; la madera cuyo valor ascendió á \$2,333,000; el café (que es un producto de Puerto Rico, que en la actualidad es un distrito aduanero de los Estados Unidos y que, por consiguiente, se clasifica como una exportación de dicho distrito) representó un valor de \$1,500,000.

Las siguientes tablas muestran los principales artículos que constituyeron el comercio de los Estados Unidos con Cuba en los años comunes de 1903 y 1907, respectivamente:

Valor de los principales artículos importados de Cuba á los Estados Unidos y exportados de este último país á Cuba, en los años comunes

de 1903 y 1907, respectivamente, en el orden de la importancia de los artículos, en 1907.

## IMPORTACIONES HECHAS DE CUBA.

Artículos.	1903.	1907.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Azúcar cuyo color no exceda del núm. 16, modelo holandés.....	37,593,266	67,197,688
Tabaco en rama, excepto la capa.....	10,157,975	12,137,601
Tabacos elaborados, cigarrillos y cherotes.....	2,977,924	4,017,229
Mineral de hierro.....	1,501,480	2,522,710
Maderas de construcción.....	(a)	1,123,504
Bananos.....	1,085,563	1,094,888
Mieles.....	1,108,289	609,433
Mineral de cobre, mate y régulo.....	(a)	421,083
Todos los demás artículos.....	603,794	3,305,131
Valor total de importaciones.....	57,228,291	92,429,267
Proporción de aumento.....		61.52

## PRODUCTOS EXPORTADOS A CUBA.

Artículos.	1903.	1907.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Harina de trigo.....	2,068,083	3,526,549
Manteca.....	1,408,673	3,051,646
Maquinaria, excepto locomotoras.....	(a)	2,619,237
Calzado de todas clases.....	744,119	2,412,335
Artículos de hierro y acero, sin contar los especificados.....	(a)	2,374,216
Tablones, tablas, tablillas, viguetas, etc.....	980,468	2,340,890
Carbón bituminoso.....	1,277,471	2,212,211
Compuestos de manteca.....	1,515,757	1,989,873
Café verde.....	214,521	1,628,019
Maíz.....	624,783	1,547,526
Legumbres.....	481,595	1,467,401
Tubos y sus accesorios ó guarniciones.....	(a)	1,111,663
Huevos.....	141,244	1,072,964
Lienzos ó géneros de algodón.....	271,582	1,063,914
Leche.....	277,745	929,209
Substancias químicas, drogas y tintes, excepto medicinas.....	(a)	907,919
Carros de pasajeros y de carga y sus accesorios.....	(a)	845,229
Rieles de acero para ferrocarriles.....	(a)	814,151
Carne de cerdo, salada ó adobada.....	273,938	808,687
Abonos, sin incluir los fosfatos crudos.....	(a)	767,650
Muebles de madera.....	334,848	737,928
Máquinas de vapor (locomotoras).....	127,845	710,666
Papel y sus artefactos.....	250,343	673,858
Artículos ó artefactos de madera, excepto tablas y muebles.....	(a)	668,685
Jamones.....	576,767	636,968
Alambres.....	(a)	622,230
Aceite mineral refinado.....	230,541	613,069
Artículos de algodón, excepto géneros de algodón.....	236,403	611,949
Artículos de ferretería para constructores de edificios, sierras ó instrumentos.....	366,325	611,350
Tocino.....	322,383	572,758
Instrumentos y aparatos para fines científicos.....	216,258	563,717
Carros y carruajes, excepto de pasajeros y carga.....	(a)	550,073
Medicinas de patente.....	(a)	466,359
Todos los demás artículos.....	9,432,004	10,320,172
Valor total de exportaciones de productos domésticos.....	22,373,692	51,851,121
Valor total de exportaciones de artículos extranjeros.....	1,180,725	692,728
Valor total de todas las exportaciones.....	23,504,417	52,543,849
Proporción de aumento.....		123.55

a No se expresaron separadamente en 1903.

La proporción de las importaciones que Cuba ha hecho de los Estados Unidos y de sus importaciones á este último país, ha aumentado un poco desde 1903, que fué el último año anterior al del actual Tratado de Reciprocidad con dicha Isla. En 1903 la proporción de las importaciones que Cuba hizo de los Estados Unidos ascendió á 41.2 por ciento, y en 1906, que es el último año acerca del cual han



podido obtenerse datos estadísticos relativos á Cuba, dicha proporción ascendió á 46.8 por ciento. La proporción de las exportaciones que Cuba hizo á los Estados Unidos en 1903 ascendió á 80.1 por ciento, y en 1906 ascendió á 84.6 por ciento.

#### **RATIFICACIÓN DE LA CONVENCIÓN RELATIVA Á LAS RECLAMACIONES PECUNIARIAS.**

Con fecha 24 de marzo de 1908, la Legación de Cuba en Wáshington, le notificó á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas que el Gobernador Provisional de Cuba, por un decreto de 17 de marzo de 1908, aprobó y ratificó la Convención relativa á las Reclamaciones Pecuniarias firmada por los Delegados de Cuba y de otros países en Río de Janeiro el 13 de agosto de 1906.

#### **RENTA DE ADUANA DE 1905 Á 1907.**

La renta de aduana de la República, en los años de 1905, 1906 y 1907, ascendió á \$25,258,005.44, \$25,090,084.05 y \$26,311,596.85, respectivamente, ó sea un total de \$76,659,686.34 en los años referidos.

#### **CENSO GANADERO.**

Según los datos estadísticos recopilados por la Oficina de Estadística de la República de Cuba, el día 30 de junio de 1907, en la Isla había 2,584,877 cabezas de ganado vacuno, 413,937 caballos, 50,637 mulos y 2,810 asnos.

#### **LA COMISIÓN CONSULTIVA Y SU OBRA.**

El Doctor FRANCISCO CARRERA Y JUSTIZ, Miembro de la Comisión Consultiva de Cuba, bajo el Gobierno Provisional, ha enviado al BOLETÍN MENSUAL una interesante relación, en la cual se describen las funciones y el personal de dicha Comisión.

El Gobernador Provisional en su informe oficial al Secretario de la Guerra de los Estados Unidos hace el siguiente elogio de la Comisión:

La Comisión ha prestado gran cuidado y atención á su cometido y ha patentizado su competencia, celo, penetración y dominio de la materia. El tiempo invertido en su labor ha sido bien empleado. Hay sobrados motivos para pensar que las leyes que han sido adoptadas de este modo, llegarán á formar una parte importante y de gran fuerza en la legislación permanente de la República.

La intervención de los Estados Unidos en aquel país, ha consagrado preferente atención al trabajo necesario para que sean promulgadas las leyes orgánicas que, como complementarias de la constitución cubana, son indispensables para la marcha normal de la futura República.

Á tales fines fué designada una Comisión Consultiva con encargo de que inmediatamente procediera á redactar un proyecto de ley orgánica de los municipios, otro de ley electoral, otro para la organización del poder judicial y otro de servicio civil, á los cuales habrá de seguir una ley orgánica del poder ejecutivo, otra de las fuerzas armadas y otra de hacienda y contabilidad del Estado.

En virtud de los primeros trabajos y como consecuencia de lo que su desenvolvimiento demandaba, ya han sido presentados á la sanción del Gobernador Provisional

norteamericano, los proyectos de ley electoral orgánica de los municipios, de impuestos municipales, de contabilidad municipal y de organización judicial.

La Comisión está compuesta de tres miembros americanos: Coronel E. H. CROWDER, Presidente, miembro del Cuerpo Jurídico de los Estados Unidos y encargado de la Secretaría de Estado y Justicia en Cuba; Major BLATON WINSHIP y JUEZ OTTO SCHOER- RICH, y nueve miembros cubanos; Señor RAFAEL MONTORO, Ministro de Cuba en Inglaterra; Profesor FRANCISCO CARRERA y JUSTIZ, Catedrático de la Facultad de Derecho en la Universidad de la Habana; Senador ALFREDO ZAYAS, Presidente del Partido Liberal; Representante á la Cámara, Señor FELIPE GONZALEZ SARRAIN; Señor ERASMO REGUEIFEROS, Director de la Revista Jurídica; Señor MANUEL M. CORONADO, periodista; Señor MARIO GARCÍA KOHLY y MIGUEL F. VIONDI, ex-Representantes á la Cámara, y como Secretario, el Señor JUAN GUALBERTO GOMEZ, periodista.

## CHILE.

### PRESUPUESTO PARA 1908.

Con fecha 11 de febrero de 1908 se promulgó la ley de presupuesto de gastos del Gobierno de Chile para el año de 1908. Los totales ascienden á 157,715,666.41 pesos, moneda corriente, y 65,230,892.10 pesos, oro, que se distribuyen entre los distintos ministerios en la forma siguiente:

Ministerios.	Moneda corriente.	Moneda oro.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Interior.....	33,221,082.80	5,794,999.99
Relaciones Exteriores.....	184,892.50	974,798.33
Culto.....	2,300,725.00	.....
Colonización.....	3,285,720.00	80,333.33
Justicia.....	8,019,060.18	6,665.00
Instrucción Pública.....	21,487,715.64	140,333.32
Hacienda.....	14,332,236.97	18,656,145.96
Guerra.....	20,952,477.03	1,682,020.00
Marina.....	11,620,796.70	9,324,269.03
Industria y Obras Públicas.....	42,310,959.59	28,571,327.14
Total.....	157,715,666.41	65,230,892.10

Las entradas y recursos del Estado han sido calculados para el año de 1908 en la cantidad de 224,000,000 de pesos.

### NAVEGACIÓN ENTRE VALPARAÍSO Y PANAMÁ.

El Presidente MONTT, de la República de Chile, con fecha 13 de enero de 1908, presentó al Congreso Nacional un importante proyecto de ley cuyo artículo único es como sigue:

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Se autoriza por un año al Presidente de la República para contratar hasta por el término de cinco años, con alguna empresa de navegación, el servicio entre Valparaíso y Panamá en el plazo máximo de ocho días, mediante una subvención que podrá alcanzar hasta 20,000 libras esterlinas anuales.

El servicio de navegación entre Panamá y Valparaíso se efectúa actualmente en el término de veinte días más ó menos.

**CENSO DE LA POBLACIÓN DE 1907.**

Según el resultado oficial del censo de la población de la República de Chile, levantado en noviembre de 1907, el número total de habitantes asciende á 3,239,009, en comparación con 2,712,145, cifra que arrojó el censo tomado en 1895.

**RENTAS ADUANERAS EN ENERO DE 1908.**

Las aduanas de la República de Chile recaudaron durante el mes de enero de 1908 una renta total de 9,269,159.11 pesos, cantidad que, comparada con la de 11,808,981.60 percibida en el mismo mes del año anterior, arroja una disminución de 2,539,822.49 pesos.

**COMERCIO CON EL BRASIL EN 1907.**

Según la memoria del Cónsul General de Chile en Río de Janeiro, las exportaciones de Chile al Brasil consistieron en frejoles, arvejas, lentejas, patatas, garbanzos, nueces, coquitos, y vinos cuyo peso total fué de 1,575,148 kilogramos, cantidad inferior á la de 1906 en 280,477 kilogramos. Chile importó del Brasil 1,016,040 kilogramos de café, con un valor de £37,746 18s. 6d., suma que arroja un aumento de £12,243 11s. 5d.

**ACUÑACIÓN DE MONEDA FRACCIONARIA.**

Por ley del Congreso Nacional de Chile, promulgada por el Presidente de la República el 9 de diciembre de 1907, se ha autorizado á éste para que haga acuñar hasta la cantidad de 10,000,000 de pesos en monedas de plata de 40, 20, 10 y 5 centavos con ley de 4 décimos de fino. La misma ley autoriza al Presidente para que mande acuñar hasta 1,000,000 de pesos en monedas de níquel de 10 y de 5 centavos.

La ley de referencia prohíbe además la exportación de la moneda fraccionaria de plata, bajo pena de comiso.

**BALANCE DE LOS BANCOS EN EL 31 DE DICIEMBRE 1907.**

“La Revista Comercial” de Valparaíso, Chile, publica en su número del 22 de febrero de 1908 el balance de los bancos de la República en el día 31 de diciembre de 1907, del cual se ha hecho el resumen que se da más adelante y en el que se hallan comprendidos las veinticuatro instituciones de crédito que aparecen en el balance de referencia y que son: Banco de Chile, Banco de Santiago, Banco de A. Edwards y Compañía, Banco de la República, Banco Español de Chile, Banco Alemán Transatlántico, Banco de Chile y Alemania, Banco de Talca, Banco de Concepción, Banco de Curicó, Banco de Melipilla, Banco de Ñuble, Banco de Crédito, Banco Popular, Banco de Arauco, Banco de Tacna, Banco Italiano, Banco de la Unión Comercial, Banco Nacional, Banco Mercantil de Tacna, Banco de la Constitución, Banco Anglo-Sudamericano, Banco Comerical de Curicó, Banco de Londres

y Río de la Plata. Según se ve en el balance que se examina, el banco de más importancia es el Banco de Chile que tiene un capital pagado de 30,000,000 de pesos y una existencia en caja de 39,664,405.68 pesos.

Resumen general del balance de los bancos en el 31 de diciembre de 1907:

DEBE.		<i>Pesos.</i>
Capital pagado.....	124, 040, 525. 63	
Fondos de reserva y garantía.....	25, 765, 952. 50	
Fondos de ahorro y retiro y para dividendos.....	3, 491, 322. 19	
Fondos de eventualidades.....	1, 236, 468. 85	
Dividendos por pagar.....	278, 362. 76	
Depósitos.....	415, 205, 924. 06	
Depositos de bonos y documentos.....	194, 795, 990. 55	
Operaciones pendientes.....	5, 191, 211. 94	
Otras cuentas.....	34, 826, 836. 06	
Ganancias y pérdidas.....	6, 530, 668. 63	
Total.....	811, 363, 263. 17	
HABER.		
En caja.....	88, 745, 808. 07	
Bonos y títulos de crédito.....	14, 823, 250. 82	
Bienes raíces, muebles y materiales.....	10, 773, 369. 84	
Agencias.....	17, 661, 641. 06	
Bonos y documentos en custodia y garantía.....	194, 795, 990. 55	
Avances y documentos en cartera.....	478, 548, 846. 71	
Otras cuentas.....	6, 014, 356. 12	
Total.....	811, 363, 263. 17	

#### PRIMA POR LA EXPORTACION DEL LINO.

El proyecto de ley autorizando al Presidente de la República para que pague primas por la producción y exportación de lino, cuyo texto se publicó en el BOLETÍN del mes de enero de 1908, ha sido aprobado por el Congreso Nacional de Chile y promulgado por el Ejecutivo con fecha 10 de febrero de 1908.

## REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

### COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN 1907.

El siguiente es el resumen anual del comercio de la República Dominicana en el año común de 1907, junto con tablas comparativas de los años de 1905 y 1906, presentado por el Señor W. E. PULLIAM, Receptor General de las Aduanas Dominicanas al Jefe de la Oficina de Asuntos Insulares del Departamento de la Guerra de Wáshington.



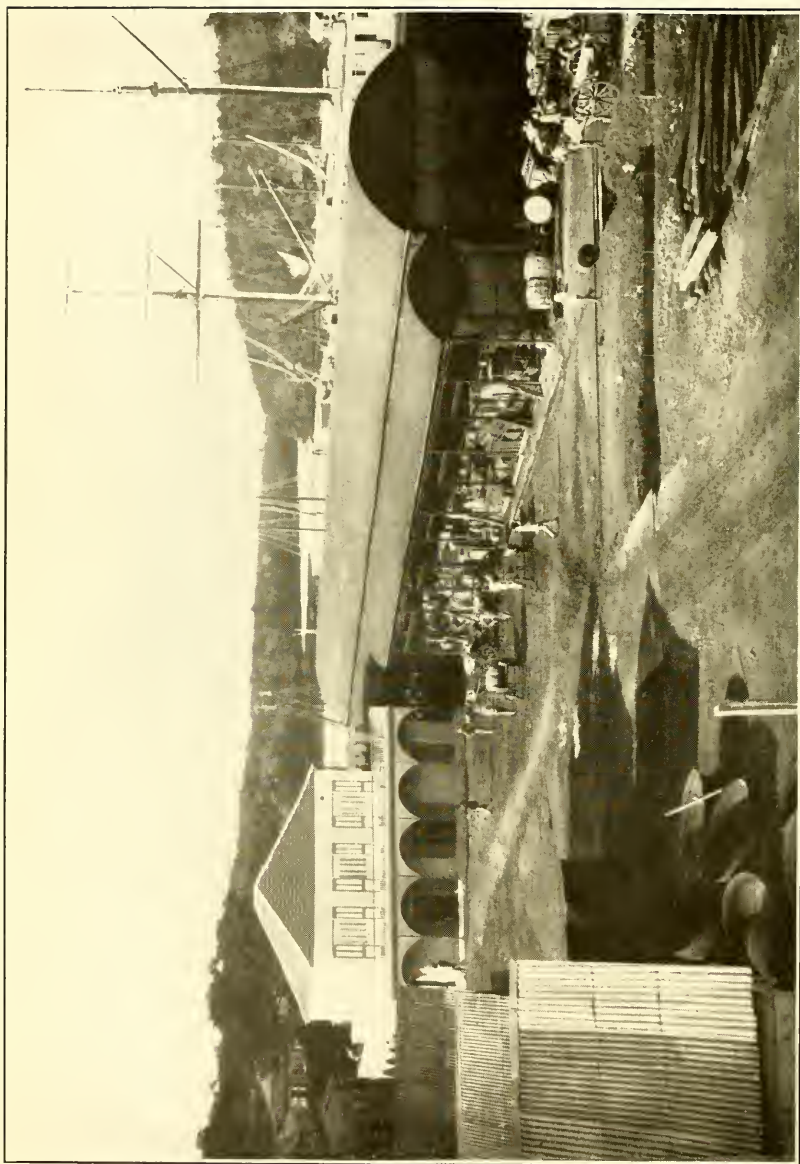


AVENIDA DE PALMERAS EN EL JARDÍN BOTÁNICO DE LA HABANA.

La palma real, la más hermosa de las 1,000 variedades, es indígena de Cuba.

PALM AVENUE, IN THE BOTANICAL GARDEN OF HAVANA.

The royal palm, the handsomest of the 1,000 varieties, is indigenous to Cuba.



LA ADUANA DE SANTO DOMINGO.

Esta ciudad fué fundada por el hermano de Colón en 1496, y en ella estuvieron enterrados los restos del gran descubridor.

CUSTOM-HOUSE IN SANTO DOMINGO.

This city was founded by the brother of Columbus in 1496 and was the burial place of the great discoverer.

En las adjuntas tablas de datos estadísticos del comercio dominicano se ha establecido una comparación entre las importaciones y exportaciones que se hicieron en los tres últimos años durante los cuales rigió la Receptoría Americana, que fué inaugurada el 1º. de abril de 1905. Se hacen las siguientes observaciones y comentarios acerca de las condiciones y cambios efectuados en el comercio durante todo el período indicado, y especialmente, por supuesto, del último año, 1907, al cual se refiere principalmente el sumario. Estos tres años, durante los cuales la República ha disfrutado de relativa paz y tranquilidad, proporcionan una buena oportunidad para juzgar del estado de los negocios, tal como lo demuestran las operaciones de la aduana. El adelanto en las industrias resultaba evidente é indicaba las posibilidades en cuanto á lo porvenir.

Por consiguiente, es grato hacer constar que el año de 1907 mostró un comercio total mayor para la República que cualquier otro período correspondiente, y que el aumento que hubo en las cosechas dió por resultado mayores exportaciones, la mayor parte de las cuales rindieron más ganancias á los interesados que las que hasta ahora habían obtenido.

Teniendo presente el hecho de que la estadística siempre resulta árida—desde el punto de vista de la amenidad—y al mismo tiempo el deseo que tienen los interesados de obtener una relación de los hechos de la manera más sucinta posible, se ha hecho la tentativa de presentar los puntos más culminantes expresados en las cifras verdaderas relativas á las importaciones y exportaciones, como un detalle preliminar de las breves observaciones que se hacen debajo de cada uno de los grupos. Por este método los interesados de una ojeada pueden enterarse de la substancia del asunto de que se trata, y resolver después en cuanto á si vale la pena examinar minuciosamente las relaciones que aparecen en las tablas del resumen propiamente dicho, para tener una idea de los detalles relativos á los países de procedencia, los países á los cuales se hicieron las exportaciones, los valores, pesos, etc.

En 1907 el valor total del comercio extranjero de la República Dominicana excedió de \$12,500,000, que son las cifras más altas que el país ha obtenido hasta ahora. En el período de referencia el valor del comercio de exportación es el mayor que se ha obtenido en la historia de dicho comercio, y promete igual prosperidad en lo porvenir, puesto que en 1907 el valor de las exportaciones ascendió á \$7,628,356, en comparación con \$6,896,098 en 1905 y \$6,536,378 en 1906.

En el año de referencia la República compró mercancías en el extranjero por valor de \$4,948,961, ó sean \$2,212,133 más que en 1905, y \$883,524 más que en 1906. Por consecuencia, según se notará, hubo un aumento en la riqueza de la República, por cuanto el valor de las exportaciones excedió en \$2,679,395, al de las importaciones que se hicieron.



La recaudación que se hizo en las aduanas en el año de referencia contribuyó á que la Receptoría Americana pudiese depositar \$1,543,421.20 en "The National City Bank of New York," que es la depositaria designada, en beneficio del Gobierno, suma que se abonó en cuenta al fondo de garantía, con el fin de liquidar la deuda nacional. La gruesa suma que acaba de mencionarse fué trasladada—con excepción de una pequeña cantidad—mediante operaciones de cambio, sin necesidad de exportar moneda efectiva con tal fin. Rebajando \$1,543,421.20 del saldo de \$2,679,395, valor del comercio que se ha depositado y al cual se ha hecho referencia antes, resulta un saldo de \$1,135,974 correspondiente á las transacciones rentísticas del año que acaba de terminar.

A fin de evitar una mala inteligencia, debe hacerse constar aquí—restringiendo así la significacion del párrafo anterior—que el estado financiero del país en 1907 no fué, ni con mucho, satisfactorio. Es evidente que hubo una notable escasez de un medio circulante, y el efecto de la crisis que hubo en los centros monetarios de Europa y de América se sintió en la Isla. Por consecuencia, las importaciones tuvieron que limitarse á las demandas y necesidades verdaderas y urgentes del pueblo.

En 1907 los rasgos más notables del comercio extranjero dominicano fueron un aumento de más de \$1,000,000 en el valor de las exportaciones respecto del valor de las que se hicieron en 1906, y un aumento de \$750,000 en el valor de las importaciones durante el mismo período. El aumento en el valor de las importaciones respecto de 1905 ascendió á \$2,000,000, en tanto que en 1907 hubo un aumento de \$900,000 en el valor de las exportaciones, respecto del valor de las exportaciones de aquel año, á pesar del hecho de que desde 1905 el precio del azúcar sin purgar, que hasta ahora ha sido el principal artículo de exportación, ha sufrido una pérdida de más de \$37 por ciento. El aumento en el valor de las importaciones no puede atribuírse á ninguna causa especial, sino más bien á una animación comercial general en todos los ramos de negocios. El aumento total en el valor de las exportaciones se debió á los subidos precios que obtuvo el cacao en los mercados europeos, así como á los embarques extraordinariamente grandes de tabaco en rama para Alemania.

Por razón de su situación geográfica, los Estados Unidos continuaron recibiendo más de un 50 por ciento de las órdenes de mercancías que se necesitaron para el consumo doméstico, y por más que el valor de las ventas de mercancías norteamericanas á la República Dominicana, que en 1907 ascendió á \$2,656,549, sólo representó un aumento de \$369,026 respecto del año anterior, el aumento respecto de 1905 ascendió á más de \$1,000,000. A pesar del hecho de que los Estados Unidos continuaron siendo la nación que compra más productos dominicanos, desde 1905 se advierte una disminución en el valor de



las compras que la República Dominicana le hace á los Estados Unidos, pues en dicho año el valor de las mercancías que le compró ascendió á \$4,484,271, ó sea \$1,145,073 más que en 1907, disminución que se explica por la baja en el azúcar.

Las ventas y compras de productos que Alemania le hizo á la República Dominicana han aumentado rápidamente desde 1905, pues ambas transacciones muestran un aumento de un 100 por ciento. En la actualidad Alemania ocupa el segundo lugar tanto en las importaciones como en las exportaciones, y por consiguiente, debe considerarse como nación competidora de los Estados Unidos en cuanto al comercio de la República Dominicana. En 1905, 1906 y 1907 Alemania le vendió mercancías por valor de \$441,450, \$824,126 y \$953,963, respectivamente, al paso que el valor de las compras que le hizo á dicha República durante los mismos años ascendió á \$1,261,006, \$2,099,816 y \$2,759,624.

Francia representa el tercer puesto, ó justamente antes de Inglaterra, en cuanto al comercio dominicano. Al hacer un análisis de la estadística se advierte un espléndido aumento en el comercio en 1907, época en que el valor de las exportaciones ascendió á \$1,078,308 contra \$562,416 en 1906, y \$953,065 en 1905. Por otra parte, el valor de las importaciones francesas fué el siguiente: En 1907, \$250,408; en 1906, \$209,500, y en 1905, \$150,304. Francia ha comprado constantemente más productos dominicanos, y le ha suministrado menos mercancías á dicha República, al paso que en cuanto á Inglaterra sucede lo contrario.

En 1907 se exportaron al Reino Unido, para su consumo, mercancías por valor de \$330,787, ó sea como 400 por ciento más que en 1905 y 700 por ciento más que en 1906. Las ventas de mercancías que Inglaterra hizo á dicha República excedieron con mucho á las compras, es decir, en los tres últimos años el valor de dichas ventas ascendió á \$336,684, \$526,827 y \$761,787, respectivamente.

En este comercio sólo figuran de una manera considerable las cuatro naciones precitadas, pero debe hacerse mención, de pasada, que por más que Italia y España en 1907 sólo compraron pequeñas cantidades de productos dominicanos, sin embargo, los embarques que representaron estos productos fueron los primeros que se anotaron, lo cual promete un campo mayor para el exportador dominicano en lo porvenir.

La siguiente tabla condensada muestra únicamente el valor de las importaciones y exportaciones de mercancías en los tres últimos años:

*Valor total del comercio exiranjero.*

[Sin incluir la moneda de oro y plata.<sup>a</sup>]

Países.	1905.	1906	1907.	Aumento en 1905 respecto de 1907.	Aumento en 1906 respecto de 1907.	Proporción solamente en 1907.
Estados Unidos.....	\$6,085,856	\$6,029,313	\$5,975,387	b \$110,469	b \$53,926	47.51
Reino Unido.....	449,484	572,714	1,092,574	643,090	519,860	8.68
Alemania.....	1,702,456	2,923,942	3,713,587	2,011,131	789,645	29.53
Francia.....	1,103,369	771,916	1,328,716	225,347	556,800	10.56
España.....	43,417	93,732	127,777	84,360	34,045	1.02
Italia.....	80,873	50,842	115,520	34,647	64,678	.92
Bélgica.....	4,443	5,189	6,102	1,659	913	.06
Cuba.....	77,234	47,751	36,752	b 40,482	b 10,999	.29
Puerto Rico.....	16,123	32,936	76,118	59,995	43,182	.60
Otros países.....	69,671	73,480	104,784	35,113	31,304	.83
Total.....	9,632,926	10,601,815	12,577,317	.....	.....	100.00

<sup>a</sup> Véanse las relaciones en tablas en el resumen propiamente dicho. Debe advertirse que las cifras no son completas. No se anotaron varias transacciones que se hicieron por conducto del correo, en obsequio de la seguridad, conveniencia y economía.

<sup>b</sup> Disminución.

**ANÁLISIS.**

**IMPORTACIONES.**

*Géneros de algodón.*

Valor, 1907.....	\$1,218,679
Aumento sobre 1906.....	82,321
Aumento sobre 1905.....	665,905

Los géneros y otros efectos de algodón constituyeron los principales productos entre las importaciones dominicanas, y son los que muestran el mayor aumento en el valor como consecuencia del hecho de que las condiciones generales del país han mejorado mucho. Los géneros de algodón constituyen uno de los artículos de primera necesidad de los hijos del país. El valor, según factura, de los géneros de algodón que se importaron el año pasado, excedió de la cuarta parte del valor total de todas las clases de mercancías que se importaron al país durante dicho período. Se mostró un constante aumento en dicho valor, por más que, sin duda, el valor verdadero de las mercancías era mayor que el que se había indicado en las facturas. Es costumbre entre los importadores menospreciar este ramo de artículo al efectuar su entrada en la República, pues si bien es verdad que el valor no altera la cantidad de derechos de aduana que sobre los mismos puede recaudarse, no es menos cierto que el precio del papel sellado del Gobierno que se requiere para efectuar el debido despacho por las aduanas se rebaja en proporción con la rebaja en el valor declarado. Se advierte un aumento considerable en el valor principalmente de las muselinas y driles respecto de los años anteriores. Más de un 90 por ciento del comercio en géneros

de algodón se hizo con Inglaterra y los Estados Unidos, y en 1907 el primero de estos dos países sobrepujo á los Estados Unidos en este comercio, por más que anteriormente de este último país se importaba la mayor parte de esta clase de géneros.

*Artículos de hierro y acero.*

Valor, 1907.....	\$437, 707
Aumento sobre 1906.....	63, 507
Aumento sobre 1905.....	133, 548

Como sucedió en años anteriores, los Estados Unidos continuaron recibiendo como un 70 por ciento del comercio de artículos de hierro y acero, habiendo suministrado á la República Dominicana mercancías de esta clase por valor de \$381,081. El alambre de cerca, que entra libre de derechos, según el arancel dominicano, constituyó el artículo más importante en dicho comercio, puesto que la cantidad que se importó este año excedió en 1,000,000 de libras á la que se embarcó en 1906.

*Arroz.*

Valor, 1907.....	\$472, 145
Aumento sobre 1906.....	101, 477
Aumento sobre 1905.....	270, 816

Libras en 1907.....	20, 572, 976
Aumento sobre 1906.....	1, 698, 860
Aumento sobre 1905.....	10, 555, 964

De 1905 á la fecha, el consumo de esta substancia alimenticia se ha duplicado. Alemania embarcó como un 80 por ciento de este cereal, por más que casi todo se cultivó en la India y Cochinchina. Debido al trasbordo y al almacenaje en puertos alemanes, aparece que este último país suministra una cantidad mayor de arroz que la que realmente produce y embarca directamente. Los Estados Unidos no suministran más que 1,694,393 libras del precitado producto, lo cual acaso sugiere un campo propicio para desarrollar el comercio entre las dos Repúblicas.

*Harina de trigo.*

Valor, 1907.....	\$325, 386
Aumento sobre 1906.....	74, 905
Aumento sobre 1905.....	115, 563

Barriles en 1907.....	66, 460
Aumento sobre 1906.....	7, 818
Aumento sobre 1905.....	25, 047

Puede decirse, sin exageración, que los Estados Unidos tuvieron exclusivamente el monopolio de este comercio, y por lo general á la República Dominicana se exportó harina de primera clase. Si se tiene en cuenta que la harina como una substancia alimenticia dominicana sigue en importancia al arroz, su constante aumento en la

importación, á pesar del derecho casi prohibitivo que se le impone, debe considerarse como muy notable. El derecho de importación solamente por barril ascendió á \$5.14; los derechos de muelle, papel sellado y derechos municipales ascienden á 50 centavos por barril; el flete de Nueva York en la actualidad asciende á 75 centavos por barril. Si esta cantidad se agrega al precio aproximado de \$4.50, y se incluyó el costo de seguro y el de acarreo que asciende á 11 centavos, resulta que el costo de un barril de harina puesto en Santo Domingo asciende á \$11.

*Viveres.*

Valor, 1907.....	\$305, 581
Aumento sobre 1906.....	89, 353
Aumento sobre 1905.....	167, 386

Los Estados Unidos suministraron como la mitad del valor de la carne y los productos de lecherías que se consumieron durante el período de referencia, y que ascendió á \$154,235. Alemania obtuvo más de la tercera parte de dicho comercio, que representó un valor de \$116,550. En 1906 Puerto Rico hizo su primera propuesta por este negocio, y durante dicho año embarcó pequeñas cantidades de tasajo. Sin embargo, en 1907 la isla vecina suministró 299,070 libras de tasajo, cuyo valor según factura ascendió á \$19,781. De los Estados Unidos se importaron manteca, jamones y tocino por valor de \$95,000; de Alemania se importaron queso y mantequilla por valor de \$112,000. Debido á las condiciones de embarque y á las compras de dichas substancias alimenticias en el mercado de Hamburgo, una gran cantidad de mantequilla y queso se ha considerado como procedente del Imperio Alemán, habiendo procedido realmente de Flandes. Á causa del derecho prohibitivo que se le impone á las carnes en latas, el consumo de éstas resulta insignificante.

*Aceites.*

Valor 1907.....	\$268, 197
Aumento sobre 1906.....	50, 738
Aumento sobre 1905.....	112, 263

Los aceites para el alumbrado, lubricación y aceites de semillas de algodón, cuyo valor según factura ascendió á \$239,446, representaron la mayor proporción de los importados. El valor total de los aceites de olivo importados de España ascendió á \$11,957, ó sea un aumento de \$9,944 respecto de 1905.

*Artículos de fibras vegetales.*

Valor 1907.....	\$170, 316
Aumento sobre 1906.....	21, 289
Aumento sobre 1905.....	84, 595



El notable aumento en el valor de las importaciones de estos artículos se debió principalmente á las considerables importaciones de sacos pesados que se usaron para colocar el azúcar, cacao y café para la exportación. En 1907 se importaron 712,124 sacos á un promedio de precio de factura de \$17 por cada 100 sacos. Al costo original debe añadirse un derecho de importación de \$0.026 por saco, lo cual eleva el precio de cada saco á \$0.196 para los exportadores de los precitados productos del país.

En la actualidad en la República no se recogen las fibras vegetales, por más que la "cabulla," planta fibrosa de la familia de las cactus, crece silvestre y en gran abundancia en muchos distritos. La fibra que se extrae de esta planta se usa con provecho en otros países en la fabricación de sacos y géneros de hacer sacos, y con el aumento de producción de artículos dominicanos que solicitan salida en mercados extranjeros, los datos estadísticos que anteceden sugieren un campo propicio para la fabricación doméstica de envases.

*Pescado salado y producto de la pesca.*

Valor 1907.....	\$162, 234
Aumento sobre 1906.....	30, 757
Aumento sobre 1905.....	48, 100

Este ramo de negocio lo hacen exclusivamente los Estados Unidos. En 1907 el valor de las ventas de bacalao y arencones ascendió como á \$147,000.

*Madera y artículos de madera.*

Valor, 1907.....	\$159, 087
Aumento sobre 1906.....	48, 162
Aumento sobre 1905.....	62, 905

La mayor parte de la madera y artículos de madera se importaron de los Estados Unidos, pues en 1907 este último país suministró maderas y artículos de maderas por valor de \$141,731, que se distribuyeron de la manera siguiente: Pino labrado, \$76,148; pino sin labrar, \$17,328; muebles, \$21,689; bocoyes abatidos, \$10,974, y barriles vacíos y otros artículos de madera representaron el resto de dicha cantidad. Alemania le suministró á las fábricas de fósforos dominicanas los palitos ya preparados para hacer los fósforos, así como cajas para la venta al por menor, y en 1907 el valor de estos artículos excedió de \$10,000.

*Cuero y artículos de cuero.*

Valor, 1907.....	\$139, 133
Aumento sobre 1906.....	20, 554
Aumento sobre 1905.....	66, 169

El valor del calzado de todas clases importado de los Estados Unidos ascendió á \$83,324, y el de los cueros para palas á \$26,525.

El valor de los artículos de esta clase, procedentes de todos los demás países, fué relativamente pequeño. Por ejemplo, Inglaterra suministró artículos de cuero de varias clases por valor de \$8,989; Alemania representó \$5,678; Francia, \$5,060, y España, \$2,209. El hecho de que recientemente se estableció en Santo Domingo, capital de la República Dominicana, una fabrica de calzado que cuenta con toda la maquinaria y elementos modernos necesarios en dicha industria, y que hace un calzado bastante bueno, constituye un síntoma muy alentador. La República produce cueros magníficos, puesto que el ganado vacuno se cría y engorda admirablemente en los abundantes pastos naturales que encuentran en la isla.

*Azúcar y confiterías.*

Valor 1907.....	\$80, 161
Aumento sobre 1906.....	23, 203
Aumento sobre 1905.....	53, 564

Por una ley del Congreso Nacional promulgada en diciembre de 1904, se le impuso un derecho de medio centavo por libra al azúcar ó cualquier artículo en cuya fabricación el azúcar constituya el ingrediente principal. Antes de dicha ley el impuesto sobre el azúcar de refino era  $7\frac{3}{4}$  de centavos por libra y  $18\frac{1}{2}$  centavos por libra sobre los productos de las confiterías. El efecto de esta rebaja se advierte fácilmente, comparando las cifras que anteceden y teniendo presente que transcurrieron necesariamente algunos meses después de sancionada la ley, antes de que se recibieran mayores importaciones de esta clase de artículos. Los Estados Unidos suministraron como un 70 por ciento de este ramo del comercio, mayormente azucares refinados, en tanto que Europa suministró el resto de las órdenes, que consistieron principalmente de dulces y siropes de todas clases.

*Substancias químicas, drogas y tinturas.*

Valor 1907.....	\$79, 260
Aumento sobre 1906.....	14, 108
Aumento sobre 1905.....	21, 010

Las medicinas denominadas de patente representaron una gran proporción de dichas importaciones. Por ejemplo, se importó una gran cantidad de aceite de hígado de bacalao, por el hecho de haberse permitido la entrada libre de derechos de dicho aceite y de las preparaciones que lo contenían.

*Cerveza en botellas.*

Valor 1907.....	72, 426
Aumento sobre 1906.....	13, 415
Aumento sobre 1905.....	33, 274
Botellas.....docenas..	48, 127
Aumento sobre 1906.....do....	8, 028
Aumento sobre 1905.....do....	22, 564

La cerveza alemana es la que tiene más aceptación en la República. De la cantidad que arriba se expresa y que en 1907 se recibió de todos los países, Alemania suministró 38,652 docenas de botellas, valuadas en \$59,415.

*Sombreros y cachuchas de todas clases.*

Valor 1907.....	\$64, 381
Aumento sobre 1906.....	37, 149
Baja respecto de 1905.....	1, 149

Por el resumen que antecede se verá que el comercio de sombreros y cachuchas, que en 1906 sufrió una pérdida tan grande, en comparación con 1905, se restableció casi por completo en 1907. Italia, que representa un papel tan importante en el abastecimiento de esta clase de artículos en el mundo, tuvo como antes el predominio de este comercio con la República, y en 1907 le suministrá sombreros de todas clases por valor de \$49,670, en tanto que Francia sólo le vendiá sombreros y cachuchas por valor de \$7,677 y los Estados Unidos por valor de \$3,603.

*Legumbres.*

Valor, 1907.....	\$45, 580
Baja respecto de 1906.....	3, 858
Aumento sobre 1905.....	16, 231

Del valor de las importaciones de productos norteamericanos, en 1907 las legumbres representaron más de \$22,000, y consistieron mayormente de frijoles, papas, y cebollas en su estado natural. En la República Dominicana siempre hay demanda de estos tres productos, pues los agricultores dominicanos le han consagrado muy poca atención al cultivo de ellos, y los mercaderes dependen casi por completo del extranjero para obtener el debido abastecimiento. Tanto el suelo como el clima de la República se adaptan admirablemente para el cultivo de legumbres en general, y si se empleasen las semillas adecuadas y adoptasen los métodos debidos, la República Dominicana podría exportar en vez de importar legumbres.

En 1907 el valor de las legumbres en latas que se importaron ascendió á \$1,188. Según antes se ha anunciado, el derecho que se le impone á dichos comestibles prohíbe que se introduzcan con utilidad, y de esta manera se impide que el pueblo dominicano disfrute de estos importantes comestibles.

Entre los varios grupos que se indican en las tablas adjuntas, sólo se encontrarán tres clases que muestran bajas en el valor ó en la cantidad desde 1906, pero estas clases son de menor importancia, y consisten de cristales y cristalería, gomas, resinas y legumbres en latas.

## EXPORTACIONES.

En 1907 las exportaciones principales de productos dominicanos, consideradas desde el punto de vista de su valor declarado, fueron el cacao, azúcar, tabaco, bananos y café. Los artículos que muestran mayores aumentos fueron el cacao y el tabaco, puesto que el primero de éstos ocupó el primer lugar entre las exportaciones, habiendo superado el puesto del azúcar en otros años, en tanto que el tabaco, por más que conservó el tercer puesto en el orden de importancia, muestra un aumento de un 60 por ciento respecto de 1906, y de un 175 por ciento sobre 1905. Este incremento es muy significativo, por cuanto indica que hay muchas posibilidades de éxito en el cultivo y operación de curar el tabaco, á los cuales de aquí en adelante la República debe consagrar la debida atención, puesto que está situada muy cerca de Cuba y posee las ventajas climatológicas que con razón han hecho famosa á esta Isla por su tabaco. De estos cinco productos principales, el único que sufrió una merma en el precio fué el azúcar, pero la cantidad producida fué muy satisfactoria. Casi el único mercado del azúcar dominicano es el de los Estados Unidos, en competencia con otros productos semejantes procedentes de Cuba y Puerto Rico, Islas que disfrutaban de tipos arancelarios especiales.

*Cacao (1907).*

	País al cual se exportó.		
	Alemania.	Estados Unidos.	Francia.
Libras.....	8,857,442	7,119,693	6,386,620
Valor.....	\$1,185,096	\$936,057	\$865,249

En 1907 se exportaron 22,384,082 libras de cacao. Alemania, los Estados Unidos y Francia compraron prácticamente toda la cosecha, como se verá por las cifras que anteceden. Como sucedió en años anteriores, Alemania fué la nación que más compró, y después siguen los Estados Unidos. Si bien es verdad que los embarques de cacao no fueron tan grandes como en 1905 y en 1906, el hecho es que los agricultores obtuvieron mejores ganancias en la inversión de su capital y en sus labores, debido, en parte, á la calidad del producto, pero sobre todo á los precios que obtuvieron en los mercados. Una prolongada sequía causó una rebaja de 10,000,000 de libras en la producción total. Como es natural, la pérdida parcial de la cosecha de cacao en otros países produjo su efecto en el valor que dicho producto obtuvo en los mercados. El promedio de los precios en 1905 y 1906 fué \$7.67 y \$7.07, respectivamente, contra \$13.35 en 1907. Estas cotizaciones están basadas en el quintal, ó sean 100 libras. Los precios continúan subiendo con una demanda creciente, lo cual estimula



á los cultivadores á aumentar el área de sus cultivos. Si se sostienen los precios en el mercado, los extranjeros deben venir á la República Dominicana y ocuparse en la lucrativa industria del cacao.

Al cacao, así como á los demás productos dominicanos, le hace falta un buen cultivo, y cuando se comprenda por completo este hecho, y se aplique al debido remedio, dicho producto ocupará el puesto que merece entre los países productores de cacao del mundo. Á continuación se cita un comentario pertinente que apareció en una reciente edición del Boletín Comercial Oficial de la Cámara de Comercio de Londres, reproducido de la revista alemana intitulada "Gordian," consagrada á la industria del cacao:

La República Dominicana merece que se le consagre especial atención, puesto que el cacao que produce ha de constituir un factor importante de la producción del mundo en el inmediato porvenir. Durante este último año se ha aumentado el número de fincas dedicadas al cultivo del cacao. Si se tiene en cuenta que en la República Dominicana hay extensas áreas de terrenos propicios para el cultivo del cacao, es lógico suponer que su producción aumentará considerablemente antes de mucho tiempo.

#### *Azúcar.*

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Toneladas exportadas.....	54,100	61,700	52,986
Valores.....	\$2,099,679	\$2,392,406	\$3,292,470
Promedio del precio por tonelada.....	\$38.80	\$38.77	\$62.14

En 1907 la industria azucarera fué la que mostró un estado menos favorable de los cuatro grandes productos de exportación dominicanos. En primer lugar, este hecho puede atribuirse al bajo precio de \$39 por tonelada, que ha prevalecido desde 1906, y además, la merma en la producción también ha contribuído á la baja en el precio. El buen precio de \$62.14 por tonelada, que prevaleció en 1905, aumentó naturalmente el valor total de las exportaciones de aquel año, en tanto que la pequeña producción de 7,600 toneladas en 1907, que fueron consignadas en 1906, también afectaron el resultado total. El año pasado los Estados Unidos compraron 45,336 toneladas y el Reino Unido compró 8,464 toneladas.

#### *Tabaco.*

	1907.	1906.	1905.	Aumento sobre 1906.	Aumento sobre 1905.
Libras.....	21,802,982	14,965,799	11,510,762	5,837,183	10,292,220
Valor.....	\$1,341,233	\$837,057	\$480,487	\$504,176	\$860,754
Promedio de precio por 100 libras.....	\$6.15	\$5.60	\$4.17		

En 1907 se echó de ver una notable actividad en las exportaciones de tabaco. La producción de tabaco en 1907 aumentó casi un 100 por ciento respecto de 1905, y también de una manera notable respecto

de 1906. Á medida que la producción ha sido mayor, los precios también han subido en proporción con los que se obtuvieron en 1905 y 1906. Según sucedió anteriormente, Alemania representó el único comprador importante de tabaco dominicano, habiendo comprado más de un 95 por ciento de la cantidad exportada.

*Bananos.*

Racimos:

1907.....	640, 000
1906.....	668, 100
1905.....	514, 033

Las fincas de cultivo de bananos que la "United Fruit Company" posee en las cercanías de Puerto Plata, en 1907 continuaron produciendo la misma cantidad de fruta que el año anterior, habiéndose notado sólo una pequeña merma. Todos los bananos que se exportaron fueron consignados á los Estados Unidos al precio uniforme de 50 centavos por racimo.

*Café, 1907.*

Comprado por:

	Libros.
Francia.....	1, 243, 206
Alemania.....	950, 747
Estados Unidos.....	811, 612

En el año de referencia los embarques de cacao en conjunto ascendieron á \$3,376,970 de libras, cuyo valor, según factura, ascendió á \$252,390. Francia compró más de la tercera parte de la cantidad total, y sus compras de este excelente producto dominicano mostraron un aumento de más de 100 por ciento. En 1907 aparecieron dos nuevos mercados para el café dominicano, á saber, el de Italia y el de España. Á Italia se exportaron 64,327 libras y á España 52,459 libras. Dos terceras partes, aproximadamente, del café exportado á España y á Italia se embarcó en el Puerto de Barahona. Dícese de una manera autorizada que á petición del Vaticano, éste comenzó el año pasado á consumir con regularidad el café de Barahona, habiendo el Arzobispo de Santo Domingo enviado al Vaticano una remesa especial de dicho producto.

ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS.

Por más que de 91 por ciento del comercio de exportación que hizo la República Dominicana en 1907 está comprendido en los productos hasta a hora enumerados, se advierten aumentos en las ventas al extranjero de muchos productos menores, tales como cueros de cabras y vacunos, miel de abeja, maderas de tinte, guayacán, etc. En la exportación de estos artículos diversos, se notó un aumento de \$40,000 tanto respecto de 1905 como de 1906.

## NACIONALIDADES DE LOS BUQUES.

Considerados en conjunto, los buques americanos y alemanes continúan conduciendo á la República Dominicana como un 86 por ciento de todas las importaciones. En 1907 se recibieron cargamentos por valor de \$2,804,605, ó sea un 54 por ciento de todas las importaciones, los cuales vinieron en buques norteamericanos; y \$1,629,715, ó sea un 32 por ciento, vinieron en buques alemanes. Los buques franceses y noruegos no están mayormente representados en este comercio, pero no obstante, mostraron un aumento como de un 100 por ciento en sus negocios de transporte desde 1906. En 1906 se trajeron mercancías por valor de \$272,111 en buques franceses, y en 1907 se trajeron también en buques franceses mercancías por valor de \$426,281, habiéndose recibido cargamentos en buques noruegos, cuyo valor en 1906 ascendió á \$55,421, contra \$102,028 en 1907. Todos los demás cargamentos se distribuyeron entre buques ingleses, cubanos, españoles, dominicanos y holandeses, como puede verse examinando las tablas adjuntas.

Los buques americanos y alemanes transportaron más de dos terceras partes de las exportaciones que se hicieron en 1907, por cuanto cada nacionalidad obtuvo una parte casi igual del comercio de transporte. La parte que transportaron los buques alemanes fué un poco mayor que la que transportaron los buques americanos en 1906, pero en 1907 este orden se invirtió, pues los buques americanos condujeron productos por valor de \$2,596,464, en tanto que los alemanes condujeron mercancías por valor de \$2,538,631. Los buques franceses y noruegos transportaron mercancías por valor de \$895,000, aproximadamente, en tanto que el resto de las mercancías lo transportaron buques ingleses, holandeses, dominicanos y cubanos, habiéndose valuado dicho resto en \$600,959, \$44,430, \$33,722 y \$30,962, durante el año de referencia, en el orden mencionado.

En la sección inglesa del BOLETÍN MENSUAL, en la página 776, se publican las tablas detalladas que comprenden el valor del comercio de importación y exportación de la República.

**RATIFICACIÓN DE LAS CONVENCIONES SOBRE PROPIEDAD LITERARIA Y ARTÍSTICA Y SOBRE DERECHO INTERNACIONAL.**

El día 15 de junio de 1907, la República Dominicana ratificó la Convención sobre Propiedad Literaria y Artística que la Segunda Conferencia Internacional de Estados Americanos celebró en la Ciudad de México el 27 de enero de 1902, y la Convención sobre Derecho Internacional, que fué firmada en Río de Janeiro el 23 de agosto de 1906 por los delegados de la Tercera Conferencia Internacional de Estados Americanos. En la "Gaceta Oficial" de la República correspondiente al 5 y 12 de octubre de 1907, respectivamente, se publicaron los decretos por virtud de los cuales se promulgaron las ratificaciones de estas convenciones.

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

## COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

## IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 818 aparece la última relación en detalle del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América Latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de febrero de 1908, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los ocho meses que terminaron en febrero de 1908, comparados con igual periodo de 1907. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de febrero, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta abril.

## SERVICIO DE VAPORES CORREOS QUE HAGAN LA TRAVESÍA Á LA AMÉRICA DEL SUR.

Como una medida importante encaminada á poner los Estados Unidos en relaciones comerciales más intimas con la América del Sur, el texto de la siguiente ley, que fué sancionada por el Senado de los Estados Unidos el 20 de marzo de 1908, y que se espera que también sea aprobada por la Cámara de Representantes de los Estados Unidos, merece especial atención:

## LEY

Que tiene por objeto enmendar la Ley del 3 de marzo de 1901 intitulada "Ley que tiene por objeto suministrar los medios necesarios para establecer un servicio de correo marítimo entre los Estados Unidos y puertos extranjeros y fomentar el comercio."

*Se resuelve por el Senado y la Cámara de Representantes de los Estados Unidos de América, reunidos en Congreso, Que por la presente se autoriza al Director General de Correos para que pague por el servicio de correo marítimo con arreglo á la Ley de 3 de marzo de 1891, en buques de segunda clase que hagan la travesía á la América del Sur, Filipinas, el Japón, China y Australasia, es decir, una distancia de cuatro mil ó más millas de longitud en el viaje de ida, á un tipo por milla que no exceda del tipo aplicable á los buques de primera clase, según se prescribe en la expresada Ley, y en buques de tercera clase que hagan dicha travesía, á un tipo por milla que no exceda del tipo aplicable á los buques de segunda clase, según se prescribe en dicha Ley: Quedando entendido, Que si no se celebra ningún contrato en conformidad con los preceptos de esta Ley para*



el establecimiento de una línea de buques que corran entre un puerto situado en la costa del Atlántico al sur del Cabo Charles y puertos de la América del Sur, el Director General de Correos exigirá, con tal que se establezcan dos ó más líneas desde los puertos del Norte del Atlántico, que uno de dichos buques en cada viaje de ida y vuelta haga escala por lo menos en dos puertos de la costa del Atlántico al sur del Cabo Charles, teniéndose en cuenta, al hacer la elección de dichos puertos de escala, la situación geográfica y la cantidad de los negocios de exportación é importación que se hagan por los puertos que así se elijan: *Quedando entendido, además,* Que el gasto total del servicio de correo extranjero de cualquier año no excederá de la asignación que se haga para dicho año.

Sancionada por el Senado el 20 de marzo de 1908.

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## GUATEMALA.

### EL MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE ESTRADA CABRERA.

Documento lleno de interés y que pone en realce el estado de progreso de que goza Guatemala, es el mensaje que el Presidente ESTRADA CABRERA presentó á la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa en la apertura de sus sesiones ordinarias de 1908 el 1º de marzo. El Presidente comienza su mensaje hablando de la paz y progreso que reinaron durante el año, y de la tranquilidad pública que ha ido acentuándose de día á día sobre la base del acatamiento al derecho y del estímulo al trabajo.

Según el mensaje, las relaciones internacionales siguieron cultivándose con el mayor esmero, siendo la mútua cordialidad y el respeto recíproco los medios más eficaces de su ensanche y desarrollo. Hablando de la Conferencia de Paz Centroamericana, el Presidente CABRERA dice:

Acontecimiento de la mayor importancia fué sin duda alguna la Conferencia de Paz Centroamericana celebrada en Wáshington. \* \* \* El Señor Ministro del Ramo dará cuenta oportuna de las convenciones que se firmaron á la Honorable Asamblea, y no dudo que os serviréis considerarlas con el interés que merecen, no sólo por lo que atañe á garantizar y consolidar la paz en Centro América, sino por intervención amistosa de los Gobiernos que tomaron la iniciativa y á la que el Gobierno de Guatemala directamente y por medio de sus delegados ha debido corresponder con la lealtad y franqueza que informan todos sus actos, y muy especialmente por el respeto con que ha cumplido siempre sus compromisos y pactos internacionales.

En el párrafo siguiente el Señor ESTRADA CABRERA hace mención de la inauguración del Ferrocarril Interoceánico de Guatemala diciendo:

Tenemos que agradecer á los cultos Gobiernos con quienes Guatemala mantiene relaciones, un nuevo acto de exquisita cortesía y deferencia. El acontecimiento más plausible para nosotros, no sólo del anterior año constitucional, sino de nuestra vida

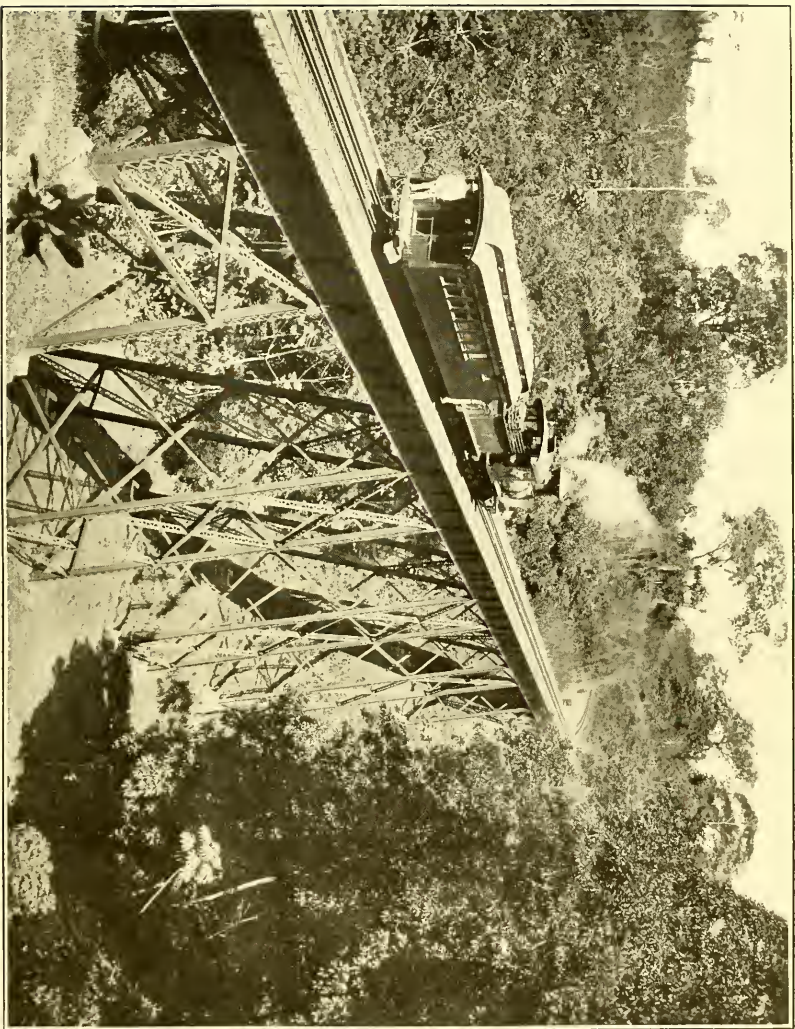
independiente. es la inauguración del Ferrocarril Interoceánico de Guatemala, suceso que tuvo lugar en presencia de los Excelentísimos Señores Representantes de las naciones amigas. Todo el Cuerpo Diplomático se sirvió dar con su asistencia mayor solemnidad al acto, habiéndose dignado acreditar delegaciones especiales los Gobiernos de los Estados Unidos de América, de México, de Panamá y de nuestras cuatro hermanas las Repúblicas del Istmo Centroamericano.

El mensaje da cuenta de los congresos internacionales en los que tomó participación la República, que fueron los siguientes: Segunda Conferencia Internacional de la Paz, celebrada en La Haya á mediados de 1907; Conferencia Sanitaria Internacional Americana reunida en México á principios de diciembre de 1907; Congreso Internacional de Higiene y Demografía de Berlín; Conferencia Internacional de la Cruz Roja reunida en Londres; Congreso Zoológico Internacional de Boston; Congreso Internacional Dermatológico de Nueva York; Décimoquinto Congreso de Irrigación celebrado en Sacramento, California; Conferencia Internacional sobre Unidades y Modelos Eléctricos, en Inglaterra; Décimosexto Junta Anual de la Asociación de Cirujanos Militares celebrada en la Exposición de Jamestown, Norfolk; también se han nombrado representantes para la Junta Internacional de Jurisconsultos que preparará dos proyectos de Códigos de Derecho Internacional público y privado, en Río de Janeiro.

Hablando del conflicto entre Honduras y Nicaragua, el Presidente dice que no afectó la neutralidad ni las buenas relaciones que Guatemala cultiva con aquéllas Repúblicas ni con las demás hermanas del Istmo, habiendo tomado especial empeño el Gobierno en evitarlo, tanto por sí sólo como conjuntamente con los Presidentes de México y de los Estados Unidos, y que "es de esperarse que en lo sucesivo no volverá á alterarse la tranquilidad si se tienen en cuenta los pactos celebrados en Wáshington para afianzar la paz de Centro América, máxime si se atiende á la circunspección y á la buena fé internacional de los Gobiernos que invitaron para la celebración de la Conferencia, como son los de los Estados Unidos de América y de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos."

Las rentas públicas produjeron en el año de 1907 un total de 35,297,822.67 pesos, con un aumento de 10,297,822.67 pesos sobre la cantidad presupuesta por la Asamblea Legislativa. Los gastos hechos en los diversos ramos administrativos ascendieron á 21,860,196.12 pesos, habiéndose destinado además á hacer frente á las atenciones del crédito público la suma de 22,700,025.99 pesos, con lo que el total de lo pagado en el año de 1907 se eleva á 44,560,222.11 pesos. El resultado obtenido es, según el mensaje, de lo más satisfactorio, sobre todo si se tiene en cuenta que se alcanzó sin modificación de los impuestos.

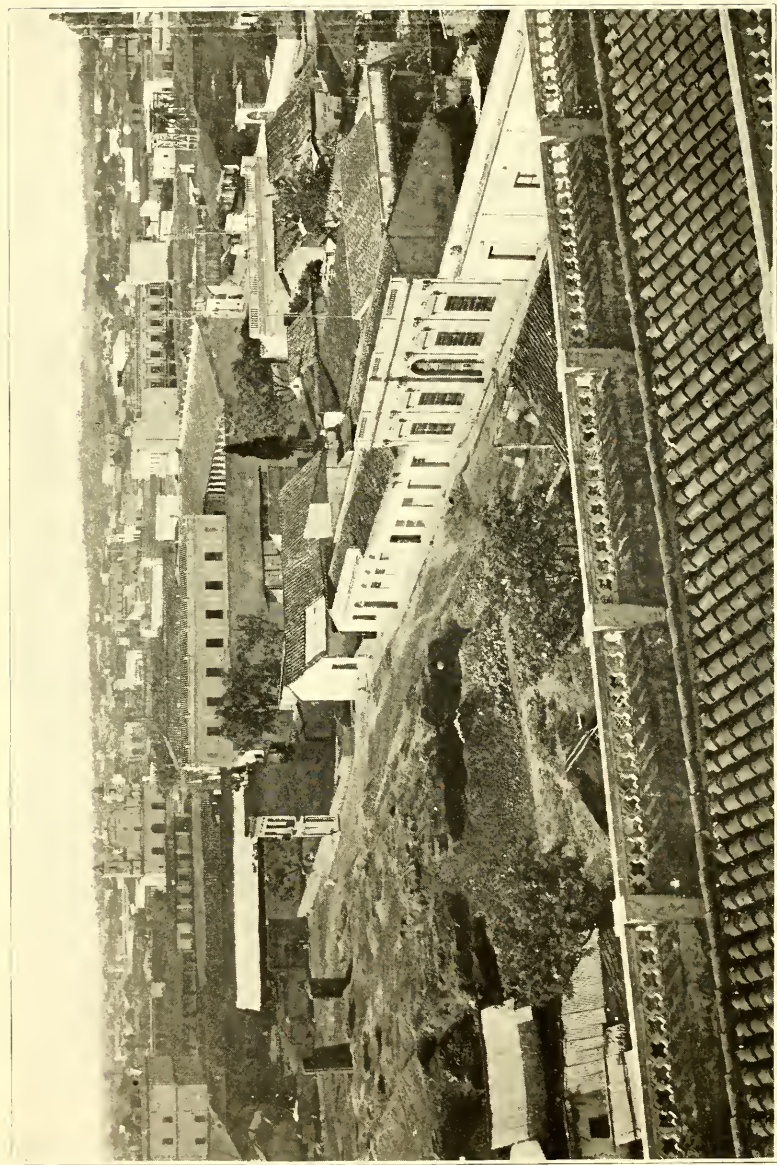
El ramo de instrucción pública fué objeto de la atención especial del Gobierno. El 8 de marzo de 1907 se autorizó á la Secretaría de Instrucción Pública para que nombrase una comisión para preparar un proyecto de reformas á la ley del ramo, á efecto de hacer exten-



VISTA DE UNA SECCIÓN DEL FERROCARRIL TRANSCONTINENTAL DE GUATEMALA, RECIENTEMENTE ABIERTA AL TRÁFICO INTEROCEÁNICO.

SCENE ON THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY OF GUATEMALA, RECENTLY OPENED FOR INTEROCEANIC TRAFFIC.





ASUNCIÓN, LA CAPITAL DEL PARAGUAY, UNO DE LOS MUNICIPIOS MÁS ANTIGUOS DEL NUEVO MUNDO.

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sivo á todo el país el sistema de enseñanza práctica que con tan buenos resultados se ha ensayado en la capital de la República. Se espera que esta comisión dará fin á su trabajo dentro de breve tiempo. El 21 de noviembre se inauguraron en casi toda la República los edificios destinados á las escuelas prácticas de varones, las cuales comenzarán á funcionar en el presente año, tan pronto como se reciban los materiales de escuela que se han pedido al extranjero y cuyo valor asciende á \$50,000 oro americano.

El Gobierno dedicó atención preferente al desarrollo de la agricultura, dictando cuantas medidas juzgó necesarias para el fomento de la producción, con el fin llegar al perfeccionamiento de la principal y más lucrativa ocupación á que se consagra una gran mayoría de los guatemaltecos. Como resultado de estas medidas, la producción agrícola de 1907 tuvo un aumento considerable sobre el movimiento habido en las importaciones, por lo que en la introducción de arroz, maíz, patatas y trigo, quedó al país una economía de \$82,000 oro americano.

El algodón, el henequén, la escobilla, la famosa bromelia, llamada en Guatemala "pita floja," el ramie, la coca, el abacá ó plátano de Manila, y las diversas clases y variedades de hule constituyen, según el mensaje, una esperanza bien fundada para el desarrollo de la agricultura nacional. Para la enseñanza práctica de la agricultura, se dispuso por acuerdo del 21 de febrero de 1907 el establecimiento de una quinta normal, y se tiene el propósito de crear estaciones para cultivos que puedan aprovecharse.

Por acuerdo de 1º de julio de 1907 se creó la Dirección General de Minería, Industrias y Comercio, la cual inició sus trabajos formando una importante colección de minerales metálicos y materiales útiles para la construcción, para la marmolería, la cerámica y la ornamentación. Esta colección figuró en la Exposición Nacional celebrada en la capital y clausurada el 9 de febrero, en donde llamó mucho la atención y demostró que suelo de Guatemala iguala en riquezas minerales á cualquier otro país bien dotado por naturaleza. Pronto será emitido el nuevo Código de Minería, que vendrá á favorecer el desarrollo de tan importante industria.

Por lo que respecta al comercio, el mensaje dice que se proyecta la fundación de una cámara de comercio que esté al nivel de las instituciones de la misma naturaleza establecidas en las naciones más avanzadas.

Con el fin de impulsar el desarrollo de la piscicultura, industria nueva en el país, por decreto de 23 de agosto de 1907, se estableció una estación de piscicultura en el Lago Amatitlán, cuyos resultados hasta la fecha han sido muy satisfactorios.

Las obras públicas recibieron un impulso extraordinario durante el año de 1907, habiéndose terminado la construcción de varios

caminos públicos y continuándose con actividad los trabajos en otros varios; pusieron al servicio público varios importantes puentes, y quedaron terminados varios edificios públicos en la capital y en varios pueblos de la República; también se completaron las obras de abastecimiento de aguas en varias ciudades.

Los servicios de telégrafos y teléfonos fueron mejorados durante el año, construyéndose nuevas líneas y reconstruyéndose otras; también se establecieron nuevas oficinas telegráficas y telefónicas en los lugares que así lo exigía el buen servicio.

El Gobierno procuró por todos los medios á su alcance que el servicio de correos llegará al mayor grado de adelanto y perfeccionamiento. El producto por derechos de fardos postales ascendió durante el año de 1907 á la cantidad de 155,393.86 pesos, habiendo un aumento de 70,799 en comparación con lo que esa renta produjo en 1906.

Las compañías ferrocarrileras, de agencias y de muelles, establecidas en el país, prestaron sus respectivos servicios sin interrupción, y recibieron el apoyo y la protección del Gobierno.

El 21 de noviembre se inauguró un ramal de línea férrea que comunica la estación de Palogordo con el pueblo de San Antonio Suchitepéquez, y en la misma fecha se dió principio á los trabajos del ferrocarril que unirá San Andrés Villaseca con San Francisco Zapotitlán.

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## HONDURAS.

### COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN 1906-7.

El Señor WILLIAM E. ALGER, Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Tegucigalpa, anuncia que el valor de todas las exportaciones que se hicieron de la República de Honduras en el período de doce meses transcurrido de agosto de 1906 á julio de 1907, que es el año económico de la República, ascendió á \$2,012,409.69 en oro americano, en tanto que el valor de las importaciones ascendió á \$2,331,516.96.

Los Estados Unidos representan el factor principal tanto en las exportaciones como en las importaciones de dicho país, por cuanto el valor de las importaciones que hizo del mismo ascendió á \$1,561,855.05, en tanto que el de las exportaciones ascendió á \$1,807,952.55.

El valor de las importaciones en el año económico anterior ascendió á \$2,511,610, en tanto que el de las exportaciones ascendió á \$2,877,743, habiendo comprado los Estados Unidos productos hondureños por valor de \$2,204,692, y habiéndole vendido mercancías por valor de \$1,896,204.

El valor de las mercancías procedentes de Honduras que recibieron otros países en 1907 fué el siguiente:

Guatemala.....	\$64, 912. 37
Cuba.....	55, 861. 30
Alemania.....	50, 756. 47
Belice.....	11, 952. 13
Salvador.....	10, 758. 99
Gran Bretaña.....	9, 611. 57
Nicaragua.....	1, 484. 44
Costa Rica.....	126. 85

Las importaciones, excepto las que se hicieron de los Estados Unidos, procedieron de los siguientes países:

Gran Bretaña.....	\$269, 556. 65
Alemania.....	209, 089. 47
Francia.....	110, 425. 88
Belice.....	63, 404. 17
Salvador.....	36, 173. 84
Nicaragua.....	34, 849. 62
España.....	23, 501. 68
Italia.....	8, 199. 40
Cuba.....	5, 000. 00
Ecuador.....	2, 080. 00
Bélgica.....	1, 734. 59
China.....	1, 207. 00
Austria.....	1, 134. 73
México.....	1, 030. 00
Guatemala.....	960. 00
Puerto Rico.....	787. 00
Escocia.....	229. 45
Suecia.....	126. 00
Holanda.....	86. 62
Hungría.....	46. 56
Japón.....	39. 25
Panamá.....	20. 00

Los bananos constituyen el principal producto de exportación, habiéndose exportado 4,266,567, valuados en \$930,916.36. Siguen en el orden de importancia los minerales, valuados en \$444,332.61, y después el ganado vivo, valuado en \$136,016.31; la plata en barra, por valor de \$132,168.24; los cueros, \$66,313.89; los cocos, \$62,760.25 maderas de tinte y de construcción, \$41,268.14, y goma por valor de \$38,745.25.

## MÉXICO.

## MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE DÍAZ.

El Mensaje que el Jefe Ejecutivo de México envió al inaugurarse el cuarto período de las sesiones del Congreso vigésimotercero, el día 1.º de abril de 1908, es un valioso resumen de las condiciones económicas que prevalecieron en todos los ámbitos de la República en aquella fecha, así como una reseña de los asuntos públicos desde la última relación semejante que hizo el Presidente en septiembre de 1907.

El Presidente hace constar que las relaciones extranjeras de la República son satisfactorias, y que en la mayor parte de los casos una amistad sincera caracteriza dichas relaciones.

Respecto de la Conferencia de Paz Centroamericana el Presidente Díaz dijo lo siguiente:

Esta Conferencia revistió un interés especial para nosotros, tanto porque en ella tomó parte nuestro Embajador en Wáshington, de común acuerdo con un Comisionado del Gobierno Americano, como por el hecho de que proporcionó una ocasión propicia para demostrarles á las Repúblicas de la América Central, que México se interesa profundamente en todo lo que á ellas concierne, identificándose—como efectivamente lo hace—con la independencia, la paz y el progreso de todos los países del Nuevo Mundo. No cabe duda de que á la influencia de este espíritu debemos la visita que nos hicieron los Delegados de Honduras y Nicaragua que representaron á sus respectivos gobiernos en la expresada Conferencia, y el primero de los cuales estaba investido con el carácter de Ministro Plenipotenciario en México, habiendo como tal celebrado con el Gobierno tratados de amistad y extradiciones que se someterán á la consideración del Congreso.

El Presidente hace comentarios sobre el estado satisfactorio del arreglo de las reclamaciones venezolanas, y acerca de las condiciones de la concesión de la Bahía de Magdalena dijo lo siguiente:

“El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos pidió permiso para establecer dos buques carboneros en la Bahía de Magdalena para el servicio de su Escuadrón del Pacífico, por un período de cinco años. Dé acuerdo con la Constitución se le presentó al Senado un proyecto de la ley sobre la materia, limitando á tres años, sin embargo, el período de dicho privilegio, y estableciendo el principio de estricta reciprocidad en cuanto atañe á México, puesto que se juzgó que sobre dicha base, en tanto que por una parte se prestaba un servicio á una nación amiga, por otra parte la República no recibía ningún daño, sino que antes bien obtenía un privilegio que algún día podía serle útil. La opinión del Senado coincidió con la del Jefe Ejecutivo, y el permiso fué concedido bajo las condiciones mencionadas.”

En dicho mensaje se hace favorable mención de los Tratados de Arbitraje que están á punto de celebrarse con el Gobierno de Wáshington, y del arreglo equitativo y amistoso de los asuntos de controversia entre los dos gobiernos.

El 27 de septiembre de 1907, los Delegados de la nación á la Conferencia de La Haya hicieron saber la aceptación de México de la



Declaración de París de 16 de abril de 1865, en cuanto á ciertos puntos especiales de derecho marítimo, incluso la abolición de las patentes de corso, habiéndose firmado también otras convenciones, con excepción de una que se refería á la descarga de proyectiles y de explosivos violentos desde los globos.

Estas convenciones, así como un tratado de extradición que se celebró recientemente con los Países Bajos, serán sometidos á la consideración del Senado para que resuelva lo que juzgue conveniente.

El continuado progreso del desarrollo del comercio extranjero de México ha hecho necesaria la reorganización del servicio consular, habiéndose agregado una nueva oficina al Departamento de Relaciones Exteriores, la cual tendrá á su cargo los asuntos administrativos del servicio.

Las condiciones sanitarias de la costa no pueden ser mejores. En conformidad con las resoluciones de la Segunda Conferencia Internacional de Estados Americanos, en diciembre de 1907, se celebró en la Capital La Tercera Convención Sanitaria, habiendo estado representadas las siguientes naciones: Brasil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, los Estados Unidos, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Uruguay y México. Uno de los resultados de esta reunión fué el aumento de adhesiones á la Convención Sanitaria que fué firmada en Wáshington en 1905, siendo las nuevas naciones signatarias el Brasil, Colombia y el Uruguay. Las obras sanitarias efectuadas en la Capital incluyen la adición de 2,225 metros de cañerías de cloaca; 7,583 metros de cloacas laterales y 3,760 metros de desagües, al paso que entre otras mejoras municipales, pueden mencionarse las nuevas instituciones de beneficencia y de corrección, jardines y alumbrado públicos, un nuevo mercado, pavimento de nuevas áreas de calles, etc., y mejoras introducidas en los caminos.

En 1907 el valor de las transacciones anotadas en la Oficina de Registro Público de la Capital ascendió á \$448,315,000. en plata, ó como \$224,000,000 en oro, lo cual arroja un sobrante de \$15,000,000 en oro respecto del valor total registrado en el año anterior.

El plazo concedido al Jefe Ejecutivo para efectuar la enmienda del Código Federal de Procedimiento Civil y la publicación de un Código Federal de Procedimiento Penal, y una Ley Orgánica de Ejecución Federal ha sido prorrogado hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1908, y la Comisión encargada de hacer este trabajo está activándolo hasta donde sea compatible con la delicadeza é importancia del asunto.

La República ha mejorado su posición en todos sentidos, en las medidas de instrucción pública, tanto en el país como en el extranjero, habiéndose inaugurado nuevas escuelas é institutos bajo la inspección del Gobierno, y además se tomó parte en el Congreso de Madres que se celebró recientemente en Wáshington, habiéndose también nombrado delegados para que tomen parte en el Congreso de Arquitectos y de

Americanistas que se celebrará en Viena. Se ha invitado á este último cuerpo para que se reúna en México en el año del centenario de la Independencia Nacional.

Una de las principales medidas adoptadas para el fomento de la agricultura fué una ley que colocó bajo el Departamento de Fomento todos los establecimientos de instrucción agrícola, habiendo quedado la Secretaría facultada para reorganizar los métodos de enseñanza agrícola. Así pues, el Colegio Nacional de Agricultura y de Veterinaria inauguró sus clases con nuevos cursos y con 240 estudiantes de toda la República. En conexión con dicho colegio se estableció una granja experimental, y se establecerán estaciones similares en los diferentes estados y territorios para la adquisición de un conocimiento científico de las empresas agrícolas.

Durante el período de julio á diciembre de 1907, se expedieron por la Secretaría de Fomento 3,498 títulos de propiedad que abarcan un área de 357,342 hectáreas de terrenos públicos. En el mismo período se concedieron 3,000 títulos de minas, que comprenden 60,852 pertenencias, siendo estas cifras mayores que las de cualquier otro período. Este hecho es tanto más sorprendente cuanto que la baja del precio de la plata y del cobre produjo la suspensión de trabajos en varias propiedades mineras.

Durante el mismo semestre se emitieron 634 patentes de invención, y se registraron 478 marcas de fábrica.

El trabajo de las inspecciones geodésica y geográfica han continuado dando buenos resultados, y los servicios meteorológicos y astronómicos han sido ensanchados y mejorados.

Hay un crecimiento constante en el número de solicitudes para concesiones para el uso de aguas, bajo la jurisdicción federal, para fines de riego y fuerza motriz. En la primera mitad del año fiscal 1907-8 (julio á diciembre de 1907) se otorgaron 32 concesiones para el uso de 163,000 metros de agua por segundo, para los fines indicados, y se expidieron 37 títulos confirmando derechos previamente adquiridos.

Entre las varias concesiones otorgadas para el establecimiento de nuevas industrias en la República, se hace mención especial de una compañía de fábricas de conservas alimenticias y de almacenes refrigeradores, establecida en Uruapam, Estado de Michoacán, la cual empezó á funcionar en enero de 1908. También se otorgaron dos concesiones de pesquerías, y cuatro para la explotación de guano en las islas del Golfo y del Océano Pacífico.

Se están haciendo los preparativos para el levantamiento de un nuevo censo de la República, que se efectuará el 28 de octubre de 1910.

La Secretaría de Comunicaciones informa que la extensión total de ferrocarriles es de 22,822 kilómetros, de los cuales 462 fueron añadidos durante el semestre último de 1907. La jurisdicción fede-

ral sobre las líneas férreas cubre una extensión de 18,386 kilómetros, y los restantes 4,436 kilómetros son de la propiedad de compañías particulares.

Hablando de la consolidación de ferrocarriles, el Presidente dice que una compañía conocida por "Ferrocarriles Nacionales de México" ha sido formada en la capital con el fin de hacerse cargo de la Compañía del Ferrocarril Nacional de México, y de la del Ferrocarril Central.

Los ingresos del Ferrocarril Nacional de Tehuantepec van en crecimiento constante, habiéndose registrado un aumento de \$1,410,000, en moneda mexicana, durante el primer semestre del año fiscal de 1907-8 en comparación con el mismo período del año anterior.

En Puerto México (Coatzacoalcos), Salina Cruz, Manzanillo, Tampico y Mazatlán las obras de puerto y saneamiento continuaron su progreso, en tanto que se han establecido nuevos faros y se han realizado varias mejoras de ríos, con lo que se ha contribuído al mejoramiento de la navegación. Entre Tuxpam y Tampico la extensión navegable del canal es de 115 kilómetros.

El número total de oficinas de correos en el 31 de diciembre de 1907 era de 2,909, de las cuales 25 se establecieron durante el segundo semestre de 1907, y se crearon además 99 agencias y 10 oficinas ambulantes. En comparación con el segundo semestre de 1906, la correspondencia aumentó considerablemente. En el segundo semestre de 1907 el número de piezas que pasaron por los correos fué de 90,000,000, y en el mismo período de 1906 de 86,000,000. Los giros postales interiores tuvieron un aumento de 11 por ciento, habiendo sido avaluadas en \$24,532,000; los ingresos de correos durante los seis últimos meses de 1907 ascendieron á la cantidad de \$2,135,000, arrojando un aumento de 9 por ciento sobre el mismo período del año anterior.

El primero de enero de 1908 se dictó un decreto concediendo un aumento en el peso de las cartas sin subir el precio del franqueo, medida prescrita con el fin de hacer el sistema interior igual al adoptado en el Congreso de Roma.

Se llama particularmente la atención al estado próspero del Tesoro Nacional, en contraste con la crisis financiera que reinó durante varios meses en el mundo comercial. La baja en el extranjero de los precios de la mayoría de los productos nacionales afectó inevitablemente á muchas industrias del país, pero las medidas dictadas por la Secretaría de Hacienda y la subida reciente de los precios de la plata, del henequén y de otras plantas, contrarrestaron en parte las condiciones desfavorables.

No debe creerse, sin embargo, que las rentas fiscales no serán afectadas por esa crisis económica, pues se ha registrado una disminución en la recaudación de los derechos de importación. Los ingresos de

aduanas en los seis últimos meses de 1907 ascendieron á \$4,000,000, en moneda mexicana, con un aumento sobre los de igual período del año anterior que contrarresta en gran parte las disminuciones subsiguientes que se registren en la recaudación de derechos de importación ó de exportación.

Bajo el encabezamiento de asuntos relativos á la guerra y á la marina, el Presidente DÍAZ hace referencia á la parte que México tomó en la Exposición de Jamestown, y al hecho de que á la República se le adjudicaron catorce premios de primera clase y cuatro de segunda, por las exhibiciones que hizo. El Presidente también hace comentarios acerca de la cortesía de los Estados Unidos al invitar á los oficiales militares mexicanos para que ingresen en las academias de los Estados Unidos, y acerca de que los superintendentes establecidos en Fort Riley y en Fort Leavenworth hicieron informes satisfactorios relativos á la solicitud é idoneidad de dichos oficiales militares.

La fortificación de las estaciones terminales de Tehuantepec se ha sometido á la consideración de una comisión de peritos técnicos, y la fábrica de cartuchos nacional ha comenzado ya sus operaciones, habiéndose celebrado un contrato para instalar en la República una planta con el fin de fabricar pólvora sin humo para cañones y armas de fuego menores.

La cantidad de moneda en circulación se ha aumentado continuamente. En el segundo semestre de 1907 se acuñaron \$9,000,000 y \$3,000,000 en monedas de plata de un peso, cantidades que, agregadas á las piezas de níquel y de bronce que se han acuñado, arrojan un total de más de \$111,000,000 de moneda puesta en circulación, contra los \$98,000,000 que se anunciaron anteriormente. También es digno de mención que durante dicho período no se exportó ninguna cantidad considerable de metálico nacional, sino que, al contrario, volvieron al país cerca de 3,000,000 de pesos en plata del extranjero.

De julio á diciembre de 1907, la renta del timbre mostró un aumento de 400,000 pesos en plata, en comparación con el período correspondiente del año anterior, aumento que aunque al parecer es insignificante, resulta notable debido á la rebaja de un 20 por ciento en la contribución federal.

#### COMERCIO EXTERIOR DURANTE EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907-8.

La Sección de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda y Crédito Público de la República de México acaba de publicar los datos relativos al comercio exterior de la nación durante los meses de julio á diciembre de 1907, ó sea el primer semestre del año económico de 1907-8, con las cifras correspondientes á igual período de 1906-7, por vía de comparación. Las importaciones tuvieron un valor total de 122,977,698.70 pesos, suma que, comparada con la de 107,746,708.51 pesos en que estuvieron valuadas las del mismo período del ejercicio anterior, demuestra un aumento de 15,230,990.19 pesos en favor del



corriente. Las exportaciones se avaluaron en la cantidad de 127,786,511.63 pesos que arroja un aumento de 9,902,574.45 pesos al ser comparada con la de 117,883,937.18, á que ascendió el valor de las del mismo trimestre de 1906-7.

Durante el mes de diciembre de 1907 se importaron mercancías extranjeras por valor de 19,574,425.88 pesos, contra 19,799,519.83 pesos en el mismo mes de 1906, ó sea una disminución de 225,093.95 pesos. Las exportaciones hechas durante diciembre de 1907 estuvieron avaluadas en 17,858,489.77 pesos, en comparación con 21,742,267.38 pesos, ó sea una disminución de 3,883,777.61 pesos.

En el siguiente cuadro se indican las clases de mercancías recibidas durante el período que se examina, haciéndose la clasificación de acuerdo con la tarifa de importación vigente en la República; dánse también las cifras, correspondientes al mismo período de 1906-7, por vía de comparación.

## IMPORTACIÓN.

(Valor de factura en moneda mexicana.)

Mercancías.	Seis primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1907-8.	1906-7.
Materias animales.....	9,204,312.70	10,024,280.17
Materias vegetales.....	16,883,530.21	13,470,379.07
Materias minerales.....	39,946,402.50	37,024,632.70
Tejidos y sus manufacturas.....	15,982,505.65	12,474,266.41
Productos químicos.....	5,488,215.69	4,052,636.88
Bebidas.....	3,721,196.32	3,370,701.38
Papel y sus aplicaciones.....	3,316,815.59	2,978,084.53
Máquinas y aparatos.....	15,833,818.69	13,711,965.38
Vehículos.....	4,735,571.99	4,091,178.94
Armas y explosivos.....	2,034,491.29	2,058,171.83
Diversos.....	5,860,838.07	4,490,411.22
Total importación.....	122,977,698.70	107,746,708.51

Según la clasificación de la nomenclatura de exportación, los productos que se exportaron al extranjero fueron como se detalla á continuación, dándose también las cifras de los seis primeros meses de 1906-7 por comparación:

## EXPORTACIÓN.

(Valor de factura en moneda mexicana.)

Productos.	Seis primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1907-8.	1906-7.
Productos minerales:		
Oro.....	17,507,618.60	12,756,603.41
Plata.....	53,597,579.12	48,745,639.65
Cobre.....	14,619,049.48	14,109,258.98
Otros.....	4,209,838.53	3,534,134.08
Productos vegetales:		
Algodón.....	1,161,846.55	234,096.00
Caucho.....	4,384,536.80	2,070,499.00
Garbanzos.....	2,055,993.70	2,603,581.00
Heniquen.....	12,747,174.00	17,097,429.77
Otros.....	9,905,559.56	9,709,618.40
Productos animales.....	4,287,671.80	5,292,839.02
Productos manufacturados.....	1,419,490.64	1,366,966.22
Diversos.....	890,147.85	363,271.65
Total exportación:		
Metales preciosos.....	71,105,197.72	61,502,243.06
Demás productos.....	56,681,313.91	56,381,694.12
Total general.....	127,786,511.63	117,883,937.18

El total de las mercancías se distribuye de la manera siguiente entre los países de procedencia de las mercancías:

Países de procedencia.	Seis primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1907-8.	1906-7.
<b>Europa:</b>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Alemania.....	15,845,852.12	12,180,052.06
Austria-Hungría.....	845,145.16	632,588.84
Bélgica.....	2,066,407.41	1,437,773.48
España.....	3,829,457.45	3,798,019.94
Francia.....	10,595,007.08	8,571,656.92
Gran Bretaña.....	15,065,761.15	10,211,458.88
Holanda.....	316,030.68	294,904.02
Italia.....	1,077,301.86	780,943.31
Noruega.....	81,881.46	76,413.61
Portugal.....	88,511.57	168,537.32
Rusia.....	90,714.70	131,895.57
Suecia.....	429,520.11	364,310.79
Suiza.....	552,489.52	396,942.73
Demás países.....	58,231.08	45,225.64
<b>Total Europa.....</b>	<b>50,942,310.82</b>	<b>39,090,723.11</b>
<b>Asia:</b>		
China.....	89,105.39	132,668.07
Indostán.....	524,644.72	509,294.77
Japón.....	337,528.68	76,914.60
Demás países.....	25,812.79	41,878.04
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>977,091.58</b>	<b>700,755.48</b>
<b>África:</b>		
Egipto.....	43,399.00	115,948.07
Demás países.....	7,414.66	12,726.41
<b>Total África.....</b>	<b>50,813.66</b>	<b>128,674.48</b>
<b>América del Norte:</b>		
Canadá.....	369,650.13	115,277.54
Estados Unidos.....	69,932,539.37	67,404,371.24
<b>Total América del Norte.....</b>	<b>70,302,189.50</b>	<b>67,519,648.78</b>
<b>América Central:</b>		
Guatemala.....	4,320.77	3,097.88
Honduras Británica.....	11,620.04	2,433.58
Demás países.....	25,957.91	6,578.54
<b>Total América Central.....</b>	<b>41,898.72</b>	<b>12,110.00</b>
<b>América del Sur:</b>		
Brasil.....	8,945.37	5,204.38
Colombia.....	14,750.00	7,736.00
Chile.....	28,663.50	7,109.00
Ecuador.....	65,823.62	26,731.38
Panamá.....	1.44	.....
Perú.....	1,129.00	18,124.00
República Argentina.....	344,468.00	21,968.13
Venezuela.....	4,880.00	4,834.24
Demás países.....	2,581.14	4,405.97
<b>Total América del Sur.....</b>	<b>471,551.07</b>	<b>96,113.10</b>
<b>Antillas:</b>		
Cuba.....	64,299.31	87,859.21
Demás países.....	3,578.76	2,801.91
<b>Total Antillas.....</b>	<b>67,878.07</b>	<b>90,661.12</b>
<b>Oceanía:</b>		
Australia.....	103,023.23	42,398.44
Demás países.....	20,942.00	5,624.00
<b>Total Oceanía.....</b>	<b>123,965.28</b>	<b>48,022.44</b>
<b>Total General.....</b>	<b>122,977,698.70</b>	<b>107,746,788.51</b>

Las exportaciones fueron destinadas á los países que se indican el cuadro que sigue:

Países de destino.	Seis primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1907-8.	1906-7.
<b>Europa:</b>		
Alemania.....	\$11,303,981.93	\$9,280,319.74
Austria-Hungría.....	7,200.00	1,500.00
Bélgica.....	2,340,310.52	2,716,273.65
España.....	1,345,395.23	1,866,450.00
Francia.....	4,780,731.60	3,931,970.91
Gran Bretaña.....	16,272,671.85	15,013,238.44
Holanda.....	9,210.00	34,150.00
Italia.....	6,131.00	24,555.00
Noruega.....	1,000.00	.....
Portugal.....	544.00	.....
Rusia.....	5,565.00	19,000.00
Demás países.....	.....	430.00
<b>Total Europa.....</b>	<b>36,072,740.63</b>	<b>32,887,887.74</b>
<b>Asia:</b>		
China.....	500.00	796.00
<b>América del Norte:</b>		
Canadá.....	98,378.00	62,508.00
Estados Unidos.....	89,745,807.77	83,113,718.93
<b>Total América del Norte.....</b>	<b>89,844,185.77</b>	<b>83,176,226.93</b>
<b>América Central:</b>		
Guatemala.....	330,099.60	365,715.11
Honduras Británica.....	122,912.20	130,900.40
Demás países.....	4,334.04	5,402.00
<b>Total América Central.....</b>	<b>457,345.84</b>	<b>502,017.51</b>
<b>América del Sur:</b>		
Chile.....	15,108.39	.....
Ecuador.....	.....	200.00
Panamá.....	10,141.00	60,569.00
Perú.....	400.00	.....
República Argentina.....	945.00	.....
Venezuela.....	50.00	.....
<b>Total América del Sur.....</b>	<b>26,644.39</b>	<b>60,769.00</b>
<b>Antillas:</b>		
Cuba.....	1,385,095.00	1,254,240.00
Demás países.....	.....	2,000.00
<b>Total Antillas.....</b>	<b>1,385,095.00</b>	<b>1,256,240.00</b>
<b>Total general.....</b>	<b>127,786,511.63</b>	<b>117,883,937.18</b>

#### DATOS ESTADÍSTICOS RELATIVOS Á LA ZAFRA DE 1907.

En el informe anual publicado por “El Hacendado Mexicano,” relativo á la producción de azúcar de México, se expresa que en 1906-7 dicha producción ascendió á 119,000 toneladas, en comparación con 107,500 toneladas en el año anterior, y se calcula que en 1907-8 la producción ascenderá á 115,000 toneladas.

Á continuación se expresa la producción de azúcar de los varios Estados:

	Kilogramos.
Campeche.....	1,445,549
Chiapas.....	732,300
Colima.....	1,597,243
Guerrero.....	2,889,450
Jalisco.....	6,304,300

	Kilogramos.
México.....	189, 863
Michoacan.....	7, 492, 809
Morelos.....	12, 229, 727
Nuevo Leon.....	924, 000
Oaxaca.....	1, 682, 320
Puebla.....	16, 739, 000
San Luis Potosí.....	1, 268, 000
Sinaloa.....	8, 785, 000
Tabasco.....	2, 005, 000
Tamaulipas.....	1, 578, 000
Territorio de Tepic.....	3, 250, 000
Veracruz.....	18, 690, 000
Yucatán.....	1, 694, 000

También se produjeron mieles y panela, es decir, 68,329,799 y 50,000,000 de kilogramos, respectivamente.

Este informe representa las operaciones de 773 ingenios, debiendo agregarse que el hecho de que en febrero se aumentaron los derechos impuestos sobre el producto extranjero, ha contribuido á que sea mucho mayor el interés que se demuestra en el cultivo de la caña de azúcar y en la fabricación de este dulce. Del año pasado á la fecha se han establecido dos ingenios pertenecientes á capitalistas norteamericanos, es decir, uno cerca del Ferrocarril Central Mexicano, entre San Luis Potosí y Tampico, y el otro cerca del Ferrocarril Mexicano, á una distancia como de 90 kilómetros del Puerto de Veracruz. Ambos ingenios cuentan con la maquinaria moderna necesaria, y pueden hacer 3,000 toneladas y 800 toneladas diarias, respectivamente. En muchos de los antiguos ingenios se han instalado máquinas nuevas, habiéndose mejorado mucho por este medio la calidad del producto.

#### BASE EN PLATA DE LOS IMPUESTOS DE TIMBRE Y ADUANA EN ABRIL DE 1908.

La circular que publica mensualmente el Departamento de Hacienda y Crédito Público de México anuncia que el precio legal por kilogramo de plata pura durante el mes de abril de 1908 será de \$36.32, con arreglo á los cálculos hechos de acuerdo con el decreto de 25 de marzo de 1905. Este precio servirá de base para calcular el impuesto de timbre y los derechos de aduana.

#### LA EXPLOTACIÓN DE GUANO.

Con fecha 19 de febrero de 1908, el Gobierno Mexicano autorizó al Señor GEORGE F. ARCHER, ó á la compañía que él organice, para explotar, durante un período de diez años, en conformidad con la concesión que se le hizo el 18 de septiembre de 1906, los depósitos de guano que hay en las Islas Arcas, cerca de la Costa de Campeche, así como los que están situados en las Islas Arenas, al noroeste de Punta



de Palma, á 22° 7' latitud norte, cerca de la costa de Yucatán. La concesión para la explotación de guano que se le hizo al Señor HARRY J. EARLE, ó sus causahabientes, el 26 de septiembre de 1907, fué modificada el 22 de febrero de 1908, retirándose con tal fin el permiso que se le había dado para explotar los depósitos de guano en las Islas Arenas, y autorizándole para que explote los depósitos de guano que se encuentran en las Islas de Contoy, Cancun, Chinchorros, Alacranes, Desterrada, Cornezuelo y Perez, cerca de las costas de Quintana Roo, Yucatán y Campeche.

#### PRECIO DE LOS TERRENOS DEL GOBIERNO EN 1908-9.

El día 9 de enero de 1908 el Gobierno Mexicano fijó el precio de los terrenos del Gobierno durante 1908-9 como sigue:

Estados.	Precio por hectárea.	Estados.	Precio por hectárea.
	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Aguaascalientes.....	7.00	Puebla.....	11.00
Campeche.....	4.00	Querétaro.....	9.00
Chiapas.....	4.00	San Luis Potosí.....	4.00
Chihuahua.....	4.00	Sinaloa.....	4.00
Coahuila.....	4.00	Sonora.....	4.00
Colima.....	6.00	Tabasco.....	7.00
Durango.....	4.00	Tamaulipas.....	4.00
Guanajuato.....	12.00	Tlaxcala.....	17.00
Guerrero.....	5.00	Veracruz.....	12.00
Hidalgo.....	5.00	Yucatán.....	4.00
Jalisco.....	9.00	Zacatecas.....	4.00
México.....	21.00	Distrito Federal.....	100.00
Michoacán.....	14.00	Territorio de Tepic.....	4.00
Morelos.....	27.00	Territorio de la Baja California.....	2.00
Nuevo León.....	4.00	Territorio de Quintana Roo.....	2.00
Oaxaca.....	5.00		

## NICARAGUA.

#### CONCESIONES RECIENTEMENTE OTORGADAS.

La Asamblea Nacional de la República de Nicaragua ha aprobado recientemente las concesiones que se enumeran á continuación: Contrato celebrado con "The American European Finance and Development Company" sobre venta de terrenos exclusivamente para dedicar los productos á la construcción del Ferrocarril de Matagalpa; contrato celebrado con los Generales ASCENCIÓN FLORES, R. CÁRLOS, A. DE ZUBIRÍA, y otros sobre arrendamiento de terrenos en la Costa Atlántica en los cuales tendrán el derecho de poseer y explotar todos los depósitos minerales, etc., que se hallen situados dentro de la zona concedida; contrato celebrado con el Doctor MANUEL V. DAURRÁZAGA por el cual se le concede privilegio exclusivo para introducir en la República inmigrantes chinos y japoneses para trabajos agrícolas; contrato celebrado con el Señor JAMES DIETRICH para que introduzca inmigrantes chinos que se dedicarán solamente á trabajos ferroviarios y otros que se especifican en la concesión; contrato con Don JUAN HEAT- TASCU para el establecimiento de una fábrica de losa de China; contrato

con Don JUAN CÁRLOS SERRANO dándole exclusivo derecho para fabricar papel con materias primas que obtenga en la República y con algodón, trapos, paja, asserrín, cortezas y toda clase de materiales.

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## PANAMÁ.

### CONCESIÓN PARA ESTABLECER Y OPERAR UNA CERVECERÍA.

El Gobierno de Panamá le ha hecho una concesión á STEPHEN S. SIMPSON, para que establezca una fábrica de cerveza grande, moderna y bien equipada en la ciudad de Panamá.

Todos los materiales, abastecimiento, maquinaria, herramientas, utensilios, aparatos, substancias químicas y materia prima necesaria para usarse en la construcción y operación de la fábrica de cerveza, entrarán libres de derechos durante un período de veinticinco años. Los concesionarios se comprometen á pagarle al Gobierno \$0.75 por cada barril de cerveza de 32 galones que se fabrique en dicha cervecería y que se ofrezca en venta en la República ó que se exporte de esta última. La construcción de los edificios necesarios deberá comenzarse antes del 18 de diciembre de 1908. El Gobierno se obliga á no hacerle á ninguna persona ó personas una concesión más favorable durante la vigencia de este contrato. Esta concesión no podrá ser traspasada á un tercero sin el previo consentimiento del Gobierno.

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## PERÚ.

### COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1907.

Los últimos datos estadísticos que ha recibido la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, relativos al comercio extranjero del Perú, muestran que el valor total de las importaciones en el primer trimestre de 1907 ascendió á \$5,933,510 (£1,186,702), en tanto que el de las exportaciones ascendió á \$6,703,370 (£1,340,674). Durante el mismo período de 1906, el valor de las importaciones ascendió á \$6,587,730 (£1,317,546), en tanto que el de las exportaciones ascendió á \$7,126,935 (£1,425,387).

Así pues, resulta que en el primer trimestre de 1907 hubo una baja de \$977,785, en el valor de las transacciones comerciales en comparación con el período correspondiente del año anterior.

### RENTA COBRADA POR LA COMPAÑÍA NACIONAL DE RECAUDACIÓN, PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

Las rentas producidas por los ramos que administra la Compañía Nacional de Recaudación del Perú ascendieron durante el primer semestre de 1907 á la cantidad de £415,142.3.69, en comparación con £403,995.1.94, suma que se recaudó en el mismo período de 1906.

**LÍNEA DE TELEGRAFÍA INALÁMBRICA.**

"El Peruano," diario oficial de la República del Perú, en su número del 16 de octubre de 1907, publica el texto de una ley aprobada por el Congreso el 6 de septiembre de 1907 y promulgada por el Presidente PARDO el 7 del mismo mes, que dispone la suma de £7,428.5.74 para establecer la telegrafía inalámbrica en la región de la montaña hasta la ciudad de Iquitos.

**RENTAS ADUANERAS DE SALAVERRY EN 1907.**

Durante el año de 1907 la aduana de Salaverry, República del Perú, recaudó una renta total de £43,989.4.79, de cuya cantidad £39,782.0.81 fueron por derechos de importación, £3,173.6.93 por el recargo de 8 por ciento, y la suma restante por varios conceptos.

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**SALVADOR.****EL MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE FIGUEROA.**

El día 20 de febrero de 1908, en que se celebró la apertura de las sesiones ordinarias de la Asamblea Nacional de 1908, el Presidente FIGUEROA, de la República del Salvador, presentó su mensaje correspondiente al año de 1907 y en el que hace una relación sucinta de la administración y marcha de los asuntos gubernamentales.

Según el mensaje, todos los ramos de la administración pública están bien organizados y fueron debidamente atendidos. El Gobierno prestó atención especial á todas las obras que demanda el progreso del país, y en toda la República se llevaron á cabo mejoras de importancia.

La instrucción pública mereció la especial atención del Gobierno; se está preparando una reforma al plan general de instrucción primaria que la haga más práctica y dé resultados más positivos, y se intenta fundar varios colegios de segunda enseñanza. Se abrió al servicio público la Escuela de Agricultura, dotada con todos los elementos necesarios.

Hablando de la conferencia que los Presidentes del Salvador, Honduras, y Nicaragua celebraron en Amapala el 6 de noviembre de 1907, el General FIGUEROA dice:

El resultado de este acto fué especialmente beneficioso para la paz de Centro América y los delegados centroamericanos en Wáshington, sin divisiones ni rencores, unidos todos por el mismo sentimiento, pudieron fácilmente llegar á conclusiones que asegurasen la paz y la prosperidad de Centro América, correspondiendo de lleno á los nobles deseos de los Presidentes de los Estados Unidos y de México.

En el mensaje el Presidente FIGUEROA expresa la gratitud del pueblo y del Gobierno salvadoreños á los Presidentes ROOSEVELT y

DÍAZ por sus importantes y amistosos oficios en favor de la paz y bienestar de Centro América. Igual manifestación de gratitud hace respecto de los Presidentes de Guatemala y de Costa Rica por las pruebas de amistad y fraternidad que han dado al Salvador.

El Presidente se complace en manifestar á la asamblea que las relaciones del Salvador con las demás Repúblicas de la América Central son en la actualidad muy cordiales y amistosas; y que se propone ensancharlas y robustecerlas en lo posible. Las relaciones que cultiva el Salvador con las demás naciones del mundo continúan en el mejor pie, como dice el mensaje.

#### **RENTAS ADUANERAS DURANTE LOS PRIMEROS NUEVE MESES DE 1907.**

Las aduanas de la República del Salvador recaudaron durante los primeros nueve meses de 1907 una renta total de 3,900,121.33 pesos, de cuya cantidad corresponden á derechos de importación 3,196,098.97 pesos, á derechos de exportación 656,833.56 pesos, y el resto á varios ingresos. La renta total aduanera de 1906 ascendió á 4,316,620.84 pesos, de modo que se observa una disminución de 416,499.51 pesos en contra de 1907.

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## **URUGUAY.**

### **MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE WILLIMAN.**

En el mensaje que el Presidente WILLIMAN dirigió al Congreso Uruguayo al inaugurar éste sus sesiones en febrero de 1908, el Presidente se refirió á la paz y el orden que prevalecieron en las últimas elecciones generales y presidenciales, como una prueba evidente de la regularidad y estabilidad de las instituciones gubernamentales.

El Presidente se mostró altamente complacido de la manera amistosa en que la República Argentina, el Brasil y la Gran Bretaña fueron representados en las ceremonias de inauguración en marzo de 1907, y también se mostró satisfecho de la cordial recepción que se le hizo á los delegados del Uruguay cuando visitaron los dos países primeramente mencionados.

Al aludir á los ingresos, el estado financiero y el comercio durante el año de referencia, el Jefe Ejecutivo hizo constar que gracias á los trabajos de la comisión encargada de hacer la nueva tasa de contribuciones en la capital, el impuesto sobre la propiedad en el último semestre del año arrojó un aumento de \$79,459. El derecho del timbre en el año de referencia mostró un aumento de \$25,000, en tanto que los derechos de herencias mostraron un aumento de \$173,464. La renta de aduana de dicho año rindió un aumento de



\$331,612 respecto de 1906, y se calcula que el valor total del comercio en el año de referencia muestra un aumento de cerca de \$2,000,000 en comparación con el año anterior.

En 1907 el Gobierno contrajo deudas que ascendieron á \$3,442,445, mayormente la deuda de conversión, y se redimieron \$2,579,462. Así pues, á fines del año la deuda ascendía á \$128,138,917, contra \$127,275,933, á fines del año de 1906. Todavía quedan por emitirse \$8,048,393 de bonos sobre el empréstito de conversión, y quedan pendientes \$5,556,354 por concepto de reclamaciones de indemnización de guerra. Por virtud del creciente tráfico que se advierte en los ferrocarriles, la cantidad devengada por concepto de garantía quedó reducida á \$658,160, ó sean \$61,427 menos que en 1906.

Se espera que á la terminación del año económico el 30 de junio de 1908, en el Tesoro Nacional habrá un sobrante por lo menos de \$1,800,000, puesto que los egresos hasta esa fecha se han fijado en \$10,652,919, incluso una partida extraordinaria de \$410,602, para cuyo pago habrá disponible una renta de \$12,453,780, haciendo el cálculo sobre la base de los ingresos del año anterior.

#### COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN 1906 Y 1907.

Según un cálculo general, en 1907 el valor total del comercio del Uruguay ascendió á \$69,575,000, de los cuales \$34,425,000 representan las importaciones y \$35,150,000 representan las exportaciones.

Los últimos datos estadísticos publicados por la Oficina de Estadística agregada á la Aduana de Montevideo, comprenden el valor de las importaciones y exportaciones de la República en el último semestre de 1906. El valor total de ambas ascendió á \$30,625,958, de los cuales \$17,402,334, representan el valor de importaciones y \$13,223,624 de exportaciones.

Agregando esta cantidad á los \$37,230,981, que anteriormente se anunciaron correspondientes al primer semestre del año, resulta que el valor del comercio extranjero del Uruguay en 1906 ascendió á exportaciones. Estas cifras indican un aumento de \$6,305,089 \$67,856,939, es decir, \$34,454,915, de importaciones y \$33,402,024 de respecto de 1905, época en que el valor total del comercio extranjero ascendió á \$61,551,850, es decir, \$30,777,603, de importaciones y \$30,771,247 de exportaciones. Así pues, queda demostrado que hubo aumentos notables tanto en el valor de las importaciones como en el de las exportaciones, considerando el año en conjunto, por más que en el último semestre hubo una disminución de \$6,944,776, en el valor de las exportaciones en comparación con el del primer semestre, baja que de ninguna manera fué compensada por el pequeño aumento de \$349,753 que hubo en el valor de las importaciones. Sin embargo, si se establece una comparación con el período correspondiente de

1905, resulta un aumento de más de \$2,000,000, puesto que de julio á diciembre de 1905 el valor del comercio extranjero del Uruguay sólo ascendió á \$28,500,000.

## VENEZUELA.

### LAS EXPORTACIONES DE CACAO EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

Durante el primer semestre de 1907 las exportaciones de cacao que se hicieron por los diferentes puertos de Venezuela ascendieron á un total de 7,993,080 de kilogramos, valuados en 9,692,604.65 de bolívares, ó sea \$1,928,520.93. Los embarques que se hicieron de los puertos de La Guaira y Carúpano, respectivamente, ascendieron á 4,604,701 y 2,023,027 de kilogramos, y los que se hicieron de todos los demás puertos venezolanos ascendieron á 1,365,352 de kilogramos. Del número total de kilogramos exportados, 4,476,882 fueron enviados á Francia, 1,174,930 á España, 1,088,079 á la Gran Bretaña y sus colonias, 1,085.102 fueron á la América del Norte, 87,681 á Alemania, 63,138 fueron á Holanda y sus colonias, 56,512 fueron á Italia y 756 á Puerto Rico.

### EXPLOTACIÓN DE LA GOMA Y BALATA.

El día 22 de enero de 1908 el Presidente CASTRO expidió un decreto que rige la explotación de la goma y balata en el Río Negro y en El Caura. Por este decreto se prohíbe derribar los árboles de goma, y la recogida de la goma se efectuará exclusivamente por el sistema de incisiones. La balata puede recogerse derribando los árboles de balata en la estación en que se recoge dicho producto, si los árboles se han desarrollado por completo, y con tal que se siembren dos árboles de balata por cada uno que se destruya. Se prohíbe derribar los árboles de balata que tengan menos de ocho años, á menos que estén en completo desarrollo.

### LA RENTA DERIVADA DE FERROCARRILES EN 1906.

La renta en bruto que se derivó de los ferrocarriles de Venezuela en 1906 ascendió á 8,983,629 de bolívares, ó como \$1,796,725, es decir, el transporte de la carga y de los pasajeros rindió 7,403,163 y 1,580,466 de bolívares, respectivamente. La carga que se transportó durante el año ascendió á 179,185,475 de kilogramos y se transportaron 536,553 pasajeros.

### CONCESIONES DE DEPÓSITOS DE ASFALTO.

Con fecha 14 de enero de 1908, el Gobierno de Venezuela dió en arrendamiento á NARCISO SALDIVIA, sus sucesores ó causahabientes, por un término de veinticinco años, los depósitos de asfalto que hay

en la municipalidad de Caño Colorado, Distrito de Managas, Estado de Bermudez. Además de la contribución anual de dos bolívars por hectárea, en el área de los depósitos á que se hace referencia en el contrato de arrendamiento, los concesionarios se obligan á pagar al Gobierno 4 bolívars por cada tonelada de asfalto que se exporte ó venda en el país.

#### LA PESCA DE PERLAS.

Por el pago anual de 25,000 bolívars, el Gobierno le ha concedido al Señor LUIS F. HERNANDEZ, por un período de dieciseis meses, el derecho exclusivo de explotar ó subarrendar para la explotación, la pesca de perlas de la Isla de Margarita en el Golfo de Cariaco y en la Costa de Punta de Araya. La explotación deberá efectuarse mediante el sistema de dragado, y se suspenderá en los meses de julio, agosto y septiembre.





# BOLETIM

DA

## SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

UNIÃO INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS.

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No dia 1º de abril corrente foi assignado entre o Director da Secretaria Internacional e a "*Norcross Brothers Company*," de Worcester, Mass., o contracto para a construcção do novo edificio da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas. Pelos termos do contracto, o edificio deverá estar concluido dentro de quinze mezes contados da data do contracto, isto é, em 1º de julho de 1909. Conforme os planos e as especificações revisados, o exterior do edificio será construido todo de marmore, em vez de estuque como estabelecido no original projecto. Esta importante mudança no acabamento do edificio foi feita como resultado da actual situação deprimente da industria de construcção. Ha agora tão poucas construcções em andamento e os empreiteiros estão tão anciosos por obter trabalho que o orçamento de construcção foi provavelmente vinte por cento menos do que teria sido seis ou oito mezes passados, sendo esta economia applicada em marmore em vez de estuque no exterior do edificio. A "*Norcross Brothers Company* " é uma das mais antigas firmas constructoras dos Estados Unidos. Foram encarregados das alterações que foram feitas ha alguns annos na Casa Branca, e foram tambem os empreiteiros chefes do grande edificio da Bibliotheca Publica de New York, já quasi concluida. A opinião geral a respeito dos planos submettidos aos empreiteiros pelos architectos Srs. Kelsey e Cret, de Philadelphia, Pa., é que não será apenas um dos mais bellos edificios de Washington, mas tambem um verdadeiro orgulho para todas as Republicas Americanas. Neste momento os empreiteiros já iniciaram os trabalhos preliminares e é a intenção do Conselho Director da Secretaria lançar a pedra fundamental com as devidas cerimoniaes em 11 de maio, com a assistencia do Presidente Roosevelt, Andrew Carnegie, o Embaixador do Brazil e o Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos.

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Apezar de se tomar o maior cuidado para se assegurar correcção nas publicações da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, esta não se responsabiliza pelos erros ou inexactidões que nellas occorrerem.

## COMISSÃO PAN-AMERICANA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

A nova Comissão Pan-Americana a que fizemos referencia no ultimo numero do BOLETIM, já iniciou os seus trabalhos, com o firme proposito de obter feliz exito. A organização da Comissão effectuou-se na reunião que teve lugar no Departamento de Estado dos Estados Unidos em 17 de março de 1908, tendo sido o Secretario de Estado, ELIHU ROOT, unanimemente eleito Presidente Honorario. A mesa ficou constituida assim: Presidente, WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN; Vice-Presidente, ANDREW CARNEGIE; Secretario, JOHN BARRETT. A comissão executiva é composta dos Srs. Dr. L. S. ROWE, Representante CHARLES B. LANDIS, General A. E. BATES e WILLIAM E. CURTIS. O Presidente e Secretario da comissão geral são membros ex-officio da comissão executiva. A primeira reunião da comissão executiva realizou-se em 7 de abril, na qual foram dados os passos precisos para a elaboração de relatorios especiaes sobre diversos assumptos.

## CURSO NA UNIVERSIDADE DE HARVARD SOBRE A GEOGRAPHIA DA AMERICA DO SUL.

Em vista do interesse geralmente despertado pelos assumptos que se relacionam com a America Latina, a Universidade de Harvard inaugurou um curso sobre a geographia da America do Sul no seu programma de ensino para o anno de 1907-8. O annuncio preliminar deste plano foi feito ha dez annos, mas até o presente não se deram os passos precisos para leval-o a effeito.

Este curso traçado pelo Professor ROBERT DEC. WARD de Harvard, abrange o estudo geral da physiographia, geographia commercial e climatologia da America do Sul (incluindo a America Central e as Antilhas), consideradas em seu conjuncto, e separadamente. Neste curso não se adoptará um livro especial, mas serão apontados para consulta livros de autoridades sobre a America do Sul, assim como artigos de revistas e relatorios. Attenção especial será dada ao estudo da climatologia e da influencia que tem o clima sobre a salubridade de um lugar, e por consequinte, sobre as occupações, viagens, transportes, etc.

## A UNIVERSIDADE DE CORNELL E A AMERICA LATINA.

O Director da Secretaria, accedendo ao cordial convite do Presidente JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, e dos estudantes argentinos, membros do Club Cosmopolitano, fez uma visita á Universidade de Cornell, que se acha em Ithaca, Estado de New York, nos dias 13 e 14 de março ultimo. Na sexta-feira á tarde, realizou uma conferencia perante os estudantes da Universidade, sendo a reunião presidida

pelo Presidente SCHURMAN, e no dia seguinte á noite assistiu á uma recepção que lhe foi feita pelos alumnos argentinos, onde percorreu sobre aquelle paiz perante numerosa assistencia. O numero de moços latino-americanos actualmente matriculados na Universidade de Cornell é de 46, sendo distribuidos assim: Republica Argentina 13, Porto Rico 10, Mexico 7, Peru 5, Brazil 4, Equador 2, Nicaragua 2, Chile 1, Uruguay 1, Costa Rica 1. Como o contingente estrangeiro de Cornell comprehende 143 estudantes, vê-se que um terço deste numero vem da America Latina. Attendendo a varios pedidos que o Director tem recebido, reproduzimos neste numero do BOLETIM extractos das duas conferencias que realizou na Universidade de Cornell.

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#### A NOVA ESTRADA DE FERRO TRANSCONTINENTAL.

Neste numero do BOLETIM publicamos um artigo descriptivo da cerimonia da inauguração da estrada de ferro transcontinental de Guatemala, que se realizou em janeiro ultimo, juntamente com trechos do interessante relatorio do Major General GEORGE W. DAVIS, que foi o representante especial dos Estados Unidos nesta occasião.

Com a construcção da linha ligando Puerto Barrios no mar Caribbeano a San José no Pacifico, com 270 milhas de extensão, o Isthmo é atravessado por tres vias ferreas transcontinentaes, sendo a primeira a de Panamá e a segunda a de Tehuantepec. Não ha duvida que esta nova estrada será de grande beneficio no desenvolvimento do commercio e prosperidade de Guatemala, e este paiz, assim como o seu Presidente, MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, merecem nossos applausos pela feliz conclusão deste empreendimento. São tambem credores da nossa gratidão os Srs. MINOR C. KEITH, Sir WILLIAM VAN HORNE e General T. H. HUBBARD, os quaes cooperaram efficazmente com o Governo de Guatemala na construcção da linha.

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#### REUNIÃO PAN-AMERICANA EM PHILADELPHIA.

No dia 20 de março ultimo, realizou-se no auditorium Witherspoon, de Philadelphia, Estado de Pennsylvania, uma importante sessão da Academia Americana de Sciencias Politicas e Sociaes, a que assistiram os Ministros em Washington das Republicas da Bolivia, Argentina, Peru, Colombia, Uruguay e Chile, os quaes pronunciaram discursos apropriados. O facto principal da sessão foi o discurso pronunciado pelo Dr. L. S. ROWE, da Universidade de Pennsylvania, e a collação do grau honorario de Doutor em Direito ao mesmo, conferido pela Universidade Nacional de La Plata da Republica Argentina, assim como das honras de Lente Honorario de Direito da Universidade

de San Marcos, em Lima, Peru. A sessão foi presidida pelo Director da Secretaria e numerosa foi a assistencia por pessoas da alta sociedade de Philadelphia e New York.

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#### O CONGRESSO INTERNACIONAL DE TUBERCULOSE.

O primeiro Congresso Internacional de Tuberculose na America reunir-se-ha em Washington, no mez de setembro de 1908, em que serão representadas quasi todas as nações civilizadas do mundo.

Entre os paizes da America Latina que se farão representar no Congresso são: a Republica Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, Colombia, Equador, Guatemala, Peru, Honduras, Salvador, Venezuela e Cuba.

Por occasião do Congresso, a *Smithsonian Institution* offerece um premio de \$1,500 ao autor do melhor tratado que fôr apresentado sobre a these "A relação que tem o ar atmospherico com a tuberculose," escripto em inglez, francez, allemão, hespanhol ou italiano. Serão tambem offerecidos outros premios e medalhas por demonstrações de trabalhos praticos que se têm feito para alleviar ou combater a tuberculose. Informações mais detalhadas a este respeito podem ser obtidas, dirigindo-se ao Dr. CHARLES J. HATFIELD, 2008 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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#### DUAS NOTAVEIS FUNCÇÕES DIPLOMATICAS.

Ainda que não seja o costume do BOLETIM noticiar funcções sociaes foram tão notaveis os jantares offerecidos respectivamente pelo Embaixador do Brazil e o Ministro da Republica Argentina em Washington, que fazemos demorada referencia a elles em outra secção deste numero. É digno de nota que os dous mais brillantes banquetes officiaes e semi-diplomaticos que se realizaram durante o inverno passado foram os offerecidos por dous representantes diplomaticos da America Latina. O primeiro desses banquetes foi offerecido pelo Embaixador NABUCO na terça-feira, 10 de março, em honra ao Supremo Tribunal dos Estados Unidos, e o segundo foi dado pelo Ministro PORTELA na terça-feira, 17 de março, em signal de reconhecimento por ter sido a cidade de Buenos Aires escolhida para a reunião da proxima Conferencia Pan-Americana.

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#### REGRESSO AO PAIZ DO SR. CHARLES M. PEPPER.

Dentro em pouco deverá regressar aos Estados Unidos o Sr. CHARLES M. PEPPER, commissario especial do Departamento do Commercio e do Trabalho, que tem estado viajando extensamente



pela Colombia, Equador, Peru e Bolivia. Os relatorios por elle elaborados sobre a Colombia e o Equador são valiosas contribuições para o conhecimento das condições e do progresso da costa occidental do continente sul-americano, e o apparecimento dos sobre o Peru e a Bolivia é aguardado com vivo interesse. Poucos são os homens que conhecem a America Latina tão bem como o Sr. PEPPER e o trabalho que está levando a effeito ha de concorrer poderosamente para desenvolver relações commerciaes mais estreitas entre os Estados Unidos e as nações suas irmãs.

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#### GUIA Á AMERICA LATINA PARA VIAJANTES.

Si o publico podesse examinar a correspondencia da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas ficaria espantado ao ver o avultado numero de cartas que a Secretaria recebe annualmente, pedindo informações acerca das condições e os itinerarios de viagem na America Latina. Essas cartas são recebidas de *touristes* que pretendem visitar esta parte do mundo; de pessoas que, animadas por interesses commerciaes, desejam levar a sua actividade commercial a mercados já ha muito conhecidos pelos activos fabricantes europeos; e de commerciantes que, ápezar de haverem iniciado relações commerciaes com algumas partes da America Latina, ainda ignoram muitas vezes a situação exacta das localidades onde moram os seus freguezes e a direcção que as suas encommendas devem seguir.

Para supprir esta lacuna, publicaremos no BOLETIM de maio um itinerario preparado com os elementos existentes na Bibliotheca de Colombo por um viajante muito competente e pratico no assumpto. As informações serão organizadas em tabellas. Na primeira serão mencionados todos os portos e paizes da America Latina; as linhas de navegação que fazem communicação com os mesmos; as distancias que ficam dos portos de sahida, o custo da passagem, e a duração da viagem. A segunda tabella conterá a denominação official das companhias de navegação, o endereço do seu escriptorio principal nos Estados Unidos, os portos de sahida e os de escala na America Latina, a nacionalidade de suas bandeiras, o intervallo entre as sahidas e a classe de carga transportada, si passageiros ou cargas, ou ambos.

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#### MENSAGENS DE PRESIDENTES AMERICANOS.

Neste numero do BOLETIM MENSAL reproduzimos trechos das mensagens que varios Presidentes da America Latina apresentaram desde os principios do anno aos Congressos nacionaes dos seus respectivos Governos. A nota que sobresahe nas mensagens dos Presidentes de Salvador e de Guatemala é o enthusiasmo com que applaudem os

esforços feitos pelos Governos da America Central, Mexico e os Estados Unidos para manter a paz em todos os paizes que tomaram parte na Conferencia de Washington. O mesmo espirito de confraternidade manifesta-se na mensagem do Presidente WILLIMAN, que em fevereiro ultimo terminou o primeiro anno do seu mandato como chefe da Republica do Uruguay. Na abertura do Congresso Nacional do Mexico no dia 1 de abril, o Presidente DÍAZ apresentou sua mensagem costumada, em que dá conta dos negocios do paiz no semestre findo.

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#### ÊSTANHO BOLIVIANO EM 1907.

A crise financeira mundial que se manifestou em fins de 1907, influiu sobre o preço pago pelo estanho boliviano nas praças estrangeiras, havendo por isso uma redução na quantidade produzida. Conforme a pauta movel, que tem por base o preço obtido pelo estanho proveniente do Estreito de Magalhães, a producção em 1907 foi no valor de \$15,000,000, ou \$3,000,000 menos que no anno anterior, ao passo que a quantidade produzida foi de 1,865 toneladas menos do que no anno anterior.

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#### PROGRESSIVA EXPANSÃO DO COMMERCIO EXTERIOR DO BRAZIL.

O augmento que o commercio exterior do Brazil de 1907 apresenta sobre o de 1906 foi de \$54,000,000, o total para os dous annos sendo de \$494,000,000 e \$440,000,000, respectivamente. Este augmento realizou-se tanto na importação como na exportação, sendo maior o accrescimento verificado na importação. Verificou-se um augmento consideravel nas exportações de café e cacão, mas na exportação da borracha, que é um dos principaes artigos exportados, houve sensivel diminuição.

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#### DESENVOLVIMENTO DE VIAS DE COMMUNICAÇÃO NO CHILE.

O espirito progressista do Governo do Chile sob a administração do Presidente MONTT, evidencia-se pelo facto de ter o Governo feito varias concessões para a construcção de vias ferreas e obras de melhoramento e por ter autorizado o estabelecimento de uma linha de navegação entre Valparaíso e Panamá, a qual receberá do Governo uma subvenção annual de \$100,000. Fica especialmente estipulado que os vapores dessa linha deverão fazer a viagem dentro de oito dias, estabelecendo-se assim um serviço rapido entre as costas oriental e occidental do continente. As cifras do recenseamento do paiz mostram que a população augmentou em mais de 500,000 habitantes

nos ultimos doze annos, e o crescente numero de estabelecimentos industriaes dá sahida aos productos nacionaes.

O commercio exterior em 1907 attingiu ao valor de \$182,802,896, o que mostra um augmento de \$2,516,079 sobre o do anno anterior.

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#### RENDAS ADUANEIRAS DE COSTA RICA.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas alfandegas de Costa Rica durante o anno de 1907 mostram uma progressão crescente. A arrecadação total nos nove mezes de abril a dezembro de 1907, foi de \$300,000 em excesso da de igual periodo de 1906, sendo uma média de \$210,000 o rendimento mensal, ao passo que o rendimento no mez de janeiro de 1908 foi de cerca de \$240,000.

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#### VALOR DO COMMERCIO DE CUBA.

Pelos dados estatisticos publicados pelo Departamento da Fazenda de Cuba, se vê que a situação commercial da Republica é satisfactoria. O valor total do seu commercio exterior em 1907 foi de \$208,529,972, contra \$201,933,135 em 1906. Tanto a importação, como a exportação mostra um augmento sobre as do anno anterior. Segundo as cifras organizadas pela Repartição de Estatistica dos Estados Unidos, a percentagem deste commercio com os mesmos foi de 123.55 na importação, e 61.52 na exportação. As rendas aduaneiras arrecadadas durante o anno tiveram um augmento de \$1,000,000 sobre as de 1906.

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#### COMMERCIO DA REPUBLICA DOMINICANA EM 1907.

O relatorio apresentado pelo recebedor geral das rendas aduaneiras da Republica Dominicana relativo ao anno de 1907, mostra que o commercio exterior da Republica nesse anno attingiu a maior cifra jamais registrada. O commercio total foi em excesso de \$12,500,000, sendo a exportação no valor de \$7,628,356, e a importação no de \$4,948,961. Comparadas com as cifras do anno anterior, verifica-se um augmento de \$1,191,968 na exportação, e de \$883,524 na importação. A importação foi restringida a artigos de necessidade, o que explica o augmento relativamente pequeno verificado neste ramo do commercio. As rendas aduaneiras augmentaram, permitindo que fosse depositada no National City Bank, de New York, a somma de \$1,543,421.20 para saldar a divida publica. Das transacções do anno resulta um saldo liquido de \$1,135,974.

## PROGRESSO DA ESTRADA DE FERRO DE GUAYAQUIL A QUITO.

A proposito da concessão que fez ultimamente o Governo do Equador para a construção de uma nova estrada de ferro, convem registrar aqui a informação ministrada á Secretaria pelo Sr. WILLIAMS C. Fox, Ministro dos Estados Unidos nesta Republica, de que até 1º de junho, a Estrada de Ferro de Guayaquil a Quito deverá ter chegado á capital. O primeiro trem para passageiros chegou á cidade de Tambillo em 1º de março, e os empreiteiros asseguram que a linha estará breve em Quito, pois, as secções mais difíceis já foram concluidas.

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## O PRESIDENTE DÁVILA ASSUME AS FUNÇÕES DO SEU CARGO.

Em 1º de março de 1908, o Sr. MIGUEL R. DÁVILA, que tinha exercido as funções de Presidente Provisorio de Honduras desde abril do anno anterior, assumiu oficialmente o cargo de Presidente Constitucional da Republica e nesta qualidade pronunciou um discurso perante a Assembleia Nacional, traçando sua politica e fins. Segundo informações recebidas, a situação economica do paiz é em geral satisfactoria, ainda que o valor do commercio no exercicio de 1906-7 fosse inferior ao de 1905-6, sendo de \$4,343,926.65 e \$5,389,353, respectivamente.

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## FUSÃO DE VIAS FERREAS E COMMERCIO EXTERIOR DO MEXICO.

No dia 28 de março de 1908, foi assignada a acta da constituição da "*Mexican Railway Merger Company*," com o capital de \$230,000,000, ouro, e garantias representando o valor de \$615,000,000. O decreto de 6 de julho de 1907, autorizando a constituição da Companhia de Vias Ferreas Mexicanas do Mexico, e definindo os direitos dos accionistas e do Governo Mexicano, foi publicado no BOLETIM de agosto de 1907. Das 2,300,000 acções em que o capital é dividido, 1,150,023 acções pertencem ao Governo, o que lhe permittirá exercer influencia dominante nas operações da Companhia. As propriedades da Companhia abrangem as linhas de tronco e ramaes e outras propriedades das Companhias das Estradas de Ferro Nacional de Mexico e Central Mexicana.

Os dados estatísticos do commercio exterior no segundo semestre de 1907, ultimamente publicados, evidenciam a prosperidade da Republica, tendo a importação augmentado em \$7,615,495, e a exportação em \$4,951,468, sobre as de igual periodo de 1906, o que perfaz um augmento total de cerca de \$12,600,000. Conforme os dados estatísticos já publicados, o movimento commercial da Republica no anno de 1907 representa o valor de \$213,440,000, ouro, sendo \$93,950,000 o valor da importação, e \$119,490,000, o da exportação.



## CONCESSÕES FEITAS PELO GOVERNO DE NICARAGUA.

Com o fim de explorar as riquezas naturaes da Republica, o Governo de Nicaragua fez ultimamente varias concessões de importancia a capitalistas estrangeiros, cuja lista vem publicada neste numero do BOLETIM.

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## BALANÇO COMMERCIAL DO URUGUAY.

Na mensagem que o Presidente WILLIMAN apresentou ao Congresso Nacional, o commercio exterior da Republica em 1907 é calculado em \$69,576,143, o que mostra um augmento de \$1,719,204 sobre o do anno anterior. É digno de nota que esse augmento tenha-se realizado todo na exportação, não havendo sido sensivel alteração no valor da importação. A julgar pela receita arrecadada no anno de 1907, resultará do balanço do Thesouro em 30 de junho de 1908, o saldo de \$1,800,000.

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## TARIFA DAS ALFANDEGAS DA VENEZUELA.

Publicamos neste numero do BOLETIM a tarifa das alfandegas de Venezuela, como foi promulgada em janeiro do presente anno. A traducção em inglez foi feita do texto publicado na "*Gaceta Oficial*" da Republica, com as modificações que se têm feito desde a data de sua publicação.

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## COMMISSÕES PAN-AMERICANAS.

De accordo com a convocação feita pelo Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos, o Sr. ELIHU ROOT, realizou-se no salão de recepções diplomaticas do Departamento de Estado no dia 17 de março, ás 3 horas da tarde, a primeira reunião da Comissão Pan-Americana dos Estados Unidos. Estiveram presentes a maioria dos membros da Comissão que está constituída assim:

Sr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, Delegado dos Estados Unidos á Conferencia Pan-Americana.

Hon. STEPHEN B. ELKINS, Senador pelo Estado de West Virginia.

Hon. JAMES B. MCCREARY, Senador pelo Estado de Kentucky.

Hon. CHARLES B. LANDIS, Deputado pelo Estado de Indiana.

Hon. JAMES L. SLAYDEN, Deputado pelo Estado de Texas.

Hon. ROBERT BACON, Sub-Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos.

Major General ALFRED E. BATES, do Exercito dos Estados Unidos, aposentado.

Major WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, chefe da delegação norte-americana na Terceira Conferencia Pan-Americana.

Dr. BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, Presidente da Universidade de California.

Dr. EDMUND J. JAMES, Presidente da Universidade de Illinois.

Dr. L. S. ROWE, da Universidade de Pennsylvania.

Dr. PAUL S. REINSCH, da Universidade de Wisconsin.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS, membro da Comissão Executiva da Primeira Conferencia Pan-Americana.

JOHN BARRETT, Director da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

O Secretario Root abriu a sessão, justificando a criação da Comissão e expondo os seus fins. Leu a seguinte resolução da Terceira Conferencia Pan-Americana, recommendando a "criação de secções especiaes dependentes das Secretarias das Relações Exteriores e especificando as suas funções:"

"Recommendar a cada um dos Governos nella representados que nomeie uma Comissão, dependente do Ministerio das Relações Exteriores, e composta, sendo possivel, de pessoas que já tenham sido delegados a alguma Conferencia Internacional, afim de que:

I. Promova a aprovação das resoluções adoptadas pelas Conferencias Internacionais Americanas;

II. Forneça á Secretaria Internacional todos os dados de que ella necessite para o preparo dos seus trabalhos; e.

III. Exerça as demais attribuições que os respectivos Governos julgarem convenientes."

Terminadas as observações do Sr. ROOT, logo em seguida foi organizada a mesa que ficou assim constituida:

Presidente honorario, ELIHU ROOT, Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos.

Presidente, WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, chefe da delegação norte-americana á Terceira Conferencia Pan-Americana.

Vice-Presidente, Sr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, Delegado dos Estados Unidos á Primeira Conferencia Pan-Americana.

Secretario, JOHN BARRETT, Director da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

Resolveu-se que a comissão executiva fosse nomeada pelo Presidente, devendo ser composta de quatro membros, servindo o presidente e secretario da comissão geral como membros *ex-officio*. Os Senhores nomeados foram os seguintes: Dr. L. S. ROWE, presidente; Hon. CHARLES B. LANDIS, Major General ALFRED E. BATES, e WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

O Presidente da comissão já officiou ao Secretario de Estado, notificando-lhe a organização da comissão e pedindo sua intervenção junto aos Ministros dos Estados Unidos acreditados ás diversas capi-

taes da America Latina, para que haja comunicação com as commissões semelhantes nas outras Republicas, e é de esperar que dentro de pouco tempo todas as vinte e uma Republicas tenham nomeado commissões semelhantes para cooperarem com a dos Estados Unidos.

#### COMMISSÃO PAN-AMERICANA DO PERU.

O Ministro do Peru em Washington notificou á Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas a nomeação pelo Governo peruano da Commissão Pan-Americana, de conformidade com a quarta resolução da Terceira Conferencia Pan-Americana do Rio de Janeiro, a qual fica constituida assim: Sr. ALBERTO ELMORE, Delegado á Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana; Sr. EUGENIO LARRABURE, Delegado á Terceira Conferencia Pan-Americana; Sr. VICTOR EGUIGUREN, ex-Ministro do Peru nos Estados Unidos; Sr. MANUEL ALVAREZ CALDERON, ex-Ministro do Peru nos Estados Unidos; Sr. ALEJANDRO GARLAND, Delegado á Exposição de São Luiz.

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#### SESSÃO PAN-AMERICANA DA ACADEMIA AMERICANA DE SCIENCIAS POLITICAS E SOCIAES.

A sessão da Academia Americana de Sciencias Politicas e Sociaes que se realizou no auditorium Witherspoon, Philadelphia, a 20 de março de 1908, presidida pelo Director da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, pode ser considerada como uma sessão pan-americana em virtude da feição especial de suas deliberações e por terem assistido a ella grande numero de representantes diplomaticos da America do Sul.

Aproveitou-se a occasião para a collação official do grau honorario de Doutor em Direito ao Dr. L. S. ROWE, da Universidade de Pennsylvania, conferido pela Universidade Nacional de La Plata da Republica Argentina, assim como as honras de Lente Honorario de Direito da Universidade de San Marcos em Lima, que é a mais velha do seu genero no continente Americano.

Pronunciaram discursos os Srs. EPIFANIO PORTELA, Ministro da Republica Argentina; FELIPE PARDO, Ministro do Peru; ANIBAL CRUZ, Ministro do Chile; ENRIQUE CORTES, Ministro da Colombia; IGNACIO CALDERON, Ministro da Bolivia; MELIAN LAFINUR, Ministro do Uruguay, e Dr. LEO S. ROWE, que foi orador official.

Ao apresentar o Dr. ROWE, o Sr. BARRETT disse que estava convencido de que dentro dos proximos dez annos se operaria um notavel progresso no sentido de um maior conhecimento e approximação entre os povos do Novo Mundo. A era inaugurada com as visitas do Secretario Root á America do Sul e ao Mexico ha de derribar as

barreiras constituídas pela diversidade de linguas, costumes e tradições, as quaes, conjunctamente com a falta de facilidades de transporte, os poucos contactos, e uma certa desconfiança, até agora têm impedido o completo estabelecimento de relações de mutua *sympathia* e *accordo*.

O Dr. ROWE, presagiando um futuro auspicioso para os paizes da America Latina, qualificou-os como “verdadeiras potencias politicas com que as nações do globo hão de contar.” Seu desenvolvimento moral e intellectual igualou seu progresso commercial e industrial, e o Dr. ROWE encareceu a necessidade que têm os Estados Unidos de fomentar uma maior communidade de interesses educadores, si o objectivo almejado é uma verdadeira confraternização. Citou o exemplo da Allemanha, que com largueza de vistas e patriotismo tem sempre fornecido á America do Sul scientistas para as suas universidades, professores para as suas escolas, especialistas para trabalhos administrativos, technicos e sanitarios, influindo assim poderosamente sobre a opinião publica.

O Ministro Argentino, ao tratar das relações existentes entre os Estados Unidos e as Republicas do Sul, salientou a necessidade vital que ha de um conhecimento reciproco das condições existentes e deplorou as concepções erroneas que tem o publico dos costumes e habitos ordinarios que prevalecem em communidades muito afastadas, que, ainda que sejam dissemelhantes, não deverão ser por isso condemnados.

Foram no mesmo sentido as palavras proferidas pelo Ministro do Peru que disse que aos homens de illustração deve competir a obra de tornar melhor conhecidos os elementos existentes afim de discriminar os que devem ser desenvolvidos e os que devem ser reprimidos.

A identidade na ultima analyse dos interesses americanos foi o thema escolhido pelo Ministro do Chile, que attribuiu á diversidade de raças, differenças nas condições climatericas e o desejo legitimo, mas demais precipitado, que têm os povos de conseguir seu completo desenvolvimento nacional, os obstaculos que até agora se têm opposto a que se chegue a unidade internacional.

O Ministro da Colombia invocou a cooperação dos Estados Unidos sob o ponto de vista moral e espiritual antes que material, na obra do estabelecimento de relações mais estreitas entre os povos americanos para o seu bem estar geral, e os Ministros do Uruguay e da Bolivia concordaram com os seus confrades, afirmando que a unidade continental de interesses sociaes é a base do progresso continental.



UMA FUNÇÃO NOTAVEL NA EMBAIXADA  
BRAZILEIRA.

No dia 9 de março ultimo o Embaixador do Brazil offereceu aos membros do Supremo Tribunal dos Estados Unidos um jantar tão notavel e fóra do commum, que julgamos de interesse reproduzir em parte o artigo descriptivo d'elle que appareceu no "Washington Post," de terça-feira, 10 de março:

O jantar que o Embaixador NABUCO e Sua Exma. senhora offereceram hontem aos membros do Supremo Tribunal foi um dos mais brilhantes da estação. Neste banquete não só se rendeu homenagem aos juizes que na actualidade são membros do Tribunal Federal, mas tambem foram lembrados os eminentes jurisconsultas que têm presidido ás deliberações deste Tribunal desde sua fundação.

Acima das decorações de cada uma das oito mesas em que se serviu o jantar, appareciam, em letras de ouro sobre um fundo verde, cores brasileiras, os nomes dos presidentes do Supremo Tribunal, desde o erudito JOHN JAY e seus successores, Rutledge, Ellsworth, Marshall, Taney, Chase, Waite até Fuller.

O salão de baile foi transformado em um verdadeiro bosque. O tecto e as paredes do compartimento foram completamente occultos com ramos de gigantescas palmeiras, entre as quaes se achavam algumas especies do Brazil, as quaes foram dispostas de modo a formarem um arco por toda a extensão do salão, constituindo assim, com ramos de pinho e *smilax*, uma paizagem lindissima. A porta que dá entrada ao salão foi decorada com uma grade rustica coberta com *smilax*, servindo de moldura para o lindo quadro interior. Aqui e alli no meio desse bosque de palmeiras foram collocadas as mesas circulares, em cada uma das quaes se achava um ramalhete de flores, dando uma nota alegre á festa.

O jantar foi de oitenta talheres, sentando-se os hospedes em grupos de dez. Em uma mesa presidia o amphytrião, e nas outras Madame NABUCO, o Secretario de Estado, o presidente do Supremo Tribunal, os Embaixadores de Italia, França, Inglaterra e Japão occupavam os postos de honra.

Não se pronunciaram discursos, mas o Secretario de Estado a instancias do Embaixador NABUCO fez o seguinte brinde, muito appropriado á occasião:

"A defesa da constitucionalidade das leis por parte da magistratura nacional foi o serviço mais importante que a America tem prestado á sciencia politica. A manutenção do prestigio do Supremo Tribunal mostra o predominio do espirito juridico sobre o da força arbitraria."

## BANQUETE OFFERECIDO PELO MINISTRO ARGENTINO AO CORPO DIPLOMATICO PAN-AMERICANO.

No dia 17 de março ultimo o Ministro Argentino offereceu um banquete ao Corpo Diplomatico Pan-Americano, que foi uma função tão notavel que reproduzimos em parte o artigo descriptivo della que vem publicado no "Washington Post" de terça-feira, 18 de março:

Foi um dos mais brilhantes da estação o jantar que o Ministro Argentino e Madame PORTELA offereceram hontem no salão de baile do edificio de Rauscher, a que compareceram 120 convidados. O Governo Argentino mandou realizar o jantar em signal de reconhecimento por ter sido este paiz escolhido para a reunião da proxima Confe-

rencia Pan-Americana de 1910. Entre outros convidados tomaram parte no banquete o Secretario de Estado, a Comissão de Relações Exteriores do Senado, a Comissão de Relações Exteriores da Casa dos Representantes, a Comissão Pan-Americana, nomeada ultimamente pelo Secretario Root com o fim de promover relações commerciaes entre os povos americanos, os Ministros de todas as Republicas Latino-Americanas e o Sr. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Por esta occasião o Embaixador do Brazil pronunciou um brinde em que Sua Excellencia lembrou o facto de que elle e o Sr. PORTELA tinham iniciado sua carreira diplomatica em Washington, ha trinta annos, e disse que dos acontecimentos que se desenrolaram desde então, nenhum causou ao Brazil maior satisfação do que o extraordinario impulso dado ao desenvolvimento da Republica Argentina, que se tornou uma das mais prosperas e progressivas nações do mundo. Exprimiu a convicção de que no auditorium em Buenos Aires onde se realizará a Conferencia de 1910, hão de ecoar as mesmas expressões de confiança pelo auspicioso futuro da America que resoaram no Palacio Monroe no Rio de Janeiro em 1906. Mostrou mui sinceros desejos para que sejam coroados de exito os esforços do Ministro Argentino e seu Governo no sentido de fazer que a Conferencia de Buenos Aires seja a mais fecunda de todas em resultados.

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## BOLIVIA.

### PRODUCCÃO DO ESTANHO EM 1907.

O Sr. IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Ministro da Bolivia nos Estados Unidos, subministrou á Secretaria uma copia de um relatorio do inspector geral das rendas aduaneiras da Bolivia, sobre a produccão do estanho da Republica no anno de 1907.

Por este se vê que a produccão nacional deste metal foi de 16,606,668.56 kilos de estanho em barra, no valor de 29,892,003.41 *bolivianos*. Em 1906 a produccão attingiu a 29,373,538.31 kilos de estanho em barra, no valor de 35,248,245.68 *bolivianos*.

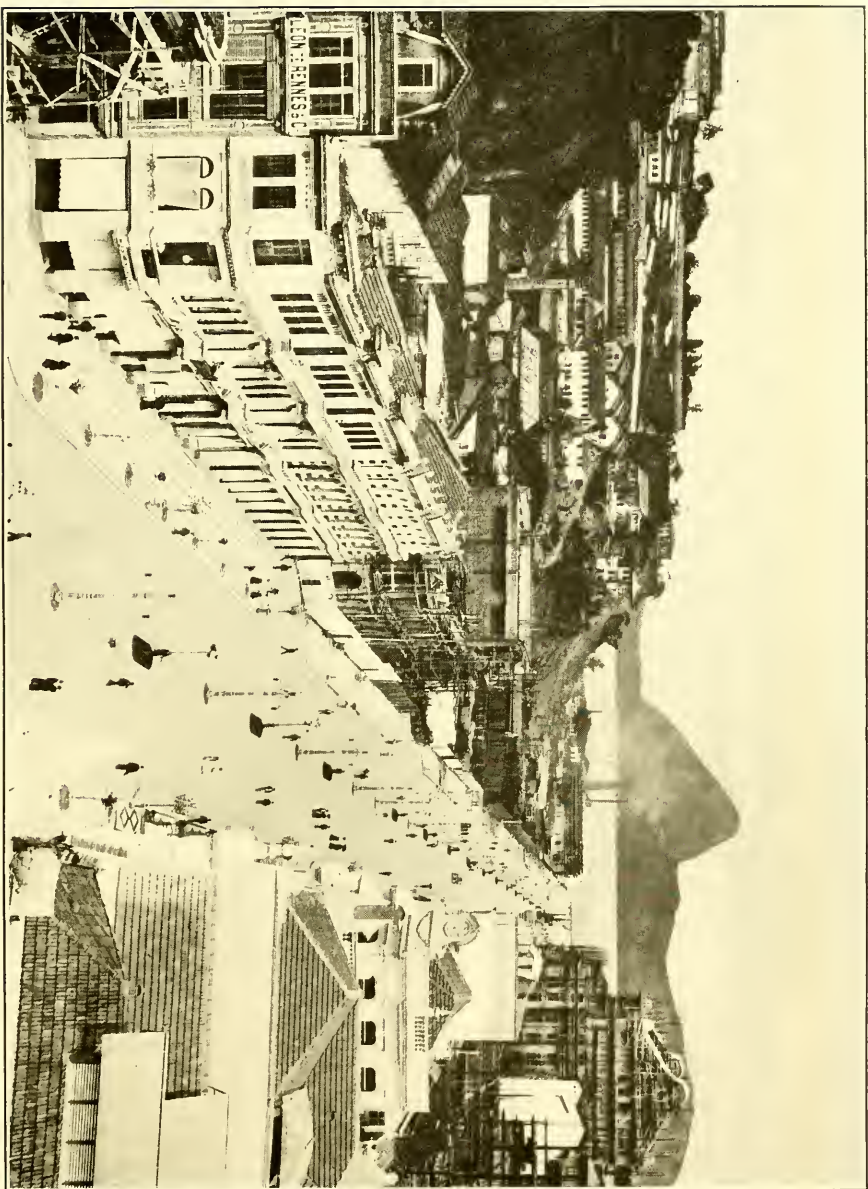
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## BRAZIL.

### COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM 1907.

Segundo dados organizados pelo Serviço de Estatistica Commercial, o valor total do commercio exterior do Brazil no anno de 1907, foi de 1,575,643:953\$, incluindo a importação de especies metallicas e notas de banco estrangeiras.

A importação foi no valor de 644,937:744\$, contra 499,286:976\$ em 1906. A exportação attingiu ao valor de 860,890:882\$ em 1907, contra 799,670:295\$ em 1906. A importação de especies metallicas e notas de banco estrangeiras foi no valor de 69,815:327\$, contra 45,211:689\$ no anno anterior.



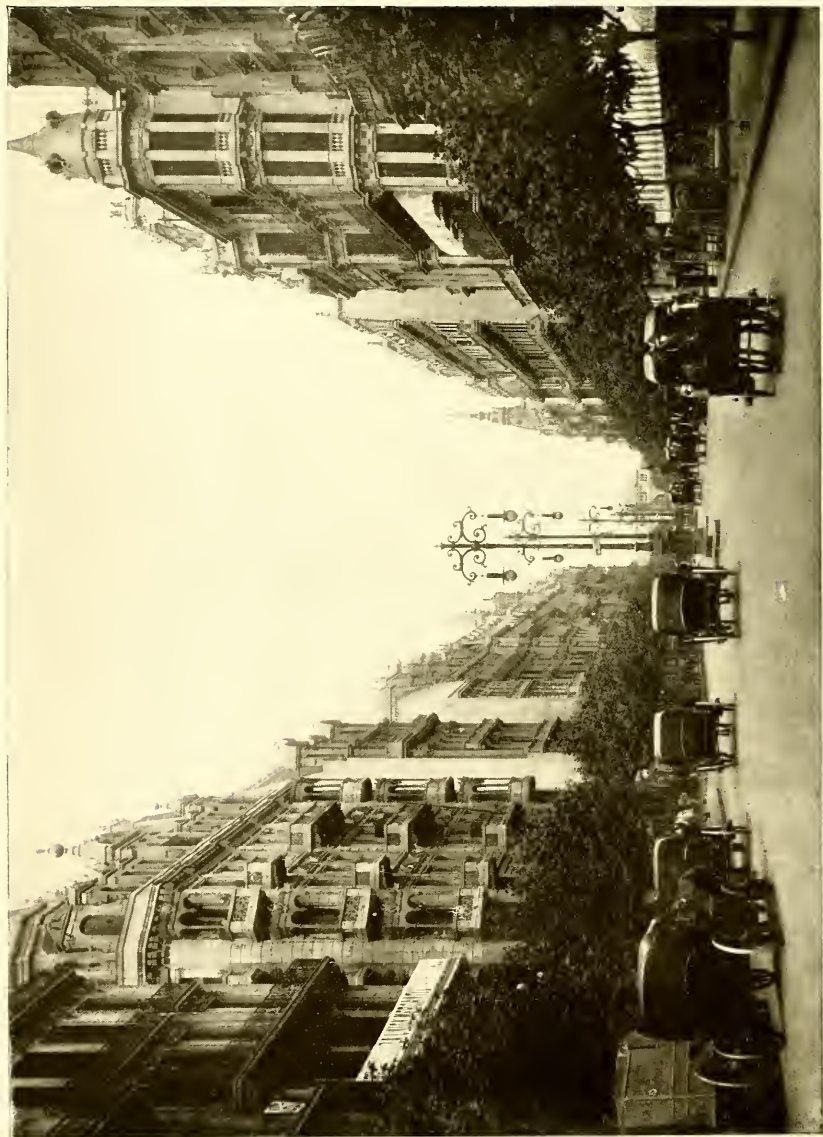
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## COLOMBIA.

## CAMINHOS PUBLICOS E A ESTRADA DE FERRO DE CAUCA.

Um relatório interessante apresentado pelo inspector geral dos caminhos publicos da Republica mostra que o Governo da Colombia despendeu durante o anno de 1907 a quantia de \$398,373.55 ouro na construcção, reparação e melhoramento das estradas publicas. Em muitos casos, para o prolongamento das estradas até terras virgens, foi necessario transpor importantes rios e atravessar difficeis e perigosas passagens nas montanhas. Além do grande numero de estradas de rodagem que têm sido construidas e melhoradas na Colombia, está quasi concluida a Estrada de Ferro de Cauca, que tem estado em via de construcção durante muitos annos e em que o Governo tem empregado muitos milhões de dollars. A companhia constructora da linha tem hoje á sua disposição para sua construcção \$1,400,000 ouro, além de 50 por cento das rendas brutas arrecadadas pelas alfandegas da costa occidental da Republica, e espera-se que a estrada será concluida até Papagayeros antes do fim de 1908, e que toda a linha até Cali será entregue ao trafego em julho de 1910.

## COMPANHIA DE REFINAÇÃO DE PETROLEO DE CARTAGENA.

Os Srs. DIEGO MARTINEZ & C., em virtude de uma concessão obtida do Governo Federal, organizaram uma companhia na capital da Republica sob o nome de "Cartagena Oil Company," com o capital de \$100,000, para refinar o petroleo que se encontra na costa do Atlantico. Dentro dos proximos quatro mezes, a nova Companhia estabelecerá em Cartagena uma completa installação desta industria.

## AUGMENTO NO PREÇO DO SAL.

Um decreto executivo de 20 de janeiro de 1908, augmenta o preço do sal proveniente das minas de Chita e Muneque, e limita a producção dessas minas de modo tal que só poderão supprir as cidades vizinhas e a parte septentrional da Republica. Como resultado desta medida, essas minas não poderão continuar a enviar sal a Tundama e Boyaca, nem fazer concorrência com o producto das minas de Zipaquira, de propriedade do Governo.

## BUREAU DE INFORMAÇÕES EM BORDÉOS.

Acaba de ser estabelecido em Bordéos, França, um Bureau de Informações, semelhante aos que estão em funcionamento em Londres, Paris, Barcelona, Hamburgo, e New York.

**CONTRACTO PARA O SERVIÇO TELEGRAPHICO E TELEPHONICO.**

O Departamento dos Correios e Telegraphos, com a previa approvação do Poder Executivo, prorogou por mais cinco annos a contar de 1º de janeiro de 1908, o prazo do contracto feito em 12 de junho de 1906, com FRANCISCO J. FERNANDEZ, para a construção, reparação e funcionamento das linhas telegraphicas e telephônicas federaes.

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**COSTA RICA.**
**RENDAS ADUANEIRAS, NOVE MEZES DE 1907.**

As rendas arrecadadas pelas alfandegas da Republica de abril a dezembro de 1907, foram na importancia de 3,815,223.71 *colones*, contra 3,214,234.24 *colones* em igual periodo de 1906, sendo assim distribuidas: As principaes alfandegas do paiz, 2,294,453.14 *colones*; alfandega de Limon, 1,128,263.95 *colones*, e a alfandega de Puntarenas, 392,506.62 *colones*. As alfandegas da Republica arrecadaram no mez de janeiro de 1908, 478,053.74 *colones*.

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**CUBA.**
**RENDAS ADUANEIRAS NO PERIODO DE 1905-1907.**

As rendas arrecadadas pelas alfandegas da Republica nos annos de 1905, 1906, e 1907, foram na importancia de \$25,258,005.44, \$25,090,084.05 e \$26,311,596.85, respectivamente, o que perfaz o total de \$76,659,686.34.

**ESTATISTICA PECUARIA.**

Segundo cifras organizadas pela Repartição de Estatística da Republica de Cuba, existiam na Republica em 30 de junho de 1907, 2,584,877 cabeças de gado vaccum, 413,937 cavallos, 50,637 muares, e 2,810 burros.

**CONSTRUÇÃO DE ESTRADAS DE RODAGEM E OBRAS PUBLICAS.**

Em 14 de fevereiro de 1908, o Governador Provisorio de Cuba, attendendo ao que lhe requereu o Secretario Interino das Obras Publicas, proclamou um decreto autorizando a abertura de um credito de \$1,007,750, para a construção, prolongamento, conclusão e reparação das estradas de rodagem e as pontes da Republica. Esta verba estará á disposição do Departamento das Obras Publicas, e será paga com os fundos existentes no Thesouro que não tenham outro destino.

## REPUBLICA DOMINICANA.

### RATIFICAÇÃO DAS CONVENÇÕES SOBRE PROPRIEDADE LITTERARIA E ARTISTICA E CODIGOS DE DIREITO INTERNACIONAL.

O Governo da Republica Dominicana ratificou a 15 de junho de 1907, a Convenção sobre Propriedade Litteraria e Artistica, firmada na Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida na cidade de Mexico, em 27 de janeiro de 1902, e a Convenção sobre Codigos de Direito Internacional, assignada na cidade do Rio de Janeiro o 23 de agosto de 1906, pelos delegados dos Governos representados na Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana. Os decretos approvando estas convenções vem publicados na "*Gaceta Oficial*," de 5 e 12 de outubro de 1907.

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

#### RELAÇÃO MENSAL DA IMPORTAÇÃO E EXPORTAÇÃO.

O quadro apresentado na pagina 818 é extrahido dos dados compilados pelo Chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o movimento commercial entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de fevereiro de 1908, com uma identica comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para oito mezes findos em fevereiro de 1908, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno precedente. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das diversas alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Departamento do Thesouro até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de fevereiro, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de abril.

### UM SERVIÇO DE VAPORES PARA O TRANSPORTE DAS MALAS PARA A AMERICA DO SUL.

Como uma medida importante encaminhada para pôr os Estados Unidos em relações commerciaes mais estreitas com a America do Sul, o texto da seguinte lei, que foi approvada pelo Senado dos Estados Unidos no dia 20 de março de 1908, e que se espera que também seja ratificada pela Casa dos Representantes dos Estados Unidos, merece especial attenção.

UMA LEI Que tem por objecto reformar a lei de 3 de março de 1891, intitulada "Uma lei autorizando a abertura do credito necessario para o estabelecimento de um serviço postal maritimo entre os Estados Unidos e portos estrangeiros e para promover o commercio."

*O Senado e a Casa dos Representantes dos Estados Unidos da America, reunidos em Congresso, decretam:* Pela presente fica autorizado o Director Geral dos Correios a

pagar pelo serviço do transporte das malas, de conformidade com a lei de 3 de março de 1891, em vapores de segunda classe que façam carreira para a America do Sul, as Philippinas, o Japão, China e a Australasia, isto é, uma distancia de quatro mil ou mais milhas na viagem de ida, uma subvenção por milha navegada que não exceda a subvenção applicavel aos vapores de primeira classe, de conformidade com as disposições da referida lei, e em vapores de terceira classe que façam este serviço, uma subvenção por milha navegada que não deverá exceder a applicavel aos vapores de segunda classe, de accordo com as disposições da dita lei: entendendo-se, que si não for celebrado um contracto de accordo com as disposições desta lei, para o estabelecimento de um serviço de vapores entre um porto situado na costa do Atlantico ao sul do Cabo Charles e portos da America do Sul, o Director Geral dos Correios exigirá, comtanto que se estabeleçam duas ou mais linhas de portos do Norte do Atlantico, que os vapores de uma das ditas linhas façam escala, tanto na viagem de ida como na de volta, pelo menos em dous portos da costa do Atlantico ao sul do Cabo Charles, tendo-se em conta para a escolha de ditos portos de escala, sua situação e movimento commercial; entendendo-se igualmente, que a despeza total do serviço postal estrangeiro de qualquer anno não deverá exceder a receita estimada para o dito anno.

Approvada pelo Senado a 20 de março de 1908.

Dou fé.

CHARLES G. BENNETT, *Secretario*.

## HONDURAS.

### COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM 1906-7.

O Sr. WILLIAM E. ALGER, Consul dos Estados Unidos em Tegucigalpa, informa que a exportação da Republica de Honduras nos doze mezes decorridos de agosto de 1906 a julho de 1907, foi no valor de \$2,012,409.69, moeda norte-americana, ao passo que a importação attingiu a \$2,331,516.96.

Os Estados Unidos occupam o primeiro lugar tanto no commercio de importação, como no de exportação, sendo as importações dessa procedencia no valor de \$1,561,855.05, e as exportações para alli, no valor de \$1,807,952.55.

No exercicio anterior a importação foi no valor de \$2,511,610, e a exportação no de \$2,877,743, importando os Estados Unidos mercadorias dessa procedencia no valor de \$2,204,692, e exportando para alli productos no valor de \$1,896,204.

A participação que tiveram os outros paizes na importação de Honduras foi a seguinte:

	Valor.		Valor.
Guatemala.....	\$64,912.37	Salvador.....	\$10,758.99
Cuba.....	55,861.30	Grã Bretanha.....	9,611.57
Allemanha.....	50,756.47	Nicaragua.....	1,484.44
Honduras ingleza.....	11,952.13	Costa Rica.....	126.85



As importações tiveram a seguinte origem:

	Valor.		Valor.
Grã Bretanha.....	\$269,556.65	China.....	\$1,207.00
Allemanha.....	209,089.47	Austria.....	1,134.73
França.....	110,425.88	Mexico.....	1,030.00
Honduras Ingleza.....	63,404.17	Guatemala.....	960.00
Salvador.....	36,173.84	Porto Rico.....	787.00
Nicaragua.....	34,849.62	Escossia.....	229.45
Hespanha.....	23,501.68	Suecia.....	126.00
Italia.....	8,199.40	Hollanda.....	86.62
Cuba.....	5,000.00	Hungria.....	46.56
Equador.....	2,080.00	Japão.....	39.25
Belgica.....	1,734.59	Panamá.....	20.00

Os artigos que mais avultaram na exportação são os seguintes: bananas, 4,266,567 cachos no valor de \$930,916.36; minérios, \$444,332.61; animaes vivos, \$136,016.31; prata em barra, \$132,168.24; couros, \$66,313.89; cocos, \$62,760.25; madeiras duras e de tinturaria, \$41,268.14, e borracha, \$38,745.25.

## MEXICO.

### COMMERCIO EXTERIOR, PRIMEIRO SEMESTRE DE 1907-8.

Segundo as cifras publicadas pela Divisão de Estatistica do Departamento da Fazenda e Credito Publico do Mexico, o valor total dos generos importados no primeiro semestre do exercicio de 1907-8 (julho a dezembro de 1907), foi de 122,977,698.70 *pesos*, contra 107,746,708.51 *pesos*, em igual periodo do exercicio anterior, o que accusa um augmento de 15,230,990.19 *pesos*. \* Exportaram-se no primeiro semestre do exercicio de 1907-8, productos no valor de 127,736,511.63 *pesos*, contra 117,883,937.18 *pesos*, em igual periodo do exercicio anterior, o que mostra um augmento de 9,902,574.45 *pesos*. É digno de nota o augmento havido na importação, tendo em conta o facto que as importações nos exercicios de 1905-6 e 1906-7, soffreram uma consideravel diminuição.

### PREÇOS DE TERRAS PUBLICAS, 1908-9.

Segundo a tabella estabelecida em 9 de janeiro de 1908 pelo Governo do Mexico, os preços de terras publicas no exercicio de 1908-9, serão os seguintes:

Estados.	Preço por hectare.	Estados.	Preço por hectare.
	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Aguascalientes.....	7.00	Puebla.....	11.00
Campeche.....	4.00	Queretaro.....	9.00
Chiapas.....	4.00	San Luis Potosi.....	4.00
Chihuahua.....	4.00	Sinaloa.....	4.00
Coahuila.....	4.00	Sonora.....	4.00
Colima.....	6.00	Tabasco.....	7.00
Durango.....	4.00	Tamaulipas.....	4.00
Guanajuato.....	12.00	Tlaxcala.....	17.00
Guerrero.....	5.00	Veraacruz.....	12.00
Hidalgo.....	5.00	Yucatan.....	4.00
Jalisco.....	9.00	Zacatecas.....	4.00
Mexico.....	21.00	Districto Federal.....	100.00
Michoacan.....	14.00	Territorio de Tepic.....	4.00
Morelos.....	27.00	Territorio de Baixa California.....	2.00
Nuevo Leon.....	4.00	Territorio de Quintana Roo.....	2.00
Oaxaca.....	5.00		

## VENEZUELA.

## EXPORTAÇÃO DO CACÁO, PRIMEIRO SEMESTRE DE 1907.

A quantidade total de cacáO exportado pela Republica de Venezuela durante o primeiro semestre de 1907, foi de 7,993,080 kilos, no valor de 9,692,604.65 *bolivars*. Foram exportados pelos portos de La Guaira e Carupano, 4, 604,701 e 2,023,027 kilos, respectivamente, e, pelos demais portos, 1,365,352 kilos. Da quantidade total exportada, 4,476,882 kilos, foram com destino á França; 1,134,930 kilos, á Hespanha; 1,088,079 kilos, á Grã Bretanha e suas colonias; 1,085,102 kilos, á America do Norte; 87,681 kilos, á Allemanha; 63,138 kilos, á Hollanda e suas colonias; 56,512 kilos, á Italia, e 756 kilos, a Porto Rico.

# BULLETIN

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES.

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Le 1<sup>er</sup> avril le Directeur du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines et MM. Narcross Frères de Worcester, Massachusetts, ont signé l'acte par lequel ces derniers ont été reconnus adjudicataires des travaux de construction du nouveau bâtiment du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines. Ce bâtiment devra être terminé en quinze mois à partir de la date de la signature de l'adjudication, c'est-à-dire le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1909. Dans les plans modifiés, ainsi que dans le cahier des charges, il est dit que la construction extérieure doit être tout en marbre et non en stuc comme on l'avait d'abord décidé. C'est en grande partie, grâce aux présentes conditions dans lesquelles se trouve l'industrie du bâtiment que l'on a pu faire cet important changement. On construit si peu en ce moment et les entrepreneurs ont un si grand désir d'avoir des travaux que les chiffres des soumissions ont été d'environ 20 pour cent inférieurs à ce qu'ils auraient été il y a six ou huit mois; et par suite de cette économie on est convenu de remplacer le stuc par du marbre pour les murs extérieurs. La compagnie Norcross Frères est une des plus anciennes maisons des Etats-Unis. C'est elle qui a eu l'entreprise pour faire les différents changements dans la Maison Blanche il y a quelques années et c'est elle aussi qui est à la tête de l'entreprise de la grande bibliothèque de New York qui est maintenant presque terminée. Toutes les personnes qui ont vu les plans tels qu'ils ont été soumis par les architectes, MM. Kelsey & Cret, de Philadelphie, Pensylvanie, sont unanimes à dire que non seulement le bâtiment sera un des plus beaux qui ait jamais été construit à Washington, mais que toutes les Républiques sud-américaines pourront en être fières. Au moment où ce BULLETIN est sous presse, les entrepreneurs ont déjà commencé les premiers travaux et le conseil d'administration du Bureau International compte pouvoir poser la première pierre le 11 mai avec les cérémonies appropriées à

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Bien que le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines exerce le plus grand soin pour assurer l'exactitude de ses publications, il n'assumera aucune responsabilité des erreurs ou inexactitudes qui pourraient s'y glisser.

la circonstance. M. ROOSEVELT, président des Etats-Unis, M. ANDREW CARNEGIE, M. l'ambassadeur du Brésil et le secrétaire d'Etat prendront part à ces cérémonies.

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#### COMITÉ PAN-AMÉRICAIN DES ETATS-UNIS.

Le nouveau comité pan-américain dont on a parlé dans le dernier numéro du BULLETIN a commencé ses travaux. C'est le 17 mars 1908, à la dernière réunion tenue au Département d'Etat, que l'on a définitivement organisé le comité. M. ROOT en a été choisi, à l'unanimité, le président honoraire. Les membres permanents sont: Président, WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN; vice-Président, ANDREW CARNEGIE; Secrétaire, JOHN BARRETT. Le comité exécutif est ainsi constitué: M. le docteur L. S. ROWE, M. CHARLES B. LANDIS, député, M. le général A. E. BATES et M. WILLIAM E. CURTIS. Le président et le secrétaire du comité général sont *ex-officio* membres du comité exécutif. La première réunion ordinaire a eu lieu le 7 avril, et on a fait des arrangements pour la préparation de rapports spéciaux sur différents sujets.

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#### CONFÉRENCE DE HARVARD SUR LA GÉOGRAPHIE SUD-AMÉRICAINES.

Par suite du grand intérêt qui se manifeste pour tout ce qui touche à l'Amérique Latine, l'Université de Harvard, dans son programme pour l'année 1907-8, a établi un cours de géographie sur l'Amérique du Sud. Il y a dix ans on avait annoncé ce projet, mais jusqu'ici on n'avait pris aucune mesure pour le mettre à exécution.

Ce cours, d'après le sommaire qui en a été fait par M. ROBERT de C. WARD, professeur à l'Université de Harvard, présente une vue générale sur l'état physique, commercial et climatérique de l'Amérique du Sud, y compris l'Amérique Centrale et les Indes Occidentales, prise en entier et des différentes divisions politiques prises séparément. On ne se sert pas de livres, mais on consulte les livres qui font autorité sur l'Amérique du Sud, ainsi que différents articles et rapports. On prête une attention toute spéciale à l'étude des climats et à l'influence qu'ils peuvent avoir sur les habitations, les occupations, les voyages, le transport, etc.

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#### L'UNIVERSITÉ DE CORNELL ET L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

Sur l'invitation de M. JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, président de l'Université de Cornell, et sur celle des étudiants argentins qui sont membres du Cercle Cosmopolite, le Directeur du Bureau interna-



tional est allé faire une visite intéressante à l'Université de Cornell, à Ithaca, New York, les 13 et 14 mars 1908. Le vendredi soir il a parlé devant une réunion d'étudiants, présidée par M. SCHURMAN, et le soir suivant les étudiants argentins ont offert une grande réception en son honneur, au cours de laquelle il a fait une description de la République Argentine. Il y a actuellement à Cornell 46 étudiants de différents pays latino-américains, répartis de la manière suivante: République Argentine 13; Porto Rico 10; Mexique 7; Pérou 5; Brésil 4; Équateur 2; Nicaragua 2; Chili 1; Uruguay 1; Costa Rica 1. Comme il y a en tout 143 étudiants venant de pays étrangers, on voit que presque le tiers vient de l'Amérique Latine. Par suite des nombreuses demandes adressées au Directeur à ce sujet, on publie dans ce numéro du BULLETIN des extraits de ses deux discours prononcés à Cornell.

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#### NOUVEAU CHEMIN DE FER TRANSCONTINENTAL.

On publie dans ce numéro du BULLETIN un compte-rendu des cérémonies qui ont eu lieu en janvier 1908, à l'occasion de l'inauguration du chemin de fer transcontinental du Guatemala. On y a donné aussi des extraits de l'intéressant rapport de M. GEORGE W. DAVIS, major-général de l'armée des Etats-Unis, qui représentait ce dernier pays dans cette circonstance. En reliant Puerto Barrios, sur la mer des Caraïbes, à San José, sur le Pacifique, par une ligne de 270 milles de longueur, on a créé le troisième chemin de fer transcontinental, le premier étant celui de Panama et le second celui de Tehuantepec. Sans aucun doute, ce chemin de fer aura une très grande influence sur le développement du commerce et la prospérité du Guatemala, et on doit féliciter ce pays, ainsi que M. MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, son Président, d'avoir mené à bonne fin une pareille entreprise. M. MINOR C. KEITH, Sir WILLIAM VAN HORNE et le général T. H. HUBBARD, qui ont agi de concert avec le Gouvernement du Guatemala pour la construction de la ligne, ont grandement contribué au succès de l'entreprise.

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#### RÉUNION PAN-AMÉRICAINNE À PHILADELPHIE.

Une réunion importante de l'Académie américaine des Sciences politiques et sociales a eu lieu le 20 mars à Witherspoon Hall, à Philadelphie, Pensylvanie. Les ministres de Bolivie, de la République Argentine, du Pérou, de Colombie, de l'Uruguay et du Chili y assistaient et ont prononcé des discours appropriés à la circonstance. Les faits principaux de la réunion ont été le discours prononcé par M. le docteur L. S. ROWE, de l'Université de Pensylvanie;

la remise du diplôme honoraire de docteur ès droit qui lui a été faite par l'Université nationale de La Plata, République Argentine, et celle des insignes de professeur de droit qui lui a été faite par l'Université de San Marcos, à Lima, Pérou. M. JOHN BARRETT, Directeur du Bureau, présidait la séance. On remarquait dans l'audience beaucoup de personnes distinguées de Philadelphie et de New York.

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#### CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DE TUBERCULOSE.

La première réunion du Congrès international de tuberculose aura lieu à Washington en septembre 1908, et des délégués officiels de presque tous les pays civilisés y assisteront. Parmi les pays de l'Amérique Latine qui ont manifesté leur intention de prendre part à cette conférence sont: La République Argentine, le Brésil, l'Uruguay, le Chili, la Colombie, l'Equateur, le Guatemala, le Pérou, le Honduras, le Salvador, le Venezuela et Cuba.

L'Institut *Smithsonian* à Washington a offert un prix de \$1,500 pour la meilleure étude sur "L'action que peuvent avoir les conditions atmosphériques sur la tuberculose." Cette étude devra être faite en anglais, en français, en allemand, en espagnol ou en italien. On décernera d'autres prix en argent, ainsi que des médailles pour des expériences faisant voir le soulagement que l'on peut apporter à la tuberculose ou même pour sa prévention. On peut avoir tous les renseignements à ce sujet en s'adressant au docteur CHARLES J. HATFIELD, 2008 rue Walnut, Philadelphie, Pensylvanie.

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#### DEUX IMPORTANTS DÎNERS DIPLOMATIQUES.

Quoiqu'en général le Bureau ne s'occupe pas des événements de la société, deux dîners donnés respectivement par l'ambassadeur du Brésil et le ministre de la République Argentine à Washington méritent une attention toute particulière, et par conséquent on en trouve un compte-rendu détaillé dans ce numéro du BULLETIN. Il est à remarquer que les deux plus grands et plus importants dîners officiels et semi-diplomatiques donnés à Washington dans le courant de l'hiver ont été ceux des représentants de pays de l'Amérique Latine. Le premier de ces dîners a été celui que M. NABUCO, ambassadeur du Brésil, a donné le mardi 10 mars en l'honneur de la Cour suprême des Etats-Unis; et le second, celui que M. PORTELA, ministre de la République Argentine, a donné le mardi 17 mars pour fêter le choix de Buénos-Ayres comme lieu de réunion de la prochaine Conférence pan-américaine.

## RETOUR DE M. CHARLES M. PEPPER.

D'ici peu, M. CHARLES M. PEPPER, représentant spécial du Département du Commerce et du Travail, qui a fait de longs voyages dans la Colombie, l'Équateur, le Pérou et la Bolivie, sera de retour aux Etats-Unis. Les rapports qu'il a préparés sur la Colombie et l'Équateur ont grandement contribué à la connaissance des conditions et du progrès de la côte ouest du continent sud-américain, et on attend impatiemment ceux qui doivent suivre sur le Pérou et la Bolivie. Il y a peu d'hommes qui connaissent mieux l'Amérique Latine que M. PEPPER, et le travail qu'il fait aidera grandement au développement du commerce et de l'industrie entre les Etats-Unis et ses Républiques sœurs.

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## GUIDE DE VOYAGE POUR L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

Si le public pouvait feuilleter la correspondance du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, il serait très étonné de voir les centaines de lettres reçues chaque année pour demander des renseignements au sujet des routes à suivre pour aller dans l'Amérique Latine, la parcourir et en revenir. Quelques-unes de ces lettres viennent de voyageurs qui désirent visiter ce pays; d'autres sont inspirées par des intérêts commerciaux et aussi par le désir de trouver des débouchés dans des pays dont l'importance a été reconnue depuis longtemps par d'actifs manufacturiers européens; d'autres encore viennent de personnes qui ont déjà commencé à bénéficier des avantages de l'expansion du commerce américain, et bien que leurs produits se vendent dans certaines parties de l'Amérique Latine ces commerçants ignorent où se trouve la place exacte habitée par leurs clients et les routes les plus directes à suivre pour y transporter leurs marchandises.

Afin de porter remède à cet état de chose, on publiera dans le BULLETIN du mois de mai un itinéraire qu'un voyageur expérimenté a compilé d'après les ouvrages se trouvant dans la Bibliothèque de Christophe Colomb. Les renseignements comprendront deux tableaux: Le premier donnera les noms de tous les ports de mer et de tous les pays de l'Amérique Latine, les lignes de vapeurs qu'il faut prendre pour s'y rendre, la distance du port de départ, le prix du voyage et sa durée approximative; le second donnera le nom officiel de chaque compagnie de navigation, son siège social aux Etats-Unis, les ports de départ et les ports d'escale dans l'Amérique Latine, le pavillon de chaque navire, la date des départs ainsi que la nature du frêt transporté et le nom des navires transportant des passagers ou des marchandises, ou les deux en même temps.

MESSAGES DES PRÉSIDENTS DES RÉPUBLIQUES DE L'AMÉRIQUE  
LATINE.

Dans ce numéro du BULLETIN MENSUEL on reproduit des extraits des messages que différents Présidents des Républiques de l'Amérique Latine ont prononcés devant les Assemblées nationales de leurs Gouvernements respectifs depuis le commencement de l'année. Un des traits saillants des messages des Présidents du Salvador et du Guatemala est l'appui chaleureux donné aux efforts combinés du Mexique, des Etats-Unis et des Gouvernements de l'Amérique du Centre pour maintenir une paix durable entre les pays qui ont pris part à la Conférence de Washington. Monsieur WILLIMAN, qui vient de terminer en février dernier sa première année en qualité de Président de la République de l'Uruguay, montre aussi dans son message le même esprit de confraternité. A l'ouverture du Congrès Mexicain le 1 avril, Monsieur DÍAZ, Président de la République Mexicaine, a fait le résumé ordinaire des conditions qui ont prévalu dans le pays pendant le semestre précédent.

## ÉTAIN BOLIVIEN EN 1907.

La crise financière qui s'est fait sentir dans le monde commercial à la fin de l'année 1907, a affecté le prix de l'étain bolivien sur les marchés du monde entier, et par conséquent en a diminué la production. D'après l'échelle mobile adoptée au sujet de la valeur de l'étain des Straits Settlements, qui est prise comme base, la production pour l'année 1907 s'est élevée à une valeur totale de \$15,000,000, soit \$3,000,000 de moins que dans l'année antérieure, dont la production cependant était de 1,865 tonnes de moins.

## AUGMENTATION DANS LE COMMERCE DU BRÉSIL.

Le commerce extérieur du Brésil en 1907 accuse une augmentation de \$54,000,000 sur l'année 1906, les totaux pour les deux années étant respectivement de \$494,000,000 et de \$440,000,000. Les importations ainsi que les exportations figurent dans cette plus-value, bien que les importations dépassent considérablement les exportations. On constate des augmentations sensibles dans les envois de café et de cacao, mais le caoutchouc, cet autre article si important, fait voir une diminution.

## DÉVELOPPEMENT DES MOYENS DE COMMUNICATIONS AU CHILI.

L'esprit progressif qui anime le Gouvernement du Chili, sous l'administration de Monsieur MONTT, son Président, se fait voir non seulement par les nombreuses concessions accordées pour la construction



de chemins de fer et de travaux publics, mais aussi par l'établissement d'un service maritime entre Valparaiso et Panama, subventionné par le Gouvernement qui lui accorde la somme de \$100,000 par an. Le projet de loi stipule surtout que le voyage doit s'effectuer en huit jours, établissant ainsi un service rapide *via* l'Isthme de Panama, entre les côtes est et ouest du continent. Le recensement du pays fait ressortir une augmentation de plus de 500,000 dans le nombre des habitants pendant les douze dernières années, et les établissements industriels cherchent des débouchés pour leurs produits indigènes. En 1907 on constate une augmentation de \$2,516,079 sur l'année précédente, ce qui porte le total au chiffre de \$182,802,896.

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#### RECETTES DE COSTA-RICA.

Les recettes douanières de Costa-Rica pour l'année 1907 ont constamment augmenté. Dans les neuf mois, d'avril à janvier, les recettes totales ont dépassé de \$300,000 celles de la même période de l'année 1906, soit une moyenne de \$210,000 par mois, et au mois de janvier 1908 les recettes ont presque atteint la somme de \$240,000.

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#### COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR DE CUBA.

Les statistiques commerciales publiées par le Ministère des Finances de la République de Cuba font ressortir les conditions satisfaisantes du commerce du pays, les évaluations totales pour l'année 1907 étant estimées à \$208,529,972, contre \$201,933,135 en 1906. Il y a des augmentations dans les deux branches du commerce sur l'année précédente. La part des Etats-Unis, d'après les statistiques détaillées du Bureau des Statistiques des Etats-Unis, accuse une augmentation de 123.55 pour cent dans les importations et de 61.52 pour cent dans les exportations sur l'année 1903. Les recettes douanières de l'année dépassent de \$1,000,000 celles de l'année 1906.

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#### LE COMMERCE DOMINICAÏN EN 1907.

Le rapport pour l'année 1907 préparé par M. W.-E. PULLIAM, receveur général des douanes dominicaines, fait ressortir que le total du commerce extérieur s'est élevé au chiffre le plus élevé qui ait jamais été atteint jusqu'ici. On constate une augmentation de plus de \$12,500,000 dans les exportations ainsi que dans les importations, les premières s'élevant à \$7,628,356, et les dernières à \$4,948,961. En les comparant à l'année 1906 on voit une augmentation de \$1,191,968 dans les exportations et de \$883,524 dans les importations. Le commerce d'importation du pays s'est borné aux besoins

urgents et actuels, ce qui explique l'augmentation peu considérable dans cette branche du commerce, mais l'augmentation dans les perceptions douanières a permis au receveur de verser au compte du Gouvernement dans les caisses de la Banque Nationale de New York la somme de \$1,543,421.20 pour servir au remboursement de la dette nationale, ce qui laisse une balance nette de \$1,135,974, résultat des transactions de l'année dont il est question.

La nouvelle constitution approuvée en février et mise en vigueur le 2 avril 1908 fixe à six ans la durée du terme présidentiel et abolit l'emploi de vice-président.

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#### PROGRÈS FAITS DANS LES TRAVAUX DU CHEMIN DE FER DE GUAYAQUIL À QUITO.

Au sujet de la nouvelle concession de chemins de fer autorisée par le Gouvernement de l'Équateur, il est intéressant de noter que d'après les renseignements transmis au Bureau par M. WILLIAMS C. FOX, Ministre des Etats-Unis auprès de ce Gouvernement, les travaux de la ligne de Guayaquil à Quito seront terminés le 1<sup>er</sup> juin. Le 1<sup>er</sup> mars le premier train de voyageurs est entré dans la ville de Tam-billo, et les entrepreneurs ont certifié que d'ici très peu de temps les travaux de la ligne seront terminés, les sections les plus difficiles de la ligne étant déjà prêtes à être mises en exploitation.

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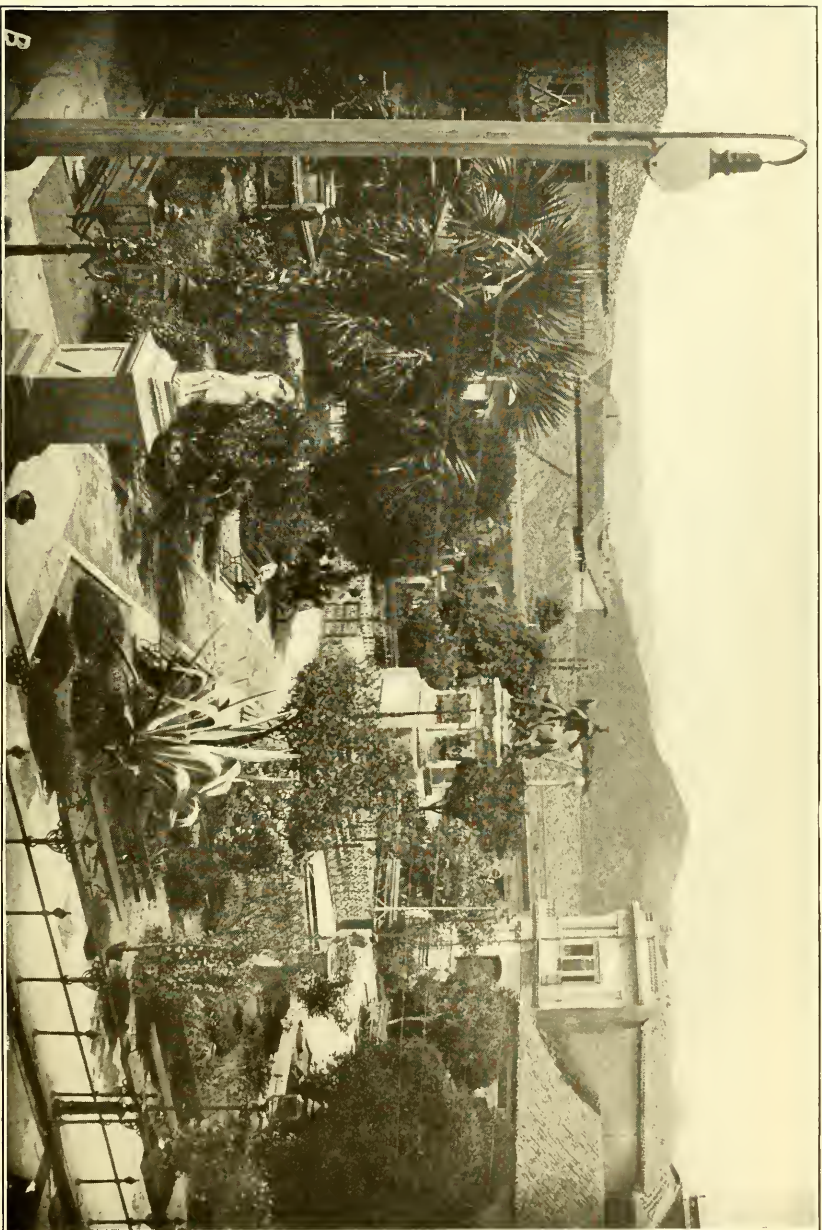
#### INAUGURATION DU PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU HONDURAS.

Le 1<sup>er</sup> mars dernier Señor Don MIGUEL R. DÁVILA, qui, depuis le mois d'avril dernier 1907, exerçait les fonctions de Président provisoire du Honduras, vient d'être installé comme Président définitif, et en cette qualité il a prononcé à l'Assemblée Nationale un discours officiel dans lequel il a déclaré sa politique et ses intentions. D'après des renseignements reçus de source particulière, il ressort que le pays jouit d'une prospérité économique générale, bien que les évaluations commerciales de l'année fiscale, soit \$4,343,926.65, soient quelque peu au-dessous de celles de l'année 1905-6, qui se montaient à \$5,389,353.

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#### FUSION DE CHEMINS DE FER MEXICAINS ET COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR.

Par suite de l'acte signé le 28 mars 1908, établissant son existence légale, il s'est formé par fusion une société de chemins de fer mexicains au capital de \$230,000,000 en or. On a publié dans le BULLETIN du mois d'août 1907 l'acte de fusion des chemins de fer du Gouvernement mexicain, en date du 6 juillet 1907, dans lequel on fait



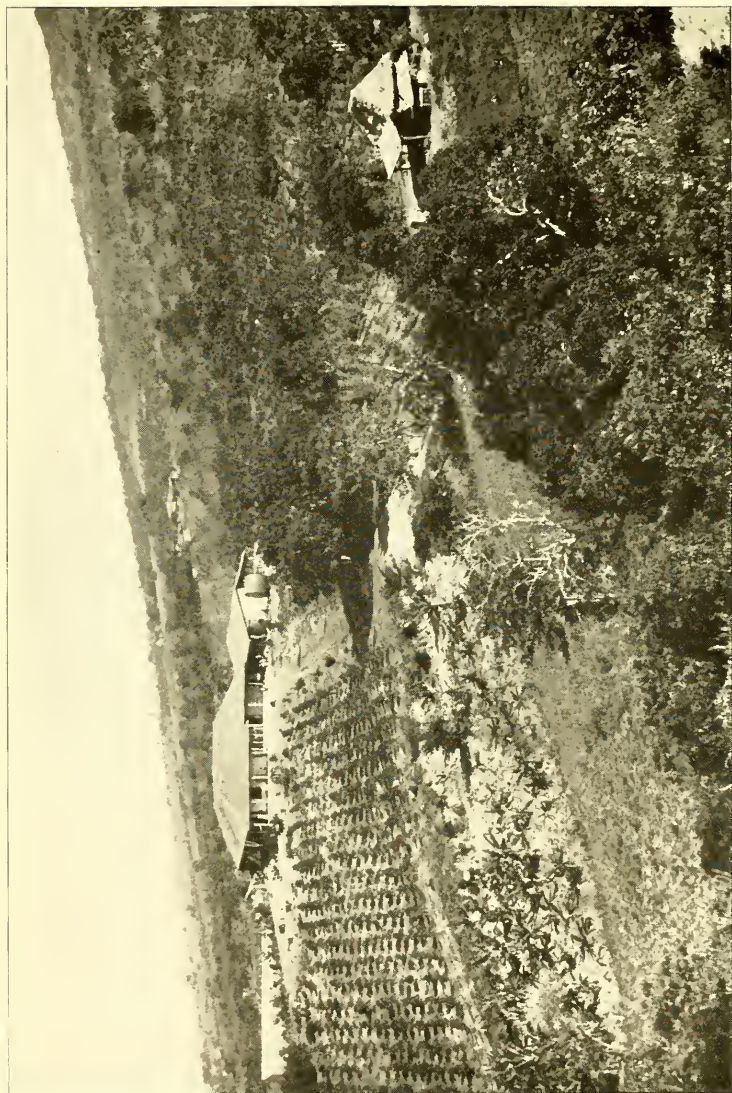
PLACE PUBLIQUE DE TEGUCIGALPA, CAPITALE DU HONDURAS.

Sitnée au centre du district minier à 3,200 pieds au-dessus du niveau de la mer.

PLAZA CENTRAL OF TEGUCIGALPA, THE CAPITAL OF HONDURAS.

Situated 3,200 feet above sea level in the center of the mining district.





PLANTATION DE CAFE AU SALVADOR.

La production caféière du pays dépasse 50,000 tonnes par an.

COFFEE "FINCA" IN SALVADOR.

The country's annual production of this article is over 50,000 tons.



connaître les droits des actionnaires ainsi que les intérêts du Gouvernement. Le Gouvernement, possédant 1,150,023 actions sur un total de 2,300,000, s'est ainsi assuré d'une manière presque complète la direction des opérations de cette société. La fusion se compose des grandes lignes, des lignes secondaires et des propriétés du Chemin de Fer du Centre et du Chemin de Fer National.

Les chiffres publiés dernièrement au sujet du commerce extérieur, du 1<sup>er</sup> juillet au 31 décembre 1907, font voir la prospérité du pays. Les importations ont augmenté de \$7,615,495 sur celles de la même période de l'année 1906 et les exportations de \$4,951,468, ce qui fait une augmentation totale de \$12,500,000 pour les six mois en question. En se basant sur les statistiques publiées précédemment, le mouvement commercial du pays pour l'année 1907 s'est élevé à \$213,440,000, dont \$93,950,000 pour les importations et \$119,490,000 pour les exportations.

#### CONCESSIONS ACCORDÉES PAR LE NICARAGUA.

Pour développer les ressources naturelles du pays, le Gouvernement du Nicaragua vient d'accorder à des capitalistes étrangers plusieurs concessions importantes dont on publie la liste dans ce numéro du BULLETIN.

#### BALANCE COMMERCIALE DE L'URUGUAY.

D'après les chiffres donnés par M. WILLIAM, Président de la République de l'Uruguay, dans son message au Congrès national, le commerce extérieur du pays s'élève à \$69,576,143, ce qui représente une plus-value de \$1,719,204 sur l'année précédente. Il est à remarquer que cette augmentation porte entièrement sur les exportations; les importations étant à peu près stationnaires. En se basant sur les recettes fiscales de l'année 1907, on compte sur un excédent de \$1,800,000 au 30 juin 1908.

#### TARIF DOUANIER DU VÉNÉZUELA.

D'après la "Gaceta Oficial" on a traduit en anglais, pour le publier dans ce numéro du BULLETIN, le tarif douanier du Venezuela promulgué le mois de janvier dernier, ainsi que les changements qui ont été communiqués au Bureau depuis la date de la publication dudit tarif.

## RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE.

## COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR POUR L'ANNÉE 1907.

Le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines vient de recevoir le résumé du rapport annuel du commerce de la République Dominicaine pour l'année 1907, tel qu'il a été soumis par M. W. E. PULLIAM, receveur général des douanes dominicaines, au chef du Bureau des Affaires insulaires, au Ministère de la Guerre. Ce rapport renferme les tableaux comparatifs des années 1905-6. Dans les tableaux annexés aux statistiques du commerce de la République Dominicaine on a fait une comparaison entre le volume des importations et celui des exportations pour les trois dernières années, période pendant laquelle l'administration des douanes a été entre les mains des Etats-Unis. On se rappelle que c'est le 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1905 que l'administration du receveur américain a commencé. Les remarques et observations qui suivent ont trait aux conditions générales du mouvement commercial pendant toute la période en question, quoiqu'on ait donné une attention toute particulière à l'année 1907, pour laquelle ce rapport a été spécialement rédigé. Pendant les trois années le pays a joui de la paix et de la tranquillité, c'est donc un moment propice pour juger les conditions commerciales telles qu'elles sont montrées par les transactions douanières. Il y a eu de grandes améliorations dans l'industrie et l'on en prévoit d'autres pour l'avenir.

C'est avec la plus grande satisfaction que l'on voit l'année 1907 tenir le record pour le commerce du pays; les récoltes, étant plus grandes, ont augmenté le chiffre des exportations et les personnes occupées dans ce commerce ont retiré de bien plus beaux bénéfices qu'auparavant.

Sachant parfaitement que les statistiques quelles qu'elles soient n'offrent que peu d'intérêt à cause de leur aridité, d'un autre côté, sachant aussi combien ceux qui peuvent s'intéresser au sujet en question, désirent en arriver le plus vite possible aux faits eux-mêmes, on a essayé de donner une place importante aux points saillants donnés en chiffres, non seulement pour les importations mais aussi pour les exportations qui servent ainsi de préliminaire aux courtes observations qui suivent immédiatement la désignation de chaque groupe. De cette manière, les personnes en question peuvent se rendre compte d'un coup d'œil de l'importance du sujet et décider alors s'ils doivent pousser leurs investigations plus loin et étudier les états du sommaire lui-même pour y trouver des détails spéciaux sur les pays d'origine, les expéditions, la valeur, le poids, etc.

**COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR.**

Le total du commerce extérieur de la République Dominicaine pour l'année 1907 a dépassé \$12,500,000, somme qui n'avait jamais été atteinte par ce pays. Le commerce d'exportation a atteint le maximum dans son histoire et cela fait espérer une grande prospérité dans l'avenir pour le peuple dominicain; la valeur déclarée des exportations étant de \$7,628,356, contre \$6,876,098 en 1905 et \$6,536,378 en 1906.

On a acheté à l'étranger des marchandises pour une valeur de \$4,948.96, soit \$2,212,133 de plus qu'en 1905 et \$883,526 de plus qu'en 1906. Les ventes de la République Dominicaine à l'étranger ont dépassé de \$2,679,395 le chiffre de ses achats, ce qui a naturellement augmenté la richesse du pays.

L'augmentation dans les perceptions douanières pendant l'année a permis au receveur de verser au compte du Gouvernement dans la Banque nationale de la ville de New York, choisie à cet effet, la somme de \$1,543,421.20 pour servir au remboursement de la dette nationale.

Pour éviter l'exportation de cette grosse somme en espèces, on l'a transférée au moyen du change à l'exception d'une petite somme. En déduisant ces \$1,543,421.20 des \$2,679,395, balance commerciale dont nous avons parlé plus haut, il reste encore la somme de \$1,135,974 au crédit du pays pour les transactions de l'année fiscale qui vient de finir.

Afin d'éviter tout malentendu que pourrait causer le paragraphe précédent, on doit dire ici que la condition financière du pays a été loin d'être satisfaisante pendant l'année 1907: la circulation de la monnaie a été très restreinte et l'île a ressenti l'effet de la crise monétaire qui a eu lieu dans les centres financiers de l'Europe et de l'Amérique. Par conséquent les importations se sont bornées aux demandes urgentes et besoins actuels du peuple.

Les faits les plus notoires du commerce extérieur dominicain pendant l'année 1907, sont une augmentation de plus de \$1,000,000 dans les exportations sur l'année 1906 et une plus-value de \$750,000 dans les importations pour le même période. En comparant l'année 1905 à l'année 1907, on voit en faveur de cette dernière une augmentation de \$2,000,000 pour les importations et une augmentation d'environ \$900,000 pour les exportations, malgré que le prix du sucre jusqu'ici le principal article d'exportation, ait diminué de plus de 37 pour cent depuis l'année 1905. On ne peut attribuer l'énorme augmentation dans le volume des importations à aucune cause spéciale mais plutôt à l'amélioration sensible de toutes les industries. Le gain total dans la valeur des exportations est dû à la hausse remarquable dans les prix du cacao sur les marchés européens ainsi qu'aux expéditions énormes de tabac en feuilles en Allemagne.

A cause de leur avantage géographique, les Etats-Unis ont continué à recevoir plus de 50 pour cent des achats nécessaires à la consommation indigène et bien que les ventes de marchandises des Etats-Unis à la République Dominicaine en 1907, s'élevant à \$2,656,549, n'aient dépassé que de \$369,026 celles de l'année précédente, la différence ou plus-value sur l'année 1905, a augmenté de plus de \$1,000,000. Quoique les Etats-Unis aient continué à être les plus grands acheteurs de produits dominicains leurs achats ont diminué énormément depuis 1905. A cette époque ils s'élevaient à \$4,484,271, soit \$1,145,073 de plus qu'en 1907 (cette diminution étant due à la baisse du prix du sucre).

Le commerce d'exportation et d'importation entre l'Allemagne et la République Dominicaine a augmenté rapidement depuis l'année 1905, accusant une augmentation de 100 pour cent. Comme l'Allemagne tient le second rang pour les importations ainsi que pour les exportations ce pays est un concurrent redoutable des Etats-Unis pour le commerce dominicain. En 1905, 1906 et 1907, les ventes de l'Allemagne se sont élevées, respectivement, à \$441,450, \$824,126 et \$953,963 et ses achats pour les mêmes années ont atteint une valeur de \$1,261,006, \$2,099,816 et \$2,759,624.

La France vient en troisième lieu, juste avant l'Angleterre pour le commerce dominicain. Une analyse des statistiques indique une augmentation considérable dans son commerce en 1907, lorsque ses importations se sont élevées à \$1,078,308 contre \$562,416 en 1906 et \$953,065 en 1905, et ses exportations à \$250,408 contre \$209,500 en 1906 et \$150,304 en 1905.

La France a toujours acheté beaucoup plus de la République Dominicaine qu'elle ne lui a vendu, tandis que c'est tout le contraire pour l'Angleterre.

Les achats de ce pays pour la consommation anglaise destinés au Royaume-Uni, ont été de \$330,787 soit environ une augmentation de 400 pour cent sur l'année 1905 et de 700 pour cent sur l'année 1906. Les ventes de l'Angleterre à la République ont dépassé considérablement ses achats. Les chiffres pour les trois dernières années ont été respectivement de: \$366,684, \$526,827 et \$761,787.

Les quatre pays nommés ci-dessus, qui sont vraiment les premiers pays du monde, sont les seuls qui font un commerce important avec la République Dominicaine, mais on remarquera avec intérêt en passant que pendant l'année 1907, l'Italie et l'Espagne ont fait pour la première fois une petite commande de produits dominicains, ce qui fait espérer pour l'avenir une augmentation dans les exportations dominicaines. L'état condensé qui suit montre les importations et exportations de marchandises faites seulement pendant les trois dernières années.



*Total du commerce extérieur.*

[Non compris la monnaie d'or et d'argent, a]

Pays.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Augmen- tation en 1907 sur 1906.	Augmen- tation en 1907 sur 1906.	Tant pour cent pour 1907 seulement.
États-Unis.....	\$6,085,856	\$6,029,313	\$5,975,387	b \$110,469	b \$53,926	\$47.51
Royaume-Uni.....	449,484	572,714	1,092,574	643,060	519,860	8.68
Allemagne.....	1,702,456	2,923,942	3,713,587	2,011,131	789,645	29.53
France.....	1,103,369	771,916	1,328,716	225,347	556,800	10.56
Espagne.....	43,417	93,732	127,777	84,360	34,045	1.02
Italie.....	80,873	50,842	115,520	34,647	64,678	.92
Belgique.....	4,443	5,189	6,102	1,659	913	.96
Cuba.....	77,234	47,751	36,752	b 40,482	b 10,999	.29
Porto Rico.....	16,123	32,936	76,118	59,995	43,182	.60
Autres pays.....	69,671	73,480	104,784	35,113	31,304	.83
Totaux.....	9,632,926	10,601,815	12,577,317	.....	.....	100.00

a Voir l'état détaillé dans le résumé; chiffres incorrupts. Beaucoup de transactions qui ont été faites par l'intermédiaire de la poste à cause de la sécurité, de la facilité et de l'économie, n'ont pas été classées dans les entrées douanières.

b Diminution.

RENSEIGNEMENTS DÉTAILLÉS.

IMPORTATIONS.

*Tissus de coton.*

Valeur en 1907.....	\$1,218,679
Augmentation sur 1906.....	82,321
Augmentation sur 1905.....	665,905

Parmi les articles importés dans la République Dominicaine, les tissus de coton occupent le premier rang. C'est aussi sur cet article que s'est produite la plus grande augmentation par suite de la situation du pays qui s'est améliorée sous tous les points de vue en général. Ce sont les tissus de coton dont les indigènes ont le plus besoin. Pendant l'année 1907 la valeur des importations de cet article a dépassé d'un quart le total général de toutes les autres marchandises importées dans le pays pendant cette même période. On remarque une augmentation continue, et il est probable que les valeurs actuelles dépassent celles qui sont indiquées. Les importateurs ont l'habitude de faire les déclarations au-dessous de la valeur réelle lors de l'entrée des marchandises en douane non pas que les valeurs affectent le montant des droits de douane à percevoir sur les dites marchandises, mais le papier timbré que le Gouvernement exige pour la sortie des douanes se trouve réduit en proportion de la réduction même des valeurs déclarées. Il y a eu une augmentation sensible sur les deux années précédentes pour les mousselines et coutils. L'Angleterre et les Etats-Unis ont fourni plus de 90 pour cent de cet article, mais en 1907 les quantités fournies par l'Angleterre ont dépassé celles qui ont été fournies par les Etats-Unis quand autrefois ce dernier pays en importait la plus grande quantité.

*Articles en fer et en acier.*

Valeur en 1907.....	\$537, 707
Augmentation sur 1906.....	63, 507
Augmentation sur 1905.....	133, 548

Comme ils le faisaient dans le passé, les Etats-Unis ont continué à fournir environ 70 pour cent des articles en fer et en acier, soit \$381,081. La ronce artificielle, qui est admise en franchise de droits de douane, est l'article le plus important de ces transactions commerciales, les importations ayant dépassé de 1,000,000 de livres celles de l'année 1906.

*Riz.*

Valeur en 1907.....	\$472, 145
Augmentation sur 1906.....	101, 477
Augmentation sur 1905.....	270, 816

Livres, 1907.....	20, 572, 976
Augmentation sur 1906.....	1, 698, 860
Augmentation sur 1905.....	10, 555, 964

La consommation du riz a plus que doublé depuis l'année 1905. L'Allemagne en a encore expédié environ 80 pour cent, bien que la plus grande partie ait été récoltée dans l'Inde et la Cochinchine. Par suite des transbordements et de l'emmagasinage dans les docks des ports allemands, il semble que ce pays fournisse de plus grandes quantités de riz que ne l'indiquent la production actuelle et l'expédition directe de cette céréale. Les Etats-Unis n'en ont fourni que 1,694,393 livres, ce qui porte à croire qu'on pourrait avantageusement développer ce commerce entre les deux Républiques.

*Farine de ble.*

Valeur en 1907.....	\$325, 386
Augmentation sur 1906.....	74, 905
Augmentation sur 1905.....	115, 563

Barils en 1907.....	66, 460
Augmentation sur 1906.....	7, 818
Augmentation sur 1905.....	25, 047

Les Etats-Unis ont le monopole exclusif de ce commerce et, en général, ils ont expédié à Saint-Domingue de la farine de qualité supérieure. Il est très intéressant de remarquer que la farine tient le second rang dans les importations de la République Dominicaine et que les quantités introduites dans le pays augmentent constamment surtout quand on pense aux droits exorbitants qui frappent ce produit. Les droits d'importation seuls, s'élèvent à \$5.14 par baril; les droits de port, de papier timbré et les droits d'octroi s'élèvent à 50 cents par baril. Le prix du transport de New-York est actuellement de 75 cents par baril. Si l'on ajoute le prix du baril de farine, qui est

d'environ \$4.50, les frais d'assurance et le camionnage, qui s'élèvent ensemble à 11 cents par baril, on voit que le prix d'un baril de farine à Saint-Domingue est de \$11.

*Produits alimentaires.*

Valeur en 1907.....	\$305, 581
Augmentation sur 1906.....	89, 353
Augmentation sur 1905.....	167, 386

Les Etats-Unis ont fourni pour \$154,235 de viandes et de produits alimentaires, ce qui représente à peu près la moitié de la consommation totale de ces produits. L'Allemagne s'est emparée de plus d'un tiers de ce commerce, soit \$116,550. Porto-Rico a essayé de se lancer dans ce commerce en 1906 et il y a expédié de petits lots de bœuf séché. En 1907 l'île voisine y a expédié 299,070 livres de bœuf séché s'élevant à \$19,781. On a acheté aux Etats-Unis du saindoux, des jambons et du porc salé pour une valeur de \$95,000. On a importé d'Allemagne du fromage et du beurre pour une valeur de \$11,000. Par suite des facilités de transport et de l'achat de ces produits alimentaires sur le marché de Hambourg, une grande quantité de ce beurre et de ce fromage était réellement d'origine hollandaise. La consommation des viandes en conserve est insignifiante par suite des droits prohibitifs.

*Huiles.*

Valeur en 1907.....	\$268, 197
Augmentation sur 1906.....	50, 738
Augmentation sur 1905.....	112, 263

L'huile d'éclairage, l'huile à graisse et les huiles de coton, facturées pour une valeur de \$239,446, proviennent des Etats-Unis et représentent de beaucoup la plus grande partie de ces importations. Les huiles d'olive importées d'Espagne se sont élevées à \$11,957, soit une augmentation de \$9,944 sur l'année 1905.

*Tissus de fibres végétales.*

Valeur 1907.....	\$170, 316
Augmentation sur 1906.....	21, 289
Augmentation sur 1905.....	84, 595

L'augmentation sensible qui s'est produite dans l'importation de ces articles est due principalement aux achats importants de gros sacs pour l'exportation du sucre, du cacao et du café. L'importation de ces sacs en 1907 s'est élevée au nombre de 712,124 au prix moyen de \$17 le cent. A ce prix, il faut ajouter un droit d'importation de \$0.026 par sac, ce qui met à \$0.196 le prix de chaque sac pour les exportations des produits indigènes en question. En ce moment les fibres végétales ne se récoltent pas dans le pays, bien que la "cabbulla," plante fibreuse de l'espèce des cactus, vient abondamment à

l'état sauvage dans beaucoup de districts. On emploie avantageusement dans d'autres pays, pour la fabrication de sacs et de toile à sac, la fibre que l'on extrait de cette plante, et si l'on s'occupait d'en accroître la production on pourrait fabriquer avantageusement les sacs à l'intérieur du pays.

*Poissons conservés et similaires.*

Valeur, 1907.....	\$162, 234
Augmentation sur 1906.....	30, 757
Augmentation sur 1905.....	48, 100

L'Amérique a le monopole de ce commerce. Ses ventes de morue salée et de harengs fumés se sont élevées pendant l'année 1907 à environ \$147,000.

*Bois et articles en bois.*

Valeur en 1907.....	\$159, 087
Augmentation sur 1906.....	48, 162
Augmentation sur 1905.....	62, 905

La plus grande quantité du bois et d'articles en bois provient des Etats-Unis, les exportations de ce pays s'étant élevées en 1907 à \$141,731, réparties de la manière suivante: Pin dégrossi, \$76,148; pin brut, \$17,328; meubles, \$21,689; châssis de boîtes, \$10,974; le reste se composait de barils et d'autres articles en bois. L'Allemagne a envoyé aux fabriques d'allumettes de la République Dominicaine des bâtons d'allumettes déjà prêts pour l'immersion dans une pâte préparée pour les faire prendre feu par frottement. Elle y a aussi envoyé les boîtes pour la vente au détail; le montant de ces articles en 1907 a dépassé \$10,000.

*Cuir et articles en cuir.*

Valeur en 1907.....	\$139, 133
Augmentation sur 1906.....	20, 554
Augmentation sur 1905.....	66, 169

Les bottes et chaussures reçues des Etats-Unis seulement, se sont élevées à \$83,324; les cuirs pour tiges de chaussures à \$26,525. La valeur des importations de tous les autres pays a été très petite en comparaison. L'Angleterre a exporté des articles en cuir de toutes sortes pour une valeur de \$8,989; l'Allemagne pour \$5,678; la France pour \$5,060 et l'Espagne pour \$2,209. On vient d'installer à Saint Domingue d'après les derniers modèles, une cordonnerie, où l'on fabrique des chaussures d'assez bonne qualité, ce qui promet bien pour cette industrie. Le pays produit d'excellents cuirs, le bétail paissant dans les prairies naturelles de l'île.

*Sucre et confiseries.*

Valeur en 1907.....	\$80, 161
Augmentation sur 1906.....	23, 203
Augmentation sur 1905.....	53, 564



Par un acte du Congrès national en date du mois de décembre 1904, on a frappé d'un droit d'un demi cent par livre le sucre raffiné ou tout article dans la fabrication duquel le sucre est le principal ingrédient. Avant la mise en vigueur de cette loi, le droit était de 7 cents  $\frac{3}{4}$  la livre sur le sucre raffiné et d'environ 18 cents  $\frac{1}{2}$  la livre sur la confiserie. On peut facilement voir l'effet de la réduction en comparant les chiffres donnés ci-dessus en se souvenant que plusieurs mois se sont nécessairement écoulés après le passage de la loi avant qu'on ait reçu des importations plus considérables de ces produits. Les Etats-Unis ont fourni environ 70 pour cent de ces articles, principalement les sucres raffinés, et l'Europe a fourni le reste des commandes principalement les bonbons et les sirops.

*Produits chimiques et teintures.*

Valeur en 1907.....	\$79, 260
Augmentation sur 1906.....	14, 108
Augmentation sur 1905.....	21, 010

Les soi-disant médicaments brevetés ont composé une grande partie de ces importations. On a importé beaucoup de médicaments contenant de l'huile de foie de morue; ceci est dû en grande partie à l'entrée en franchise de droits de l'huile et des préparations qui la contiennent.

*Boissons fabriquées avec de l'orge: bière en bouteilles.*

Valeur en 1907.....	\$72, 426
Augmentation sur 1906.....	13, 415
Augmentation sur 1905.....	33, 274
Douzaine de bouteilles 1907.....	48, 127
Augmentation sur 1906..... douzaines..	8, 028
Augmentation sur 1905..... do.....	22, 564

C'est la bière allemande qui domine dans le pays. Sur la quantité mentionnée ci-dessus, provenant de différents pays, l'Allemagne y figure pour 38,652 douzaines de bouteilles d'une valeur de \$59,415.

*Chapeaux et casquettes de toutes sortes.*

Valeur en 1907.....	\$45, 580
Augmentation sur 1906.....	3, 858
Diminution sur 1905.....	16, 231

Comme on vient de le voir d'après les chiffres ci-dessus, le commerce des chapeaux et des casquettes, qui a éprouvé une grande diminution en 1906, par comparaison à l'année 1905, s'est presque complètement relevé en 1907. L'Italie, qui joue un rôle si important dans ce commerce, occupe le premier rang comme toujours. En 1907, elle a expédié de ces articles pour une valeur de \$49,670, la France n'en a envoyé que pour \$7,677 et les Etats-Unis pour \$3,603.

*Légumes.*

Valeur en 1907.....	\$45, 580
Diminution sur 1906.....	3, 858
Augmentation sur 1905.....	16, 231

En 1907, les produits américains qui représentaient plus de \$22,000, se composaient principalement de haricots, de pommes de terre et d'oignons à l'état naturel. Il existe une demande constante de ces trois légumes. L'agriculteur indigène ne s'étant que très peu dévoué à cette culture, les commerçants ont été obligés d'importer presque tous ces produits. Le sol et le climat du pays conviennent admirablement à la culture des légumes et si l'on employait de bonnes semences et de bonnes méthodes, Saint-Domingue pourrait devenir un pays exportateur de légumes au lieu d'en acheter dans les marchés extérieurs.

En 1907, les importations de légumes en conserve ne se sont élevées qu'à \$1,188. Ainsi qu'on l'a déjà dit, le droit élevé sur ces comestibles empêche leur introduction avantageuse et par conséquent les habitants sont obligés de s'en passer.

Parmi les différents groupes principaux mentionnés dans les états qui accompagnent ce rapport (voir page 787), il n'y a que trois classes de marchandises qui font voir une diminution depuis 1906, soit en valeur, soit en quantité. Ces dernières sont d'une importance secondaire, telles que les verres et verreries, les gommés et résines et les légumes en conserve.

## EXPORTATIONS.

Les principales exportations faites par la République Dominicaine en 1907 sont, par ordre de valeur déclarée: le cacao, le sucre, le tabac, les bananes et le café. Les augmentations les plus sensibles se sont portées sur le cacao et le tabac; le cacao a pris le premier rang parmi les exportations au lieu du sucre qui occupait toujours cette place dans les années précédentes. Quoiqu'il soit toujours au troisième rang par ordre d'importance, le tabac montre dans les exportations une augmentation de 60 pour cent sur l'année 1906 et une de 175 pour cent sur l'année 1905. Une pareille augmentation montre les avantages que le pays pourrait retirer en se livrant à la culture et à la préparation du tabac, industrie dans laquelle il devrait jouer un rôle important à l'avenir, étant voisin de l'île de Cuba et possédant ces mêmes avantages climatiques qui ont rendu cette île si renommée pour son tabac. De ces cinq produits principaux le sucre seul a subi une réduction de prix, mais la quantité a été satisfaisante. Presque tout le sucre qui provient de la République Dominicaine se vend sur les marchés des Etats-Unis, faisant concurrence aux produits similaires venant de Cuba et de Porto-Rico, îles qui jouissent toutes les deux, d'un tarif spécial réduisant les droits de douane.

## CACAO, 1907.

	Destination.		
	Allemagne.	Etats-Unis.	France.
Livres.....	8,857,442	7,119,693	6,386,620
Valeur.....	\$1,185,096	\$936,057	\$865,249

Les exportations de cacao en 1907 se sont élevées à 22,384,082 livres. L'Allemagne, les Etats-Unis et la France ont acheté presque toute la récolte, ainsi qu'on peut le voir par les chiffres précités. De même que dans les années précédentes l'Allemagne a été le plus grand acheteur, viennent ensuite les Etats-Unis. Bien que les expéditions de cacao n'aient pas été aussi considérables qu'en 1905 et 1906, les planteurs ont réalisé des bénéfices plus élevés, dûs en partie à la qualité de la fève mais principalement aux meilleurs débouchés. Une période prolongée de sécheresse a diminué la récolte totale d'environ 10,000,000 de livres. La récolte de cacao ayant partiellement manqué dans d'autres pays, les prix de cet article s'en sont naturellement ressentis. La moyenne des prix a été de \$7.67 pour l'année 1905 et de \$7.07 pour l'année 1906, contre \$13.35 en 1907. Ces prix sont par quintal ou 100 livres. Par suite de la grande demande les prix continuent à hausser, encourageant ainsi les planteurs laborieux à consacrer plus de terrain à la culture du cacao. Si les prix restent fermes cette situation attirera de nouveaux colons à Saint-Domingue et les engagera à se livrer à cette culture si rémunératrice.

De même que pour les autres produits dominicains, les habitants n'apportent pas à la culture du cacao autant de soins qu'ils pourraient le faire. Si l'on tient compte de cette manière d'agir et qu'on y porte remède le pays occupera le rang qu'il devrait avoir parmi les pays producteurs de cet important article. A ce sujet on cite le paragraphe suivant, extrait d'un des derniers numéros du bulletin officiel de la Chambre de Commerce de Londres qui l'a reproduit du "Gordian," publication allemande consacrée aux intérêts du cacao :

Saint-Domingue mérite une attention toute particulière, car sa production de cacao sera, dans un avenir prochain, un facteur important dans la production mondiale. Les plantations ont augmenté pendant l'année écoulée. Sachant qu'il existe encore dans la République Dominicaine de grandes étendues de terres propres à la culture du cacao, on peut dire sans crainte de se tromper que sa production de cacao augmentera considérablement d'ici peu.

*Sucre.*

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Nombre de tonnes exportées.....	54,100	61,700	52,986
Valeur.....	\$2,099,679	\$2,392,406	\$3,292,470
Prix moyen par tonne.....	\$38.80	\$38.77	\$62.14

Sur les quatre principaux articles d'exportation produits dans la République Dominicaine c'est l'industrie sucrière qui a montré l'état le moins satisfaisant en 1907. On peut attribuer cette condition premièrement au bas prix de \$39 par tonne qui a existé depuis l'année 1906, ainsi qu'à une diminution de la production. Le prix énorme de \$62.14 par tonne auquel le sucre s'est élevé en 1905 a naturellement augmenté la valeur des exportations totales pour l'année en question.

D'un autre côté, la diminution de 7,600 tonnes dans les expéditions de 1907, en les comparant à celles de l'année, 1906, a aussi affecté les recettes. Pendant l'année 1907, les Etats-Unis en ont acheté 45,336 tonnes et le Royaume-Uni 8,464 tonnes.

TABAC.

	1907.	1906.	1905.	Augmen- tation sur 1906.	Augmen- tation sur 1905.
Livres.....	21,802,982	14,965,799	11,510,762	6,837,183	10,292,220
Valeur.....	\$1,341,233	\$837,057	\$480,487	\$504,176	\$860,746
Prix moyen par 100 livres.....	\$6.15	\$5.60	\$4.17		

On constate une activité marquée dans les exportations de tabac en 1907. La production a augmenté d'environ 100 pour cent sur l'année 1905 et considérablement sur celle de l'année 1906. L'Allemagne a été, comme toujours, le seul pays acheteur de grandes quantités de tabac. En effet, elle a reçu 95 pour cent de l'exportation totale:

*Bananes.*

Quantité (régimes):

1907.....	640,000
1906.....	668,100
1905.....	514,033

Les plantations dans le voisinage de Puerto Plata, appartenant à la "United Fruit Company" ont continué à produire à peu près la même quantité de fruits en 1907 que pendant l'année précédente. Il n'y a eu qu'une diminution très peu sensible. Toutes les exportations de bananes ont été faites aux Etats-Unis au prix uniforme de 50 cents le régime.

*Café, 1907.*

Acheté par:

	Livres.
La France.....	1,243,206
L'Allemagne.....	950,747
Les Etats-Unis.....	811,612

Les expéditions de café pendant l'année se sont élevées à 3,376,970 livres évaluées dans les factures consulaires à \$252,390. La France a reçu plus d'un tiers du total ayant augmenté de plus de 100 pour cent ses achats de cet excellent produit. Deux nouveaux pays acheteurs, l'Italie et l'Espagne, ont paru sur le marché des cafés de Saint-Domingue. On a expédié 64,327 livres en Italie et 52,459 livres en Espagne. Environ les deux-tiers du café envoyé en Espagne et en Italie ont été expédiés du port de Barahona. On assure que pendant l'année 1907 le Vatican est devenu un acheteur régulier du café provenant de Barahona. On a demandé à l'Archevêque de Saint-Domingue de vouloir bien personnellement s'occuper d'une commande spéciale qu'on lui a transmise.



## EXPORTATIONS DIVERSES.

Bien qu'en 1907, plus de 91 pour cent du commerce d'exportation de Saint-Domingue soient compris dans les produits mentionnés ci-dessus, plusieurs produits moins importants tels que les cuirs de chèvres et de bétail, le miel, les bois de teintures, le lignum-vitæ, etc., etc., accusent des augmentations dans les exportations. Il s'est produit sur ces différents articles une augmentation de \$40,000 sur les années 1905 et 1906.

## NATIONALITÉ DES NAVIRES.

## NAVIRES D'IMPORTATION.

Les navires américains et allemands continuent à apporter dans le pays environ 86 pour cent de toutes les importations. Pendant l'année 1907, des navires américains ont transporté des marchandises évaluées à \$2,804,605 soit 54 pour cent des importations totales et les navires allemands en ont importé pour une valeur de \$1,629,715 soit 32 pour cent. Les navires français et norvégiens ne font pas une grande concurrence. Sous ce rapport, cependant, chacun de ces pays a augmenté son commerce de 100 pour cent environ depuis 1906. Les navires français ont apporté des marchandises pour une valeur de \$272,111 en 1906 et de \$426,481 en 1907 et les navires norvégiens en ont apporté pour une valeur de \$55,421 en 1906 contre \$102,028 en 1907. Le reste des importations a été réparti entre les navires anglais, cubains, espagnols, dominicains et hollandais, comme on peut le voir dans les tableaux détaillés qui accompagnent ce rapport.

## NAVIRES D'EXPORTATION.

Les navires américains et allemands ont transporté plus des deux-tiers des exportations en 1907, chaque nationalité ayant une part à peu près égale du commerce du transport: celle de l'Allemagne était un peu plus considérable en 1906 mais en 1907, c'est tout le contraire qui s'est produit, les navires américains ayant transporté des produits pour une valeur de \$2,596,464 et les navires allemands pour une valeur de \$2,538,631. Les navires français et norvégiens ont transporté pour \$895,000 de marchandises et les navires anglais, hollandais, dominicains et cubains se sont partagé le reste du commerce qui s'est élevé respectivement à \$600,959, \$44,430, \$33,722 et \$30,962 pendant l'année.

## ÉTATS-UNIS.

## COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

On trouvera à la page 818 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les Etats-Unis et l'Amérique latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail. Le rapport a trait au mois de février 1908, et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1907. Il donne aussi un tableau des huit mois finissant au mois de février 1908, en les comparant avec la période correspondente de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant, et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour les mois de février ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois d'avril.

## UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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### AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Brazil .....	IRVING B. DUDLEY, Rio de Janeiro.
Mexico .....	DAVID E. THOMPSON, Mexico.

### ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic .....	* SPENCER EDDY, Buenos Aires.
Bolivia .....	WILLIAM B. SORSBY, La Paz.
Chile .....	JOHN HICKS, Santiago.
Colombia .....	THOMAS C. DAWSON, Bogotá.
Costa Rica .....	WILLIAM L. MERRY, San José.
Cuba .....	EDWIN V. MORGAN, Havana.
Ecuador .....	WILLIAMS C. FOX, Quito.
Guatemala .....	WILLIAM HEIMKÉ, Guatemala City.
Haiti .....	HENRY W. FURNISS, Port au Prince.
Honduras .....	(See Salvador.)
Nicaragua .....	(See Costa Rica.)
Panama .....	HERBERT G. SQUIERS, Panama.
Paraguay .....	(See Uruguay.)
Peru .....	LESLIE COMES, Lima.
Salvador .....	H. PERCIVAL DODGE, San Salvador.
Uruguay .....	EDWARD C. O'BRIEN, Montevideo.
Venezuela .....	W. W. RUSSELL, Caracas.

### MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Dominican Republic .....	FENTON R. MCCREERY, Santo Domingo.
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\* From June 1, 1908.

## VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE APRIL 1, 1908.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold ....	Peso ....	\$0.965	{ Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and ½ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA .....	Silver ...	Boliviano	.408	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL .....	Gold ....	Milreis ..	.546	{ Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver—½, 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—				
Costa Rica .....	Gold ....	Colon ...	.465	{ Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
Guatemala .....	} Silver ...	Peso ....	.408	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Honduras .....				
Nicaragua .....				
Salvador .....				
CHILE .....	Gold ....	Peso ....	.365	{ Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), doub- loon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA .....	Gold ....	Dollar ...	1.000	{ Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR .....	Gold ....	Sucre ....	.487	{ Gold—10 sucres (\$4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
HAITI .....	Gold ....	Gourde ..	.965	{ Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
MEXICO .....	Gold ....	Peso <sup>a</sup> ...	.498	{ Gold—5 and 10 pesos. Silver—Dollar <sup>b</sup> (or peso) and divisions.
PANAMA .....	Gold ....	Balboa ..	1.000	{ Gold—1, 2½, 5, 10, and 20 balboas. Silver—Peso and divisions.
PERU .....	Gold ....	Libra ...	4.866½	{ Gold—½ and 1 libra. Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY .....	Gold ....	Peso ....	1.034	{ Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
VENEZUELA .....	Gold ....	Bolivar ..	.193	{ Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

<sup>a</sup>75 centigrams fine gold.

<sup>b</sup> Value in Mexico, 0.498.



INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

BULLETIN  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE  
AMERICAN  
REPUBLICS

MAY

1908



NO. 2 JACKSON PLACE, WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

**International Bureau**  
— of the —  
**American Republics**

JOHN BARRETT - Director

FRANCISCO J. YÁNES - Secretary

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State of the United States, Chairman ex-officio.

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*With all good wishes for the  
success of the movement for  
Pan-American Peace and Friendship.*

*Theodore Roosevelt*

*April 29<sup>th</sup> 1908*

**THEODORE  
ROOSEVELT**  
PRESIDENT OF THE  
UNITED STATES

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# LAYING OF CORNER STONE OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

WASHINGTON, MAY 11, 1908

*Addresses by*

SECRETARY ROOT  
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT  
SEÑOR NABUCO  
ANDREW CARNEGIE

MESSAGES FROM PRESIDENTS OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS



## Programme of Ceremonies.

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On account of the brief time elapsing between the ceremonies in connection with the laying of the corner stone of the new building of the International Bureau and the going to press of the MONTHLY BULLETIN for May, it is not possible to discuss in detail the programme of the occasion.

Below, however, are given the principal addresses, commencing with that of the Secretary of State of the United States and Chairman ex-officio of the Governing Board of the Bureau; followed by the President of the United States; the Ambassador from Brazil, Mr. JOAQUIM NABUCO, and Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

The exercises were opened by the Director of the Bureau, Mr. JOHN BARRETT, who introduced the Secretary of State of the United States as presiding officer. The invocation was delivered by His Eminence CARDINAL GIBBONS and the benediction pronounced by Bishop CRANSTON.

One of the principal features was the reading of the congratulatory messages received from the Presidents of the various Republics of America expressing the interest and enthusiasm awakened by the event. These are published below.

Near the close of the programme the corner stone was impressively laid by the President of the United States, assisted by the other distinguished guests.

Over 3,000 people were in attendance, including the Members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, the Supreme Court, the leading Senators and Representatives, officers of the Army and Navy, other high officials, distinguished citizens, and representative newspaper men.

The musical programme rendered by the Marine Band of the United States under direction of W. H. Santelmann consisted of an effective rendition of the national and characteristic airs of the various Republics of the Western Hemisphere. The decorations were elaborate and appropriate, combining a fitting use of the flags and colors of the American nations. In short, it may be said without exaggeration that this corner-stone laying was one of the most successful ever conducted in the history of Washington.





## Speech of Secretary Root.

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*Mr. President and Gentlemen:*

We are here to lay the corner stone of the building which is to be the home of the International Union of American Republics.

The wise liberality of the Congress of the United States has provided the means for the purchase of this tract of land—five acres in extent—near the White House and the great Executive Departments, bounded on every side by public streets and facing to the east and south upon public parks which it will always be the care of the National Government to render continually more beautiful, in execution of its design to make the national capital an object of national pride and a source of that pleasure which comes to rich and poor alike from the education of taste.

The public spirit and enthusiasm for the good of humanity which have inspired an American citizen, Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, in his administration of a great fortune, have led him to devote the adequate and ample sum of three-quarters of a million dollars to the construction of the building.

Into the appropriate adornment and fitting of the edifice will go the contributions of every American Republic, already pledged and, in a great measure, already paid into the fund of the Union.

The International Union for which the building is erected is a voluntary association, the members of which are all the American nations from Cape Horn to the Great Lakes. It had its origin in the first Pan-American Conference held at Washington in 1889, and it has been developed and improved in efficiency under the resolutions of the succeeding conferences in Mexico and Brazil. Its primary object is to break down the barriers of mutual ignorance between the nations of America by collecting and making accessible, furnishing and spreading, information about every country among the people of every other country in the Union, to facilitate and stimulate intercourse, trade, acquaintance, good understanding, fellowship, and sympathy. For this purpose it has established in Washington a Bureau or Office under the direction of a Governing Board composed of the official representatives in Washington of all the Republics, and having a Director and Secretary, with a force of assistants and translators and clerks.

The Bureau has established a rapidly increasing library of history, travel, description, statistics, and literature of the American nations. It publishes a Monthly Bulletin of current public events and existing conditions in all the united countries, which is circulated in every country. It carries on an enormous correspondence with every part of both continents, answering the questions of seekers for information about the laws, customs, conditions, opportunities, and personnel of the different countries; and it has become a medium of introduction and guidance for international intercourse.

The Governing Board is also a permanent committee charged with the duty of seeing that the resolutions of each Pan-American Conference are carried out and that suitable preparation is made for the next succeeding conference.

The increasing work of the Bureau has greatly outgrown the facilities of its cramped quarters on Pennsylvania avenue, and now at the close of its second decade and under the influence of the great movement of awakened sympathy between the American Republics, the Union stands upon the threshold of more ample opportunity for the prosecution of its beneficent activity.

Many noble and beautiful public buildings record the achievements and illustrate the impulses of modern civilization. Temples of religion, of patriotism, of learning, of art, of justice abound; but this structure will stand alone, the first of its kind—a temple dedicated to international friendship. It will be devoted to the diffusion of that international knowledge which dispels national prejudice and liberalizes national judgment. Here will be fostered the growth of that sympathy born of similarity in good impulses and noble purposes, which draws men of different races and countries together into a community of nations, and counteracts the tendency of selfish instincts to array nations against each other as enemies. From this source shall spring mutual helpfulness between all the American Republics, so that the best knowledge and experience and courage and hope of every Republic shall lend moral power to sustain and strengthen every other in its struggle to work out its problems and to advance the standard of liberty and peace with justice within itself, so that no people in all of these continents, however oppressed and discouraged, however impoverished and torn by disorder, shall fail to feel that they are not alone in the world, or shall fail to see that for them a better day may dawn, as for others the sun has already risen.

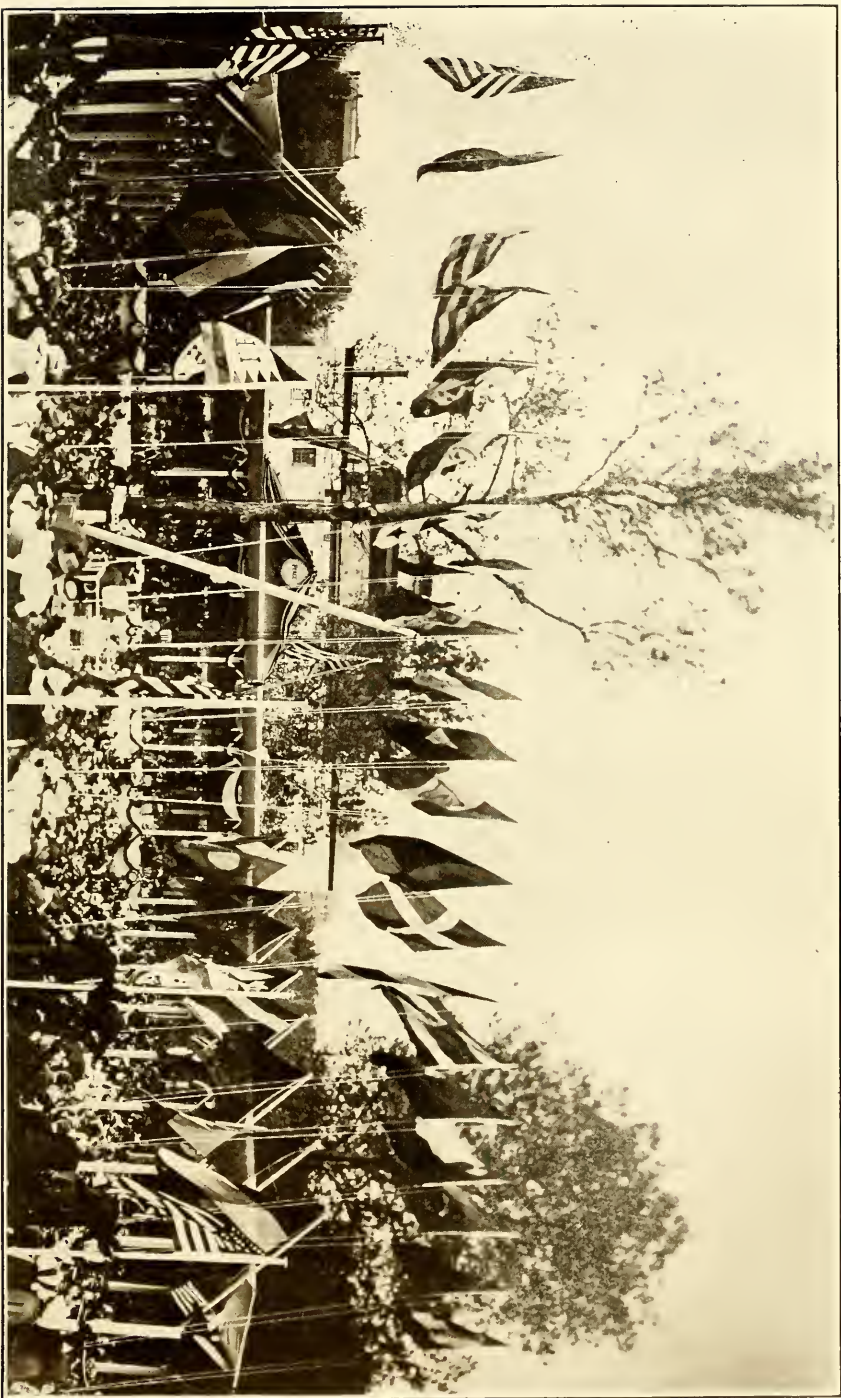
It is too much to expect that there will not be controversies between American nations, to whose desire for harmony we now bear witness; but to every controversy will apply the truth that there are no international controversies so serious that they can not be settled peaceably if both parties really desire peaceable settlement, while there are few causes of dispute so trifling that they can not be made the occa-



THE AUDIENCE STANDING DURING THE PLAYING OF THE PAN-AMERICAN HYMN.  
EL PUBLICO, DE PIE MIENTRAS SE TOCABA EL HIMNO PANAMERICANO.







THE RAISING OF THE FLAGS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.  
ENARBOLANDO LAS BANDERAS DE LAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS.



sion of war if either party really desires war. The matters in dispute between nations are nothing; the spirit which deals with them is everything.

The graceful courtesy of the twenty Republics who have agreed upon the capital of the United States for the home of this International Union, the deep appreciation of that courtesy shown by the American Government and this representative American citizen, and the work to be done within the walls that are to rise on this site, can not fail to be powerful influences toward the creation of a spirit that will solve all disputed questions of the future and preserve the peace of the Western World.

May the structure now begun stand for many generations to come as the visible evidence of mutual respect, esteem, appreciation, and kindly feeling between the peoples of all the Republics; may pleasant memories of hospitality and friendship gather about it, and may all the Americas come to feel that for them this place is home, for it is theirs, the product of a common effort and the instrument of a common purpose.

## Speech of President Roosevelt.

---

This is a memorable occasion for all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. The building, the corner stone of which we lay to-day, emphasizes by its existence the growing sense of solidarity of interest and aspiration among all the peoples of the New World. It marks our recognition of the need to knit ever closer together all the republics of the Western Hemisphere, through the kindly bonds of mutual justice, good will, and sympathetic comprehension.

At the outset, on behalf of all of us, I wish to thank Mr. CARNEGIE for his generous gift—a gift to all the nations of the New World, and therefore preeminently fitting as coming from one who has so sincerely striven for the cause of peace among nations: for while we have yet a long path to tread before we can speak with any certainty of the day when wars shall cease from the earth, we of this Western Hemisphere, by movements such as that symbolized by this building, have taken great strides toward securing permanent peace among ourselves.

In the next place, as President of this Republic, I greet the representatives of all our sister Republics to the south of us. In a sense, you are our elder sisters and we the younger people, for you represent a more ancient civilization on this continent than we do. Your fathers, the Spanish and Portuguese explorers, conquerors, lawgivers, and commonwealth builders, had founded a flourishing civilization in the Tropics and the South Temperate Zone while all America north of the Rio Grande was still unmapped wilderness. Your people had founded American universities, were building beautiful cities, were laying deep the foundations of future national life, at many different points in the vast territory stretching from the Colorado to the Plata, before the ships of the Frenchman and the Englishman, the Swede and the Hollander, had found permanent havens on the North Atlantic seacoast. For centuries our several civilizations grew each in its own way, but each sundered from the others. Now we are growing together.

More and more in the future we shall each give to and get from the others, not merely things of material value, but things that are of worth for the intellectual and spiritual welfare of all of us. In



the century that has passed, the development of North America has, on the whole, proceeded faster than the development of South America; but in the century that has now opened I believe that no other part of the world will see such extraordinary development in wealth, in population, in all that makes for progress, as will be seen from the northern boundary of Mexico through all Central and South America; and I can assure you that the people of this nation look with the most profound satisfaction upon the great growth that has already taken place in the countries which you represent—a growth alike in political stability and in the material well-being which can only come when there is political stability.

Our battle fleet has just finished its trip around South America, and I wish to thank the rulers and the peoples of South America and of Mexico for the generous and courteous hospitality which has been shown this fleet on every possible occasion throughout the trip.

In conclusion, let me speak of another trip, made a couple of years ago by the Secretary of State, ELIHU ROOT—the first time in our history the American Secretary of State, during his term of office, left the country to visit certain other nations. Mr. Root made the complete tour of South America, traversed Central America, and afterwards visited Mexico. He was everywhere received with the heartiest greeting, a greeting which deeply touched our people, and I wish to say once more how appreciative we are of the reception tendered him.

His voyage was unique in character and in value. It was undertaken only because we citizens of this Republic recognize that our interests are more closely intertwined with the interests of the other peoples of this continent than with those of any other nations. I believe that history will say that though we have had other great Secretaries of State, we have had none greater than ELIHU ROOT; and that though in his high office he has done much for the good of his nation and of mankind, yet that his greatest achievement has been the success which has come as the result of his devoted labor to bring closer together all the republics of the New World, and to unite them in the effort to work valiantly for our common betterment, for the material and moral welfare of all who dwell in the Western Hemisphere.

## Address of the Brazilian Ambassador, Senhor Nabuco.

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You have spoken, Mr. President, of the other States of this continent in a manner that shall cause intense satisfaction among them, and for which they certainly will feel greatly indebted to you and to your nation. With their admiration for your mighty country and the pace of its progress, never equalled before, they all bring into this Union their pride in their Latin inheritance, of which there is no higher testimonial than the English language itself. Only when future comes to each of them and they will be able to develop, as this nation has done with hers, the portion each received on her cradle, shall the world realize the greatness of the Columbus estate. May your happy auguries meet with your usual good fortune! Together with those generous greetings, your address breathes the soul of a people that never allows a difference in its treatment of powerful and of weak nations.

We were glad to acclaim the high praise you bestowed on the present Secretary of State, while conferring on him the *laurea insignis* in this, the day of his triumph. His visit to South and Central America was one of those inspirations that characterize the statesman who will live in the hearts of many peoples. By the loftiness of his ideals, his fairness, his broad sympathies, his ability to weigh the imponderables of international sensibility, he won the hearts of all our nations, and could send you one of the most brilliant *veni, vidi, vici* of diplomacy. In their turn they captured him and will ever keep his image as a friendly hostage of peace and good will from this great Republic.

You can well afford to be generous, Mr. President. No President of the United States will leave in the history of Pan-Americanism a deeper mark than the one you are cutting from ocean to ocean, to change the sea routes of the world so as to bring nearer together the peoples and cities on the two fronts of our continent.

We give you our thanks, Mr. CARNEGIE, for your munificent donation. In selecting this city for the permanent seat of our union, the Latin Republics of America have shown in the most striking way their pride in the nation that has been the leader of our continent, and which made it one of the leaders of civilization. You recollected that your country, while our associate, was also our host, and that

never had a higher tribute than ours been paid to that American democracy, which your book has so much endeared to our present generations. You may, also, have been moved by the thought, which caused already so many of your works, that of contributing throughout posterity to the cause of peace. You rightly believe that peace is universal charity. Ours, indeed, is a wholly peaceful alliance, and it shines outside the American orbit only to show that this continent can already be called the hemisphere of peace.

Gentlemen, there has never been a parallel for the sight which this ceremony presents—that of twenty-one nations, of different languages, building together a house for their common deliberations. The more impressive is the scene as these countries, with all possible differences between them in size and population, have established their union on the basis of the most absolute equality. Here the vote of the smallest balances the vote of the greatest. So many sovereign States would not have been drawn so spontaneously and so strongly together, as if by an irresistible force, if there did not exist throughout them, at the bottom or at the top of each national conscience, the feeling of a destiny common to all America. It seems, indeed, that a decree of Providence made the western shore of the Atlantic appear late in history as the chosen land for a great renewal of mankind. From the early days of its colonization the sentiment sprung in the hearts of all its children that this is really a new world. That is the sentiment which unites us together on this auspicious day. We feel we are all sons of Columbus. And if we meet here, it is because we feel also that we all are sons of Washington. Rising on the plain of the Potomac, in the sight of the Capitol, the new house of the American Republics shall be another monument to the founder of modern liberty. That one is his national, this his continental, memorial.

Gentlemen, hearing still the voice of His Eminence Cardinal GIBBONS invoking upon this union the blessings of Heaven, our one prayer is that our mutual pledges will grow ever and ever stronger so that we all come to feel the full inspiration of the indissolvable partnership of the two Americas.

## Speech of Mr. Carnegie.

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To-day my thoughts revert to the first Pan-American conference, of which I was a member, called by my friend Mr. BLAINE, then Secretary of State, worthy pioneer in the great work in which we are now engaged, which is, I believe, to culminate in the banishment of war from the American continents and the dedication of the Western Hemisphere to internal peace.

The ceremony which the President has just performed is cheering proof that the great work goes forward, knowing neither pause nor obstacle. He embraces every opportunity to hasten to completion, by word and deed, the work begun by Mr. BLAINE under President HARRISON and so ably conducted by Secretary Root under the present Administration. It is during his tenure of office the greatest progress has been made. Both hearts and heads of President, Secretary, and Cabinet, and, I may add, of the whole people of the United States, are in this beneficent work.

The Western Hemisphere has already achieved these unequalled triumphs of peace.

First, the simple agreement made between Britain and the United States that upon the inland seas in the North only two tiny vessels, each with one 18-pounder gun, should patrol these waters, which they have done for nearly a century, the one craft flying the Union Jack and the other the Stars and Stripes. The only shots ever fired have been salutes expressive of amity and friendship. These have proved the most powerful vessels of war, the true *Dreadnoughts*, since they have kept the peace by discharging salvos of good will.

A nation has everything to dread from gigantic armed *Dreadnoughts*, nothing to dread from these true agents of peace.

That is the first lesson this continent gives to the world, and especially to Europe, which is the vortex of militarism, armed not against outside enemies, for the enemies of Europe are they of its own household.

The second lesson comes from the South, our friends of Argentina and Chile. Following the pernicious example of nations hitherto, these Republics struggled with each other until the better way was revealed. They then met and both conquered—by making peace, by



offering the olive branch, not the sword. On the highest peak of the Andes upon the new boundary line agreed upon, these once warring powers have erected a statue of Christ, the Prince of Peace, cast out of molten bronze cannon, its pedestal bearing this inscription:

Sooner shall these mountains crumble to dust than Argentines and Chileans break the peace which, at the feet of Christ the Redeemer, they have sworn to maintain.

The third great lesson which this continent has just given to the world coming from the center, is that of the five small Central American nations whose representatives met in Washington recently and agreed upon the establishment of a supreme court, to which all differences which may arise between them shall be referred. All of these nations have promptly ratified the action of their representatives.

Perhaps this is the most encouraging step forward that has yet been taken, for it promises to lead to the union of these five nations, following the example of our own Republic, converting a number of separate States into one nation with internal peace secured, and perhaps pointing the way to the larger merger of all South American States into the counterpart of our own Union.

These instances furnish the answer to the contention that nations, differing from individuals, can not settle all differences without resorting to war.

It remains for this hemisphere to maintain its lead in the adoption of arbitration as the only Christian means of settling international disputes. We hope that all of the Republics in the South American continent will soon follow the example of Argentina and Chile and of the five Central American Republics with their one supreme tribunal.

Judging from the progress made in this direction during the lives of those of us who have been in this work from the beginning, we can look with hope to the early realization of our dream, which is to secure to the American continents the reign of internal peace by substituting peaceful arbitration for war. We are justified in indulging the fond hope that the good work is to go on, and that before long a conference of all the Republics will be held which shall provide that all disputes arising between them are to be thus peacefully settled. At such conference we might even expect to see a representative from Canada, which I have no doubt her motherland would warmly approve. In our first American conference I remember we began with sixteen Republics and one Monarchy—Brazil. There is a precedent therefore for Canada being represented in the next.

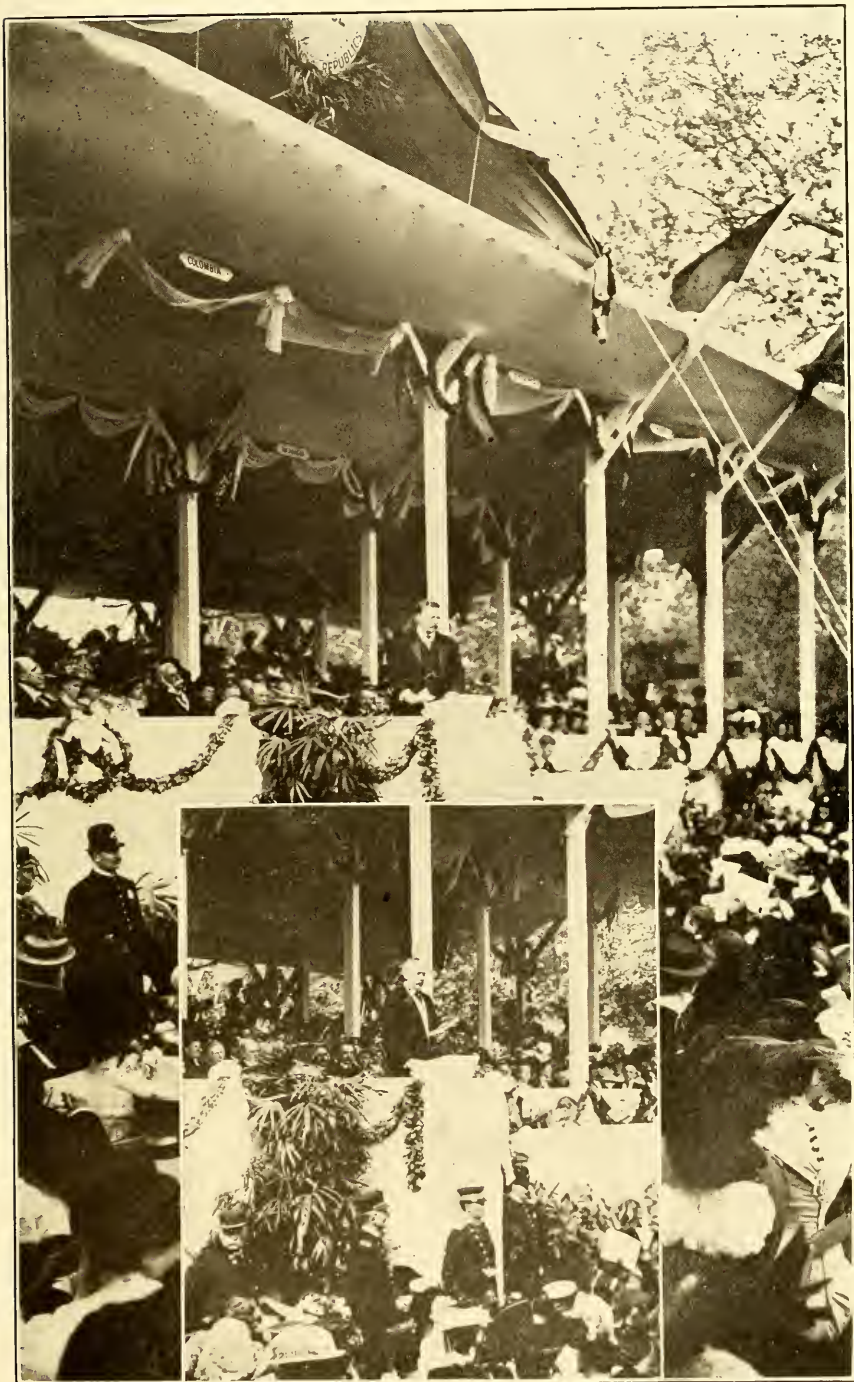
We failed to obtain a judicial world court at The Hague, but we should not fail in creating one for this Western Hemisphere. I may not live to see that day, but I shall die convinced that it is to

come and thanking the kind fates that at least I was privileged to be one who sat at the first conference at which the effort was made. The reasons for its failure have passed away and there are those to-day who hear my voice who will live to see this Western Hemisphere, following the illustrious example of Argentina and Chile, dedicated to internal peace.

There is no work going forward in the world to-day which good men everywhere should regard with deeper interest and warmer approval than that in which the American Republics are now engaged. Hold fast to your great ideal—the American continents dedicated to internal peace. In this sublime labor it thrills me to feel and to repeat that there is no people whose heads and hearts are more fully enlisted than the people of the United States; no ruler who will labor more zealously than the President; no Secretary of State who will study more deeply or advise more wisely than he who holds that office to-day. This work accomplished, to everyone who has contributed to it in the smallest degree there will come the assurance he has not lived his life in vain.

"The building the corner-stone of which we lay today emphasizes by its existence the growing sense of solidarity of interest and aspiration among all the peoples of the New World."—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

El edificio cuya piedra angular colocamos hoy singulariza con su existencia el creciente sentimiento de solidaridad de interés y aspiración entre todos los pueblos del Nuevo Mundo."—PRESIDENTE ROOSEVELT.



" \* \* \* there are no international controversies so serious that they can not be settled peaceably if both parties really desire peaceable settlement."—SECRETARY ROOT.

" \* \* \* no existen controversias internacionales tan graves que no puedan ser ajustadas si ambas partes desean en realidad un arreglo pacífico."—SECRETARIO ROOT.







JOHN BARRETT.  
 ANDREW CARNEGIE.  
 SECRETARY  
 ROOT.  
 MRS. CARNEGIE. AMBASSADOR NABUCCO.  
 CARDINAL GIBBONS.  
 BISHOP CRANSTON.  
 ATTORNEY-GENERAL BONAPARTE.  
 (EL PRESIDENTE ROOSEVELT PRONUNCIANDO SU DISCURSO.)  
 PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DELIVERING HIS ADDRESS

JOHN BARRETT READING THE MESSAGES  
 FROM THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.  
 JOHN BARRETT LEYENDO LOS MENSAJES DE  
 LOS PRESIDENTES AMERICANOS.  
 BISHOP CRANSTON.  
 CARDINAL GIBBONS.



## Messages from American Presidents upon the Laying of the Corner Stone Building of the International Union.

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### FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC:

The event so auspiciously celebrated in Washington is the erection of a monument to the international solidarity of the States of the New World. The Argentine Republic on this occasion sends greetings to the United States of America and to all the nations represented in the Bureau of the American Republics, and best wishes for the happiness of President ROOSEVELT and the Presidents of all the sister Republics.—J. FIGUEROA ALCORTA.

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### FROM THE PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA:

The President directs me to inform you that, as he can not be present at the laying of the corner stone of the new building of the Bureau, he desires to express the gratification with which he takes part in that great event which represents the sincere union of the American Republics.—PINILLA, *Minister of Foreign Relations*.

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### FROM THE PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL:

Brazil rejoices at the laying of the corner stone of the new seat of the Union of the American Republics in Washington; she gives to the generous donator, Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, her sincere thanks, and, full of confidence in the future of that Union, sends the assurances of her ancient and unalterable attachment to the great Republic of the North, which offers it such noble hospitality.—ALFONSO PENNA.

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### FROM THE PRESIDENT OF CHILE:

The President of the Republic says: "The progress of Latin-America is assured in following the example of the great Republic created by GEORGE WASHINGTON."—PUGA, *Minister of Foreign Relations*.

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### FROM THE PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA:

I send my cordial greetings to the Governing Board of the International Bureau of American Republics on the occasion of the historic ceremonies to take place on May 11, when the corner stone of the building which will house it shall be laid. This monument, very fittingly erected on the land of GEORGE WASHINGTON's birth, shall stand for the fraternal and permanent union of all the American Republics.

The people and the Government of Colombia send through me, on this solemn occasion, the expression of their gratitude to His Excellency the President of the United States; to the eminent statesman, ELIHU ROOR; to the distinguished and generous philanthropist, ANDREW CARNEGIE, and to the staunch Americanist, JOHN BARRETT, for their efforts and cooperation in the erection of this temple of American Union.—EUCLIDES DE ANCULO, *Acting President*.

## FROM THE PRESIDENT OF COSTA RICA:

The erection of the building of the American Republics, which by the nature of the international institution which it represents, and the munificence of Mr. CARNEGIE, is on a plane with the Temple of Peace at The Hague, is a further important step toward the unification of the happily existing fraternal relations which must bind more closely the nations on the continent of COLUMBUS.—VIQUEZ.

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## FROM THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF CUBA:

On the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the new building of the International Bureau of the American Republics, the Provisional Governor of the Republic of Cuba has directed me to express to the Governing Board of the institution, on behalf of the Cuban people, his gratification at this new bond between the Republics of America, which will contribute to the furtherance of the cordial solidarity of the Continent.—GARCIA VELEZ, *Acting Secretary of State*.

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## FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:

The same ideal of liberty and right should be the corner stone of the International Union of the American Republics. He who unites and harmonizes in America is a true American.—CACERES.

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## FROM THE PRESIDENT OF ECUADOR:

The President of Ecuador sends greetings on this solemn occasion to all the Republics of America, and more especially to the United States, on whose soil the building of the International Bureau is to be erected as a permanent center of union and fraternity among the countries of the new world.—ELOY ALFARO.

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## FROM THE PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA:

I am greatly pleased to send you, on behalf of the people and the Government of Guatemala, as well as personally, expressions of cordiality and sincere congratulations on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the building of the American Republics, which represents the consolidation of the fraternal relations of the American family.—M. ESTRADA, C.

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## FROM THE PRESIDENT OF HAITI:

The Haitian Government takes cordial part in the ceremonies of the corner-stone laying of the building of the Bureau of American Republics, and sends you sympathetic expressions and wishes for fraternal union among American nations.—LOUIS BORO, *Minister of Foreign Affairs*.

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## FROM THE PRESIDENT OF HONDURAS:

On the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the Pan-American building, I sincerely wish that the fraternal bonds uniting the nations of the Western Hemisphere may be drawn closer together on a basis of justice and right.—DÁVILA.

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## FROM THE PRESIDENT OF MEXICO:

The President of Mexico sincerely wishes that the ceremony of the laying of the corner stone of the building of the International Bureau of the American Republics may be, as is the Bureau, symbolical of an era of unalterable peace as the characteristic feature of all the countries in our continent.—MARISCAL, *Secretary of Foreign Relations*.



## FROM THE PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA:

My sincere and enthusiastic congratulations to the International Bureau of the American Republics on this solemn occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the building to the erection of which Mr. CARNEGIE has most nobly and bountifully contributed. I doubt not that this work will be a powerful and efficacious aid in effecting the fraternal rapprochement of all the nations in the continent.—J. S. ZELAYA.

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## FROM THE PRESIDENT OF PANAMA:

On the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the building which will represent in Washington the Union of the American Republics, I am happy to send to Your Excellency most sincere congratulations.—M. AMADOR GUERRERO.

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## FROM THE PRESIDENT OF PERU:

On the occasion of the ceremonies to be held on the 11th instant, I desire to express the best wishes of the Peruvian Nation that the great building to be erected may always commemorate Peace, Union, and Fraternal Friendship among the Republics of America.—JOSÉ PARDO.

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## FROM THE PRESIDENT OF SALVADOR:

I sincerely trust that the building, the corner stone of which is laid to-day, will contribute to further develop the Pan-American fraternal sentiments existing among the sons of the new continent, in harmony with the philanthropic generosity of Mr. Carnegie.—FERNANDO FIGUEROA.

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## FROM THE PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY:

On the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the building of the American Republics, please convey to the Government of the great Republic of America my congratulations on the materialization of an act which means the establishment of a new pledge of the moral solidarity of the nations of America.—WILLIMAN.

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## FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF NICARAGUA:

Congratulations on laying corner stone of the building of the International Bureau of American Republics. I predict that it will contribute toward the fraternity of the continent.—J. D. GÁMEZ.



## Colocación de la piedra angular del nuevo edificio de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas en Washington, el día 11 de mayo de 1908.

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Á causa del corto tiempo que hay del día de las ceremonias con motivo de la colocación de la piedra angular del nuevo edificio de la Oficina Internacional al de la publicación del *BOLETÍN MENSUAL* correspondiente al mes de mayo, no es posible describir detalladamente el programa del acto de que se trata.

Sin embargo, á continuación se encontrarán los principales discursos, á saber: Primero, el discurso del Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, Presidente nato del Consejo Directivo de la Oficina; después el del Presidente de los Estados Unidos, el del Señor JOAQUIM NABUCO, Embajador del Brasil, y el del Señor ANDREW CARNEGIE.

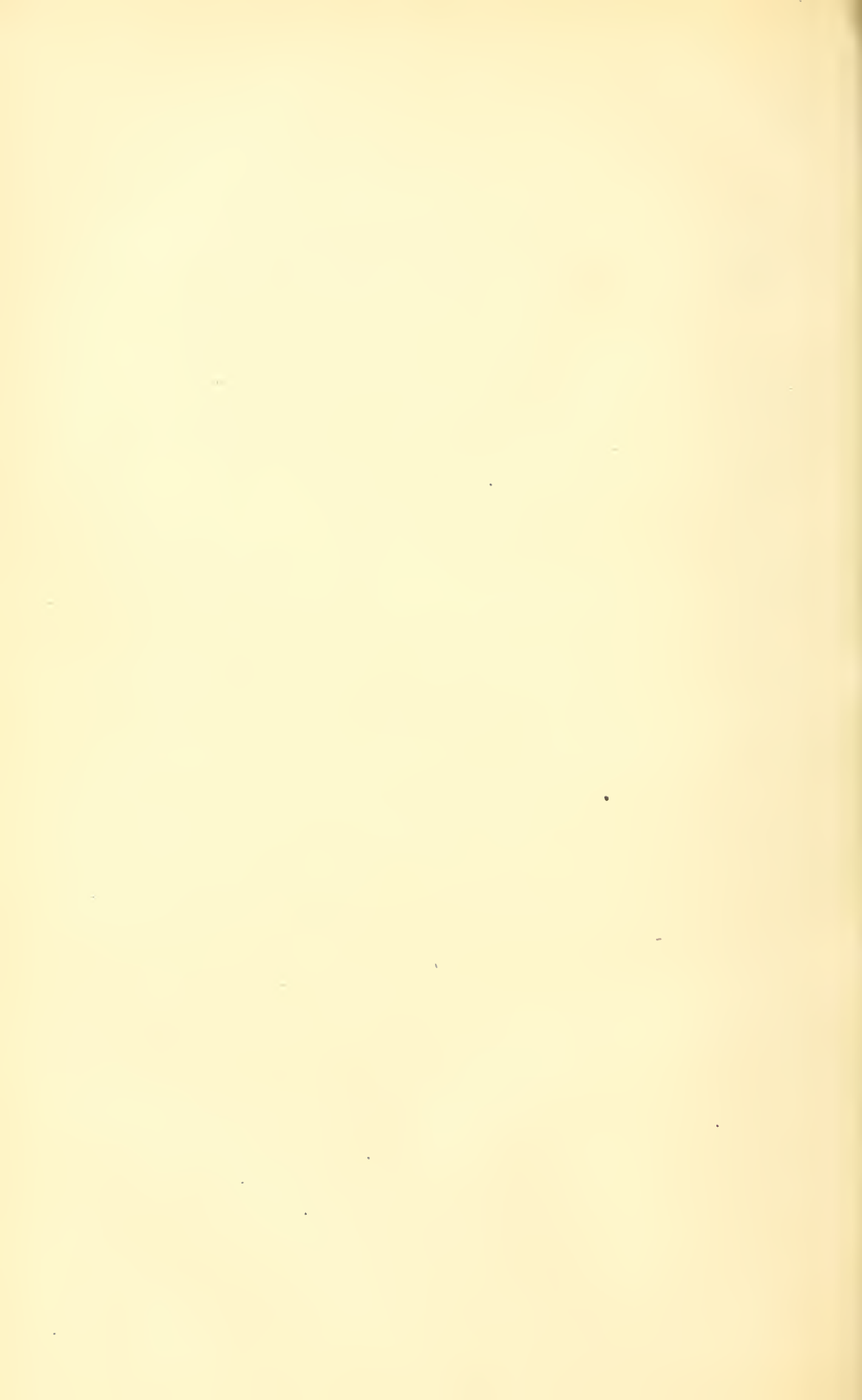
El Señor JOHN BARRETT, Director de la Oficina, abrió el acto, y presentó al Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos como el funcionario que había de presidir las ceremonias del día. La invocación la hizo Su Eminencia el Cardenal GIBBONS, y la bendición la pronunció el Obispo CRANSTON.

Uno de los rasgos principales del acto fué la lectura de los mensajes de felicitación que se recibieron de los Presidentes de las varias Repúblicas de América, expresando el interés y entusiasmo que dicho acontecimiento les inspiraba.

Á la terminación del programa, la piedra angular fué colocada, de una manera muy imponente, por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, auxiliado por otros huéspedes distinguidos.

Al acto de referencia concurren más de 3,000 personas, incluso miembros del Gabinete, el Cuerpo Diplomático, el Tribunal Supremo, prominentes Senadores y Representantes, oficiales del Ejército y la Marina, y otros altos funcionarios, así como distinguidos ciudadanos y representantes caracterizados de la prensa.

La renombrada Banda de Marina de los Estados Unidos tocó con admirable maestría los aires nacionales y característicos de las varias Repúblicas del Hemisferio Occidental. Las decoraciones fueron sumamente apropiadas al acto, y representaban una combinación muy artística y feliz de las banderas y enseñas de las naciones americanas. En una palabra; puede decirse, sin exageración, que la colocación de la piedra angular del precitado edificio fué uno de los acontecimientos más brillantes, de su índole, que registra la historia de la ciudad de Wáshington.





## Discurso del Secretario Root.

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*Señor Presidente y Señores:*

Hemos venido á colocar la piedra angular del edificio que ha de servir de hogar á la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.

La prudente liberalidad del Congreso de los Estados Unidos ha facilitado los medios de comprar este terreno, que cubre 5 acres, cerca de la Casa Blanca y de los grandes Departamentos del Ejecutivo, rodeado por todas partes de calles públicas, mirando al oriente y al sur hacia parques públicos que el Gobierno Nacional cuidará continuamente de hacer más bellos, en obediencia al proyecto de hacer de la capital de la nación un objeto de orgullo patrio, y motivo del placer que la educación del gusto proporciona al rico al igual del pobre.

Ese espíritu público y ese entusiasmo por el bien de la humanidad que han inspirado á un ciudadano americano, al Señor ANDREW CARNEGIE, en la administración de una gran fortuna, son los que le animaron á destinar para la construcción del edificio la generosa y respetable suma de tres cuartos de millón de dólares.

Para la ornamentación y el decorado dignos del edificio se emplearán las cantidades que todas las Repúblicas Americanas se han comprometido á contribuir, y en la mayor parte de los casos han contribuído ya, al fondo común de la Unión.

La Unión Internacional, para la cual se levantará el edificio, es una asociación voluntaria, cuyos miembros son todas las naciones de América, desde el Cabo de Hornos hasta los Grandes Lagos. Tuvo su origen en la Primera Conferencia Panamericana que se reunió en Wáshington en 1889, y ha ido creciendo en importancia y desarrollándose en cumplimiento de las resoluciones dictadas por las conferencias de México y del Brasil, que sucedieron á la primera. El objeto primordial es el de destruir las barreras de la ignorancia que hay entre las naciones de la América, recogiendo, facilitando y diseminando informes de cada uno de estos países, entre todos los otros de la Unión, con el fin de estimular el fomento de las relaciones mutuas de comercio, amistad, buena inteligencia, fraternidad y simpatía. Al efecto se estableció en Wáshington una oficina que gobierna un Consejo Directivo compuesto de todos los representantes

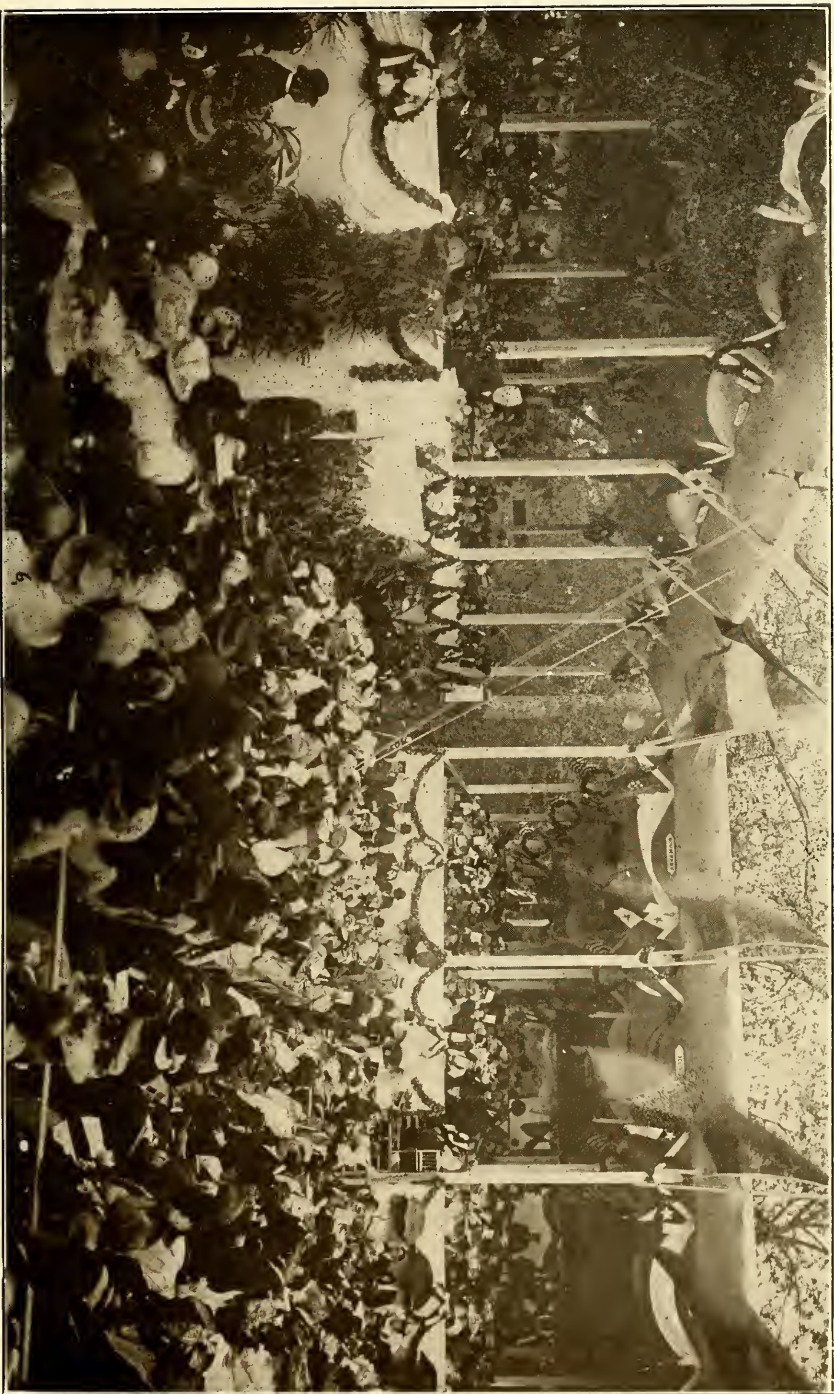
oficiales en Washington de todas las Repúblicas, y que tiene además un Director, un Secretario y un personal de empleados, traductores y dependientes.

La Oficina ha establecido una biblioteca, cuyo desarrollo es rápido, compuesta de obras de historia, viajes, descripción, estadística y literatura de las naciones americanas. Publica además un **BOLETÍN MENSUAL** que circula por todos los países y que se ocupa de materias de interés general y de las condiciones que existen en todos los países de la Unión. También mantiene la Oficina una enorme correspondencia con todos los países de ambos continentes, en la cual se dan informaciones acerca de las leyes, costumbres, condiciones y oportunidad de los diferentes Estados, habiendo llegado á ser el medio de establecer y dirigir las relaciones comerciales internacionales.

El Consejo Directivo es una como Comisión Permanente encargada de vigilar por qué se lleven las efecto resoluciones dictadas por las Conferencias Panamericanas, y que se hagan los preparativos convenientes para las futuras conferencias.

El aumento de trabajo de la Oficina es tal, que ya no cabe ésta en el local reducido que hoy ocupa en la avenida de Pensilvania, y ahora que se acerca á su término la segunda década de su existencia, y bajo la influencia del gran movimiento que ha despertado las simpatías que existen entre todas las Repúblicas Americanas, la Unión entrará en una nueva era con más amplias oportunidades para continuar su labor en bien de todos.

Muchos son los edificios públicos, bellos é importantes, que marcan las victorias é ilustran los impulsos de la civilización moderna. Abundan los templos alzados á la religión, al patriotismo, á la sabiduría, al arte, á la justicia; pero este edificio será en su género, el primero de su clase, un templo levantado á la amistad internacional. Se le dedicará á la difusión de ese conocimiento internacional que disipa prejuicios nacionales y liberaliza la conciencia nacional. Aquí se dará aliento al desarrollo de esa simpatía, hija de la semejanza de impulsos buenos y de nobles propósitos, que lleva á hombres de diferentes razas y pueblos á formar una comunidad de naciones, y que destruye la tendencia del instinto egoísta que arrastra á las naciones á hacerse frente unas á otras como enemigos. De aquí brotará para todas las Repúblicas Americanas una fuente de auxilios mutuos, de suerte que el consejo maduro, la experiencia, el ánimo y la esperanza de unas dará á las otras el valor moral necesario para mantenerse y confortarse en la lucha por resolver los problemas que les interesan, y para aquilatar el ídeal de libertad y paz, fundadas en la justicia. Entonces no habrá pueblo en este continente por oprimido y desalentado que se halle, por pobre que se encuentre, por víctima que sea del desorden, que no sienta que no está sólo en el mundo, que no vea que para él nacerá un nuevo día, como para otros ya ha salido el sol.



"There is no work going forward in the world today which good men everywhere should regard with deeper interest and warmer approval than that in which the American Republics are now engaged."—ANDREW CARNEGIE.

"Actuamente no se lleva á cabo en el mundo obra alguna que pueda ser mirada con mas interés ni que reciba aprobación más calurosa que la que están realizando las Repùblicas Americanas."—ANDREW CARNEGIE.







"At the outset, on behalf of all of us, I wish to thank Mr. Carnegie for his generous gift—a gift to all the Nations of the New World."

—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

"Para principiar, quiero dar las gracias en nombre de todos nosotros, á Mr. Carnegie por su generoso donativo—un donativo para todas las naciones del Nuevo Mundo."—PRESIDENTE ROOSEVELT.



Sería demasiado esperar que entre las naciones americanas cuyo deseo por la armonía todos presenciamos hoy no haya controversias, pero cada vez que surja una se recordará la verdad establecida de que no hay controversia internacional, por seria que sea, que no se pueda arreglar pacíficamente, si ambas partes desean en realidad alcanzar una solución pacífica. Por otra parte, pocas son las causas de disputas por triviales que sean que no puedan convertirse en causa de guerra, si en realidad lo que se desea es llegar á la guerra. Los puntos sobre que disienten las naciones son nada en sí, es el espíritu que dirige la disputa lo que hace todo.

La galante cortesía de las veinte Repúblicas que han escogido á la capital de los Estados Unidos para establecer el centro de la Unión Internacional, el profundo aprecio de esa cortesía que ha demostrado el Gobierno Americano, á la par que este noble americano, y la labor que se hará dentro de los muros que se levantarán en este sitio, tienen que ser influencias poderosas que engendrarán el espíritu encargado de resolver todas las cuestiones en disputa en el porvenir, y de conservar la paz del Hemisferio Occidental.

Que el edificio que hoy se comienza se conserve por muchas generaciones como una prueba palpable de mutuo respeto, estimación, aprecio, y sentimientos de afecto entre los pueblos de todas las Repúblicas. Que siempre le rodeen gratos recuerdos de hospitalidad y amistad, y que todas las Américas lleguen á sentir que éste es un hogar común, porque á todas les pertenece, como resultado de un común esfuerzo y como instrumento de un objeto común á todas.

## Discurso del Presidente Roosevelt.

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Memorable ocasión ésta para todos los pueblos del Hemisferio Occidental. El edificio cuya piedra angular colocamos hoy, comprueba con su sola existencia que entre las naciones del Nuevo Mundo hay un sentimiento creciente de solidaridad de intereses y de aspiraciones. Marca así mismo nuestro reconocimiento de la necesidad en que estamos de estrechar más aún los nexos que unen á todas las Repúblicas del Hemisferio Occidental, por medio de actos benévolos de justicia mutua, de buena voluntad y de simpática inteligencia.

Antes que todo, y en nombre de todos, deseo dar las gracias al Señor CARNEGIE por su generoso donativo para todas las naciones del Nuevo Mundo, donativo que desde luego es eminentemente digno de quien ha trabajado tanto por la causa de la paz entre las naciones. Aunque tengamos que esperar mucho antes de que se pueda hablar con certeza del día en que hayan cesado las guerras en el mundo, nosotros los del Hemisferio Occidental, con actos como el que simboliza este edificio, avanzamos á grandes pasos hacia el establecimiento de una paz permanente entre nosotros.

En segundo lugar, en mi carácter de Presidente de esta República, saludo á los representantes de todas hermanas del Sur. En cierto modo vosotras sois las he manas mayores y nosotros la menor, por que representais en este continente una civilización más antigua que la que nosotros representamos. Vuestros padres, españoles y portugueses, exploradores, conquistadores, legisladores y creadores de naciones, habían ya fundado en los trópicos y al sur de la Zona Templada una civilización floreciente, cuando toda la América, que se extiende al norte del Río Grande, era todavía desconocida. Vosotros habíais fundado ya universidades en América, construíais hermosas ciudades, estabais echando las raíces profundas de vuestra futura vida nacional en distintos puntos del vasto territorio entre el Colorado y el Plata, cuando todavía los barcos del francés y el inglés, del sueco y el holandés no habían hallado puertos donde anclar en la costa del Atlántico. Durante siglos nuestras civilizaciones han crecido á su modo, separada una de la otra, pero hoy vamos á la par.

En el porvenir aumentará día por día el cambio mutuo, no ya de cosas materiales, sino de otro orden, cosas dignas del bienestar intelectual y moral de todos. En el siglo que terminó, el desarrollo



de la América del Norte fué más rápido que el de la América del Sur. Pero abrigo la creencia de que en el siglo que ha entrado, no habrá porción alguna del mundo donde sea tan extraordinario el desenvolvimiento de la riqueza, población y de todo cuanto tiende al progreso, como lo será desde el límite norte de México, pasando por la América Central y extendiéndose á toda la del Sur. Puedo aseguráros que el pueblo de esta nación ve con la satisfacción más íntima el inmenso desarrollo que se nota en los países que representáis, progreso que se traduce no sólo en estabilidad de las instituciones políticas, sino en el bienestar material que únicamente puede existir al amparo de ellas.

Nuestra marina de guerra acaba de hacer un viaje alrededor de Sud América, y deseo dar las gracias á los jefes de las naciones de la América del Sur y de México por la hospitalidad, tan generosa como cortés, con que han festejado la flota durante el viaje, y á todo momento.

Para terminar, quiero referirme á otro viaje que hizo hace dos años el Secretario de Estado, ELIHU ROOT, cuando por la primera vez en nuestra historia el Secretario de Estado, durante su gestión, salió del país para ir á visitar á otros. El Señor Root dió la vuelta completa á la América del Sur, atravesó la del Centro y luego visitó á México, y por todas partes fué recibido con la más cordial bienvenida—recibimiento que ha afectado profundamente á nuestro pueblo. Deseo manifestar una vez más, cuanto sabemos apreciar los agasajos que se le hicieron.

Ese viaje único, tanto por su naturaleza como por su importancia, fué hecho solamente porque nosotros, los ciudadanos de esta República, reconocemos que nuestros intereses están más íntimamente ligados con los de los pueblos de este continente que con los de otras naciones. Estoy convencido de que la historia ha de decir que, aunque hemos tenido Secretarios de Estado que han sido grandes, ninguno más que ELIHU ROOT, y que aunque en el desempeño de su importante cargo ha hecho mucho por el bien de su patria y de la humanidad, su mayor obra ha sido esa que el éxito ha coronado: la consagración de sus desvelos por acercar más á todas las Repúblicas del Nuevo Mundo, uniéndolas en el esfuerzo de trabajar con valor por nuestro adelanto común y por el bienestar moral y material de todos los habitantes del Hemisferio Occidental.

## Discurso del Embajador del Brasil.

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Habéis hablado, Señor Presidente, de tal manera de los otros Estados americanos, que se han de sentir llenos de vivo placer y agradecimiento. Teniendo por vuestro gran país y por la marcha de vuestro progreso, no igualada por ninguno, la más sincera admiración, esas naciones han entrado á formar parte de la Unión con todo el orgullo de su herencia latina, de la cual no existe mejor prueba que en la misma lengua inglesa. Cuando en el porvenir cada uno de esos países haya podido desarrollar, como lo habéis hecho vosotros, la porción que le tocara en la cuna, el mundo podrá avaluar la grandeza del patrimonio de Colón. Ojalá que vuestros felices augurios tengan la buena fortuna que siempre os ha acompañado! Con esos sentimientos de simpatía, en vuestras palabras palpita la nobleza de una nación que no permite que existan diferencias en su manera de tratar á los pueblos débiles y los poderosos.

Aclamamos con alegría el bello elogio que habéis hecho de vuestro Secretario de Estado, al conferirle el *laurea insignis* en este día de su triunfo. Su visita á la América Latina fué una de esas inspiraciones que caracterizan al hombre de Estado que ha de vivir en el corazón de muchos pueblos. Por la elevación de sus ideales, su espíritu recto, su grande alma y el don que posee de poder pesar los imponderables de la sensibilidad internacional, se ha ganado el corazón de todos nuestros pueblos, y puede enviaros uno de los más bellos *vini, vidi, vici* que cuenta la historia de la diplomacia. Á su vez ellos también le capturaron y siempre conservarán su imagen como prenda simpática de paz y de buena voluntad de esta gran República.

Bien podeis ser generoso, Señor Presidente. Ningún Presidente de los Estados Unidos dejará en la historia del panamericanismo una huella más profunda que la que estáis cortando de uno á otro océano, para encauzar por allí las vías marítimas del mundo, acercando así los pueblos, las ciudades y las dos costas de nuestro continente.

Permitid, Señor CARNEGIE, que unamos las expresiones de nuestra gratitud á las del Presidente de los Estados Unidos para con nuestro munificente donador. Al escoger á esta ciudad como asiento permanente de nuestra Unión, las Repúblicas Latinas de América han demostrado de la manera más palpable el orgullo que sienten por la

Nación que no sólo ha ido siempre á la vanguardia de nuestro continente, sino que también marcha á la vanguardia de la civilización.

Habeis recordado que vuestra patria, á la par que es nuestra compa era, tambi en nos recibe en su seno como hu spedes, y que nunca se ha rendido mayor tributo que el nuestro á esa democracia americana que vuestro libro ha hecho tan querida entre nuestra generaci n presente. Fu isteis ciertamente inspirado por el mismo pensamiento al cual se deben tantas de vuestras fundaciones, el deseo de contribuir á trav s de los tiempos á la causa de la paz. Pens is bien que la paz es caridad universal. Nuestra alianza lo es exclusivamente de paz, y s lo brilla fuera de la  rbita americana para comprobar que  ste puede llamarse ya el Hemisferio de la Paz.

Se ores, el espect culo que ofrece este acto no ha tenido jams  paralelo, el de que veintiuna naciones que hablan lenguas diferentes construyan de consuno un recinto para sus deliberaciones en com n. Y se hace m s notable la escena cuando se piensa que estos pa ses, entre los cuales existen las mayores diferencias de extensi n y poblaci n, han establecido la Uni n sobre la base de la m s absoluta igualdad. Aqu  el voto de la m s peque a hace peso al de la m s grande. Tantos Estados soberanos no se hubieran sentido atra dos tan espont neamente para asociarse, si ya en el fondo, ya en la superficie de la conciencia nacional, no hubiera existido el sentimiento de un destino com n para toda la Am rica. Dir ase que por un decreto de la Providencia la costa occidental del Atl ntico surge tarde en la historia como la tierra prometida para una gran renovaci n de la humanidad. Desde los primeros d as de la colonia brot  en el coraz n de todos sus hijos la idea de que  ste es en verdad un mundo nuevo. Este es el sentimiento que nos reune en este d a venturoso. Todos nos sentimos hijos de Col n. Si aqu  nos reunimos es por que sentimos que tambi n somos hijos de W shington. La nueva casa de las Rep blicas Americanas alz ndose en el valle del Potomac, frente al Capitolio que la mira, ser  monumento en honor del fundador de la libertad moderna. Aqu el es un monumento nacional,  ste un monumento continental.

Se ores, recordando todav a el eco de la voz de Su Eminencia el Cardenal GIBBONS, al invocar las bendiciones del cielo, el voto que hacemos es que nuestras mutuas promesas se hagan cada vez m s s lidas, de suerte que un d a podamos sentir toda la inspiraci n de esta uni n indisoluble de las dos Am ricas.

## Discurso del Señor Carnegie.

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En este momento me viene una vez más á la mente el grato recuerdo de la Primera Conferencia Panamericana, de la cual fuí miembro, convocada por mi amigo, el Señor BLAINE, que á la sazón era Secretario de Estado, y que fué digno iniciador de la gran obra en que ahora estamos empeñados, obra que, en mi sentir, dará por resultado que la guerra desaparezca para siempre de los continentes americanos y que el Hemisferio Occidental se consagre á mantener la paz interior.

La ceremonia que el Señor Presidente acaba de verificar es una prueba alentadora de que la gran obra avanza y de que en su realización no habrá ni pausa ni obstáculos. Él aprovecha toda oportunidad para acelerar la terminación—por medio de la palabra y de los hechos—de la obra que comenzó el Señor BLAINE bajo la administración del Presidente HARRISON, y que con tanta habilidad dirige el Secretario ROOT, bajo la presente administración, que es cuando más ha progresado. Cumple añadir que en esta benemérita obra están interesados de todo corazón tanto el Presidente como el Secretario, el Gabinete y el pueblo entero de los Estados Unidos.

El Hemisferio Occidental ya ha obtenido estos incomparables triunfos pacíficos.

Fué el primero, el simple convenio celebrado entre la Gran Bretaña y los Estados Unidos, de que en los Grandes Lagos del norte solo dos minúsculos buques—cada uno de los cuales lleva un cañón de 18 libras—bastarán para rondar dichas aguas, servicio que hace ya cerca de un siglo que vienen prestando. En uno de ellos ondea la bandera de Inglaterra y en el otro la de las franjas y estrellas, pudiendo agregarse que los únicos cañonazos que hasta ahora han disparado han sido para hacer saludos de amistad y cordialidad internacionales. He aquí los más poderosos buques de guerra, los que realmente no temen á nada, puesto que han conservado la paz haciendo salvas de cordialidad internacional.

Las naciones tienen mucho que temer de los *Dreadnoughts* armados, pero nada tienen que temer de los precitados agentes de paz.

He aquí la primera lección que este continente le da al mundo, y especialmente á Europa, que en la actualidad se encuentra en el



vértice del militarismo, y que está armada, no contra sus enemigos del exterior—porque no los tiene—sino contra los habitantes de su propio territorio.

La segunda lección procede del Sur; es decir, de nuestros amigos de la Argentina y de Chile. Siguiendo el pernicioso ejemplo que hasta ahora han dado las naciones, estas Repúblicas combatieron entre sí hasta que vieron la luz y descubrieron un medio más propio y humanitario de dirimir sus disputas. Entonces se reunieron y ambas triunfaron y lograron la paz mediante el ramo de olivo y no por medio de la espada. Sobre el pico más elevado de los Andes, en la nueva línea divisoria que se ha convenido, estas potencias—un tiempo belicosas—han erigido, hecha del bronce de un cañón fundido, una estatua de Cristo, el príncipe de la paz, en cuyo pedestal se lee la siguiente inscripción:

Se desplomarán primero estas montañas antes que argentinos y chilenos rompan la paz jurada á los pies del Cristo Redentor.

La tercera gran lección que este continente acaba de darle al mundo procede del centro del Hemisferio Occidental; es decir, de las cinco pequeñas naciones centroamericanas, cuyos representantes se reunieron recientemente en Wáshington y convinieron en llevar á cabo el establecimiento de un Tribunal Supremo al cual han de someterse todas las controversias que surjan entre ellas. Todas estas naciones han ratificado prontamente la acción de sus representantes.

Acaso sea éste al paso de avance más alentador que hasta ahora se ha dado, por cuanto promete dar por resultado la unión de estas cinco Repúblicas, siguiendo el ejemplo que les ha proporcionado la nuestra, de convertir en una sola nación cierto número de estados que permanecían separados, asegurándose de esta manera la paz interior é indicándose tal vez la senda que conduce á una mayor unificación de todos los Estados sudamericanos, como lo hicieron los Estados Unidos.

Estos ejemplos sirven para refutar el argumento de que las naciones, á diferencia de los individuos, no pueden ajustar todas sus disputas sin apelar á la fuerza armada.

Á este hemisferio le toca mantenerse á la cabeza de las naciones en cuanto á la adopción del arbitraje como el único medio verdaderamente cristiano de ajustar las disputas internacionales. Esperamos que todas las Repúblicas del continente sudamericano sigan sin tardanza el ejemplo de la Argentina y de Chile y de las cinco Repúblicas Centroamericanas, que han establecido un Tribunal Supremo al cual han de someterse todas las disputas que surjan entre ellas.

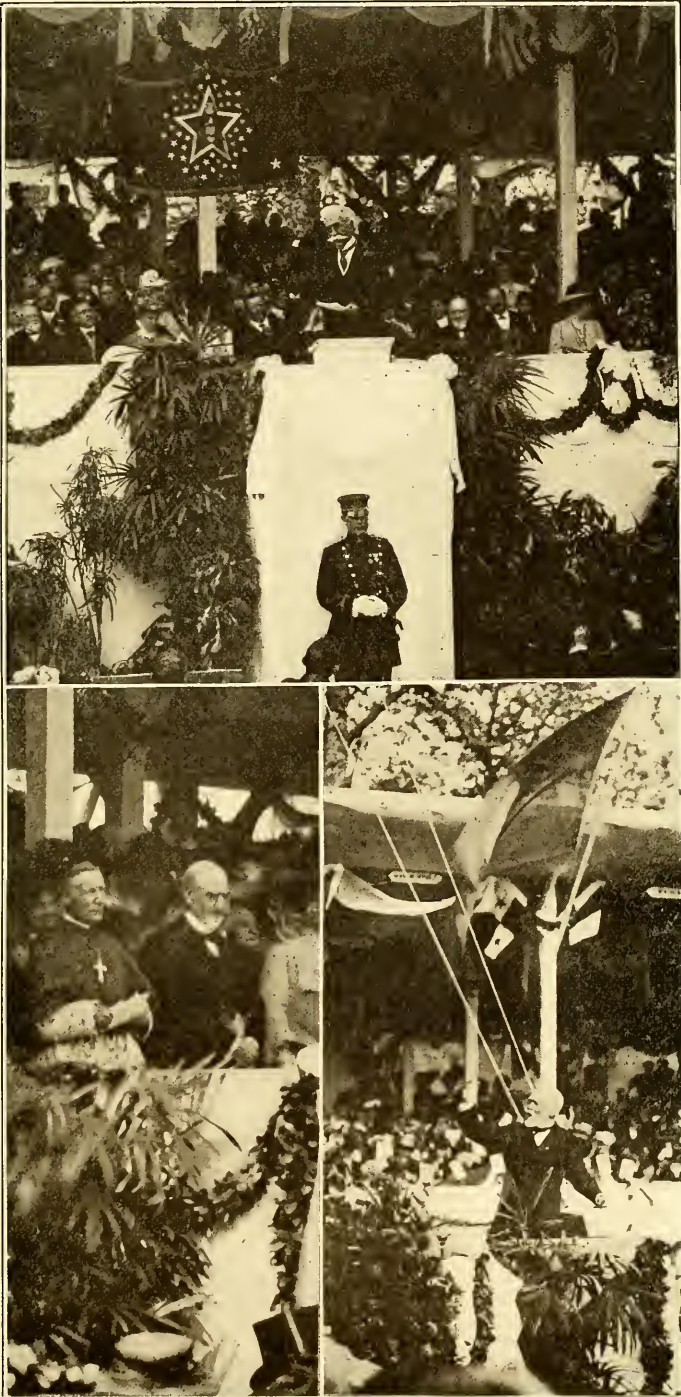
Á juzgar por lo que ya se ha adelantado en este sentido, durante la existencia de aquellos de nosotros que hemos estado consagrados á esta obra desde el principio, podemos esperar, con fundamento, la

pronta realización de nuestro sueño, que es obtener para los continentes americanos el reino de la paz interior sustituyendo la guerra con el arbitraje pacífico. Tenemos motivos para abrigar la esperanza de que la buena obra ha de continuar, y que antes de mucho tiempo se ha de celebrar una conferencia de todas las Repúblicas en la cual se prescribirá que todas las disputas que surjan entre ellas se arreglarán pacíficamente. Acaso nos sea dable esperar que á dicha conferencia concorra un representante del Canadá, pues no abrigo la menor duda de que la madre patria de este último país aprobaría calurosamente el envío de tal representante. Recuerdo que en nuestra Primera Conferencia comenzamos con dieciseis Repúblicas y una monarquía, la del Brasil. Por consiguiente, éste constituye un precedente en el cual puede apoyarse el Canadá para ser representado en la próxima conferencia.

No pudimos lograr el establecimiento de un Tribunal Judicial Universal en La Haya, pero no debemos dejar de crear uno para el Hemisferio Occidental. Acaso no llegue yo á verlo realizado durante mis días, pero moriré convencido de que esto tiene que suceder, y doy gracias al Destino generoso por el hecho de que al menos me cupo el privilegio de ser uno de los que tomaron parte en la Primera Conferencia, en la cual se hicieron los primeros esfuerzos—por fortuna ya han desaparecido las razones que existían para su fracaso—y algunos de los que en este momento me oyen han de ver á este Hemisferio Occidental seguir el noble ejemplo de la Argentina y de Chile, que se han consagrado al mantenimiento de la paz interior. En la actualidad no se está llevando á cabo obra alguna en el mundo que los hombres honrados y humanitarios en todas partes deban considerar más transcendental ni acoger con mayor entusiasmo que la obra en la cual están sinceramente empeñadas las Repúblicas Americanas. Insistid tenazmente en llevar á cabo vuestro gran ideal: la consagración de los continentes americanos al mantenimiento de la paz interior. En cuanto á esta obra sublime, siento una vivísima emoción al repetir que ningún pueblo está más profunda y sinceramente interesado en ella que el pueblo de los Estados Unidos; que no habrá ningún soberano que trabaje con mayor celo que el Presidente ni ningún Secretario de Estado que estudie con mayor detenimiento ni aconseje con más sabiduría que el que hoy desempeña tan elevado puesto. Cuando esta obra se termine, todos los que á ella hayan contribuído, siquiera sea en el menor grado, podrán estar seguros de que no han vivido en vano.

"There has never been a parallel for the sight which this ceremony presents—that of twenty-one Nations, of different languages, building together a house for their common deliberations."—AMBASSADOR NABUCO.

"Nunca ha habido un paralelo para al espectáculo que esta ceremonia presenta—el de veintiuna Repúblicas Americanas de idiomas distintos construyendo juntamente un edificio para sus deliberaciones comunes."—EMBAJADOR NABUCO.



CARDINAL GIBBONS AND BISHOP CRANSTON.

"This work accomplished, to everyone who has contributed to it in the smallest degree there will come the assurance that he has not lived his life in vain."—MR. CARNEGIE.

"Una vez terminada esta obra, todos los que han contribuido á ella en el más mínimo grado sentirán la satisfacción de no haber vivido en vano."—MR. CARNEGIE.





John Barrett  
Secretary Root  
Andrew Carnegie  
Cardinal Gibbons

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE.  
(LA COLOCACION DE LA PIEDRA ANGULAR.)  
President Roosevelt

Ambassador Nabuco



CARDINAL GIBBONS MAKING THE INVOCATION,  
EL CARDENAL GIBBONS HACIENDO LA INVOCACION.



## Cerimonia da collocação da pedra inaugural do edificio para a Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, realizada em Washington, 11 de maio de 1908.

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Devido ao curto espaço de tempo que ha do dia das cerimoniaes com motivo da collocação da pedra inaugural do novo edificio da Secretaria Internacional e a publicação deste numero do BOLETIM MENSAL, não nos é possível descrever detalhadamente o programma desse acto.

Publicamos, porém, em seguida, os principaes discursos pronunciados, a saber: Primeiro, o discurso do Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos e Presidente *ex-officio* do Conselho Director da Secretaria; depois o do Presidente dos Estados Unidos, o do Sr. JOAQUIM NABUCO, Embaixador do Brasil, e o do Sr. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

O Sr. JOHN BARRETT, Director da Secretaria, abriu o acto, e convidou o Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos para dirigir as cerimoniaes. A invocação foi feita por Sua Eminencia, o Cardeal GIBBONS, e a benção foi pronunciada pelo Bispo CRANSTON.

Uma nota interessante da occasião foi a leitura dos telegrammas de felicitações que se receberam dos Presidentes das differentes Republicas da America, exprimindo o interesse e enthusiasmo que este acontecimento lhes inspirava.

À conclusão do programma, a pedra fundamental foi assentada, com a devida cerimonia, pelo Presidente dos Estados Unidos, auxiliado por outros hospedes distinctos.

Compareceram ao acto mais de 3,000 pessoas, figurando entre ellas os membros do Gabinete, do Corpo Diplomatico, do Supremo Tribunal, Senadores e Representantes, officiaes do Exercito e da Armada, altos funcionarios publicos, cidadãos distinctos e representantes da imprensa.

A Banda de Musica da Marinha dos Estados Unidos tocou durante o programma os hymnos nacionaes e caracteristicos das varias Republicas do Hemispherio Occidental. As decorações foram sumptuosas e apropriadas ao acto, e representavam uma combinação artistica das bandeiras e estandartes das nações americanas. Em uma palavra, pode dizer-se, sem exaggeração, que a collocação da pedra inaugural do edificio foi um dos acontecimentos mais brilhantes desta natureza que registra a historia da cidade de Washington.





## Discurso do Secretario Root.

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*Senhor Presidente e Senhores:*

Aqui estamos hoje para lançar a pedra inaugural do edificio destinado a ser a moradia da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

A liberalidade acertada do Congresso dos Estados Unidos facilitou os meios de comprar este terreno, que cobre cinco geiras, ao lado da Casa Branca e dos grandes Departamentos do Executivo, rodeado por todos os lados de ruas, olhando a leste e ao sul para parques publicos que o Governo Nacional irá melhorando dia a dia, em cumprimento ao seu plano de tornar a capital da nação um objecto de orgulho patrio e motivo de prazer que a educação do gosto proporciona tanto ao rico, como ao pobre.

O espirito publico e o enthusiasmo pelo bem estar da humanidade que tem inspirado um cidadão americano, o Sr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, na administração de uma grande fortuna, fizeram-n'o contribuir com a avultada somma de tres quartos de um milhão de dollares, para a construcção do edificio.

Para a ornamentação e mobiliamento condignos do edificio, serão empregadas as quotas com que todas as Republicas Americanas devem contribuir, estando já quasi todas em deposito.

A União Internacional a quem se destina o edificio, é uma associação voluntaria, cujos membros são todas as nações da America desde o Cabo Horn até os Grandes Lagos. Teve a sua origem na Primeira Conferencia Pan-Americana que se reuniu em Washington em 1889, e tem augmentado em importancia e se desenvolvido de accordo com as resoluções adoptadas pelas Conferencias do Mexico e do Brazil. Tem como principal fim destruir as barreiras da ignorancia que ha entre as nações da America, recolhendo, facilitando e disseminando informações acerca de cada um destes paizes, entre todos os outros da União, com o fim de estimular o fomento das relações mutuas de commercio, amizade, boa intelligencia, fraternidade e sympathia. Para isso, estabeleceu-se em Washington uma Repartição gerida por um Conselho Director, constituido pelos representantes diplomaticos em Washington de todas as Republicas, havendo além destes um Director, um Secretario e um pessoal de empregados, traductores e amanuenses.

A Secretaria tem estabelecido uma bibliotheca que augmenta rapidamente, contendo obras de historia, viagens, descripção, estatística e litteratura das nações americanas. Publica um **BOLETIM MENSAL** que circula por todos os paizes e que se occupa de materias de interesse geral e das condições que existem em todos os paizes da União. Também mantem uma enorme correspondencia com todos os paizes de ambos os continentes, respondendo a pedidos de informação acerca das leis, costumes, condições e opportunidades nos differentes Estados, chegando mesmo a ser um dos meios de estabelecer relações commerciaes internacionaes.

O Conselho Director accumula o cargo de Commissão Permanente das Conferencias Pan-Americanas, encarregada de cumprir as resoluções adoptadas pelas mesmas, e de promover os necessarios preparativos para as futuras conferencias.

Tal tem sido o augmento dos trabalhos da Secretaria, que a acabada sede da avenida de Pennsylvania já não os comporta, e agora no fim da segunda decada de sua existencia e sob a influencia da grande sympathia despertada entre todas as Republicas Americanas, a União entra em uma nova era de progresso com mais amplas opportunidades para continuar sua obra benefica.

Muitos são os edificios publicos, bellos e importantes, que marcam as victorias e denotam os impulsos da civilização moderna. Abundam os templos erigidos á religião, ao patriotismo, á sabedoria, á arte, á justiça; mas este edificio será unico em seu genero, o primeiro de sua classe, um templo dedicado á amizade internacional. Dedicar-se-ha á divulgação dos conhecimentos internacionaes que dirimam preconceitos nacionaes e tornem mais liberal a opinião publica. Aqui se animará o desenvolvimento dessa sympathia que resulta de semelhança de impulsos bons e de nobres propositos, e que induz homens de differentes raças e povos a formarem uma commuidade de nações, destruindo as tendencias egoistas que muitas vezes levam as nações ao campo de batalha. Desta fonte brotarão auxilios mutuos para todas as Republicas Americanas, de modo que os conhecimentos, a experiencia, e esperanza de cada Republica, darão ás outras a força moral bastante para manter e animarem-se na solução dos seus problemas e no aperfeiçoamento dos padrões de liberdade e de paz. Então não haverá povo neste continente, por mais opprimido e desalentado que seja, por mais pobre que se ache, arrastado por desordens, que não sinta que não está isolado no mundo, que não veja que para elle nascerá um novo dia, como para outros já tem rompido a aurora.

Seria demasiado esperar que entre as nações americanas cujo desejo pela harmonia nós todos presenciamos hoje, não haja controversias; mas cada vez que uma surgir deve-se lembrar que não ha controversia internacional por seria que seja, que se não possa resolver pacificamente, si ambas as partes desejam sinceramente alcançar

uma solução amigavel. Por outro lado, poucas são as causas de contendas, por triviaes que sejam, que não possam converter-se em causa de guerra, si uma ou outra parte realmente deseja a guerra. Entre nações os assumptos das disputas nada dizem, é, porém, de capital importancia o modo pelos quaes se os encara.

A delicada cortezia das vinte Republicas que escolheram a capital dos Estados Unidos para ser a sede da União Internacional, o profundo reconhecimento dessa cortezia que tem manifestado o Governo dos Estados Unidos e este nobre cidadão norte-americano, e os trabalhos que serão feitos entre as paredes que se levantarão neste local, tem que ser influencias poderosas para desenvolver uma opinião publica que resolva todas as questões que surgirem no porvir e que mantenha a paz do Hemispherio Occidental.

Que o edificio que hoje se inicia seja por muitas gerações o testemunho eloquente de mutuo respeito, estima, apreço e sympathia entre os povos de todas as Republicas: que sempre o rodeiem gratas recordações de hospitalidade e amizade, e que todas as Americas sintam que este é um lar commum, porque pertence a todos, como resultado de um esforço commum, e como instrumento de um objecto commum.

## Discurso do Presidente Roosevelt.

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É esta uma data memorável para todos os povos do Hemispherio Occidental. O edificio, cuja pedra inaugural lançamos hoje, é prova evidente da solidariedade crescente de interesses e de aspirações entre os povos do Novo Mundo. Demonstra nosso reconhecimento da necessidade que temos de estreitar cada vez mais as relações entre todas as Republicas do Hemispherio Occidental, por meio dos delicados laços da justiça, boa vontade e conhecimento mutuo.

Em primeiro lugar, e em nome de nós todos, desejo agradecer ao Sr. CARNEGIE por seu generoso donativo, donativo esse feito a todas as nações do Novo Mundo, e que é eminentemente digno de quem tem trabalhado tão sinceramente pela causa da paz entre as nações. Si é verdade que estamos ainda muito longe do dia em que tenham cessado as guerras no mundo, todavia, nós, o povo do Hemispherio Occidental, com movimentos taes como o que symboliza este edificio, temos dado grandes passos na direcção do estabelecimento de uma paz permanente entre nós.

Em segundo lugar, na minha qualidade de Presidente desta Republica, saúdo os representantes das Republicas nossas irmãs do Sul. Por assim dizer, vós sois nossas irmãs mais velhas e nós a nação mais nova, pois representais neste continente uma civilização mais antiga que a nossa. Vossos antepassados, hespanhóes e portuguezes, exploradores, conquistadores, legisladores e organizadores de nações, já tinham fundado nos tropicos e na Zona Temperada do Sul, uma civilização florescente, quando toda a America que fica ao Norte do Rio Grande, era ainda desconhecida. Vós já tinheis fundado universidades americanas, estaveis construindo lindas cidades e estabelecendo as bases da vossa futura vida nacional em differentes pontos do vasto territorio que se estende do Colorado ao Prata, quando ainda os barcos dos Francezes e dos Inglezes, dos Suecos e dos Hollandezes, não tinham encontrado portos de abrigo na costa do Atlantico. Durante seculos nossas civilizações tem desenvolvido, cada uma a seu modo, separada uma da outra, mas agora avançamos juntos.

No porvir augmentará dia a dia o intercambio, não só de cousas materiaes, mas cousas de valor moral e intellectual para todos nós. No seculo que terminou, o desenvolvimento da America do Norte foi máis rapido que o da America do Sul. Mas no seculo que entrou,



creio que em parte alguma do mundo será tão grande o desenvolvimento da riqueza, população e de tudo quanto tende para o progresso, como no Mexico, na America Central e do Sul. Posso assegurar-vos que o povo desta nação vê com a mais viva satisfação o grande progresso que se fez nos paizes que representais, progresso que traduz não só a estabilidade das instituições politicas, mas tambem o bem estar material que é o resultado dessa estabilidade.

Nossa esquadra acaba de fazer uma viagem ao redor da America do Sul e desejo agradecer aos seus chefes e ao do Mexico pelas calorosas manifestações de sympathia com que foi recebida por toda a parte.

Ao terminar, quero referir-me a outra viagem que fez ha dous annos o Secretario de Estado, ELIHU ROOT, quando pela primeira vez em nossa historia um Secretario de Estado, durante seu mandato, ausentou-se do paiz para visitar outras nações. O Senhor Root fez a volta completa ao redor da America do Sul, atravessou a America Central e depois visitou o Mexico, e por toda a parte teve o mais caloroso acolhimento, acolhimento que profundamente penhorou nosso povo, e desejo ainda uma vez manifestar nosso profundo reconhecimento pela cordial recepção que lhe foi feita.

Essa viagem unica, tanto por sua natureza como por sua importancia, foi feita sómente porque nós, os cidadãos desta Republica, reconhecemos que nossos interesses estão mais intimamente ligados com os dos povos deste continente, que com os das outras nações. Estou convencido de que a historia dirá um dia que, apesar de termos tido eminentes Secretarios de Estado, nenhum ultrapassou ELIHU ROOT, e ainda que no desempenho do seu importante cargo tenha feito muito em beneficio da sua patria e da humanidade, sua maior obra tem sido o exito que coroou os esforços que tem feito para conseguir a maior approximação das Republicas do Novo Mundo, unindo-as para que trabalhem esforçadamente pelo nosso adeantamento e pelo bem estar moral e material de todos os habitantes do Hemispherio Occidental.

## Discurso do Embaixador do Brazil.

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O modo por que falastes, Senhor Presidente, dos outros Estados Americanos causará entre elles o mais vivo prazer e reconhecimento. Com a mais sincera admiração pelo vosso grande paiz e pela marcha do vosso progresso jamais egualada por nenhum, elles entraram nesta união tambem com todo o desvanecimento de sua herança latina, da qual não ha mais alto testemunho do que a propria lingua ingleza. Sómente quando o futuro chegar para elles, e cada um puder desenvolver, como vós o fizestes, a porção que lhe coube no berço, poderá o mundo avaliar a grandeza do espolio de Colombo. Possam os vossos felizes vaticínios encontrar com a vossa costumada bôa fortuna. Com esses sentimentos de sympathia, a vossa linguagem respira a nobreza de um povo que não consente differenças no seu modo de tratar as nações fracas e as poderosas.

Nós acclamámos com alegria o bello elogio que fizestes do vosso actual Secretario de Estado, ao conferir-lhe a *laurea insignis* n'este dia de seu triumpho. Sua visita á America Latina foi uma d'essas inspirações que caracterisam o estadista que ha de viver no coração de muitos povos. Pela elevação dos seus ideaes, seu espirito de justiça, suas largas sympathias, seu dom de pesar os imponderaveis da sensibilidade internacional, elle conquistou o coração de todos os nossos paizes e pôde mandar-vos um dos mais bellos *veni, vidi, vici* da historia da diplomacia. Por sua vez elles tambem o capturaram e conservarão sempre a sua imagem como um refem amigo de paz e bôa vontade desta grande Republica.

Podeis ser generoso, Senhor Presidente. Nenhum Presidente dos Estados Unidos deixará na historia do Panamericanismo sulco mais fundo do que esse que estaes cortando de oceano a oceano para mudar as estradas do mar e approximar os povos e cidades das duas frentes do continente.

Consenti, Senhor CARNEGIE, que juntemos os nossos agradecimentos aos do Presidente dos Estados-Unidos pela munificencia do vosso donativo. Escolhendo esta cidade para séde permanente de nossa União, as Republicas Latinas da America mostraram do modo o mais expressivo todo o seu orgulho pela nação que tem sido o guia do nosso continente e que fez d'elle um dos guias da civilisação. Com ser nosso associado, o vosso paiz é quem nos hospeda, e como norte-

americano mostrastes lembrar-vos disso, e de que nunca foi prestado mais alto tributo do que o nosso a essa democracia americana, que o vosso livro tornou ainda mais querida das nossas gerações actuaes. Fostes, de certo, tambem movido pelo pensamento, ao qual se devem já tantas de vossas fundações, de contribuir, atravez da posteridade, para a causa da paz. Pensaes bem que a paz é a caridade universal. A nossa alliança é exclusivamente de paz e ella só brilha fóra da orbita americana para mostrar que este continente pode já ser chamado o hemispherio da paz.

Senhores, não ha paralelo para o espectaculo que esta cerimonia offerece: o de vinte e uma nações, de diversas linguas, lançando juntas os alicerces de um edificio onde deliberem em commum. E ainda mais notavel é a scena, porque ésses paizes, com todas as possiveis differenças entre elles de tamanho e população, firmaram a sua união sobre a base da mais absoluta egualdade. Aqui o voto do menor de todos vale tanto como o do maior. Tantos Estados soberanos não teriam sido attrahidos tão espontaneamente uns para os outros, se não existisse nelles, no fundo ou no apice de cada consciencia nacional, o sentimento de um destino commum a toda a America. Dir-se-hia que um decreto da Providencia fez a praia occidental do Atlantico surgir tarde na historia como a terra prometida para uma grande renovação da humanidade. Desde os primeiros dias da colonização brotou no coração de todos os seus filhos a idéa de que ella é realmente um mundo novo. Esse é o sentimento que nos reúne neste dia auspicioso. Sentimos todos que somos filhos de Colombo. E se nos reunimos aqui, é porque sentimos tambem que somos todos filhos de Washington. Levantando-se na planicie do Potomac, á vista do Capitolio, a nova casa das Republicas Americanas será outro monumento dedicado ao fundador da liberdade moderna. Aquelle é o seu monumento nacional, este será o continental.

Senhores, guardando ainda o écho da voz de Sua Eminencia o Cardeal GIBBONS ao invocar a benção dos Céos, o voto que fazemos é que os nossos penhores reciprocos se tornem cada vez mais fortes de modo que um dia venhamos a sentir toda a inspiração desta união indissolúvel das duas Americas.

## Discurso do Senhor Carnegie.

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Neste momento meus pensamentos voltam á Primeira Conferencia Pan-Americana, de que fui membro, convocada por meu amigo, o Senhor BLAINE, que era então Secretario de Estado e que foi o digno iniciador da grandiosa obra em que estamos empenhados, a qual, a meu juizo, dará por resultado que a guerra desapareça para sempre dos continentes americanos e que o Hemispherio Occidental se consagre a manter a paz interior.

A cerimonia que o Presidente acaba de effectuar é prova evidente de que a grande obra avança e de que em sua realização não haverá nem pausa nem obstaculos. Elle aproveita todas as oportunidades que se lhe offerecem para accelerar a terminação, por meio de palavras e actos, da obra que iniciou o Senhor BLAINE sob o governo do Presidente HARRISON, e que com tanta habilidade dirige o Secretario Root, sob a actual administração. Tem sido durante sua incumbencia que se tem feito o maior progresso neste sentido. O Presidente, o Secretario, e os membros do seu Gabinete, e posso accrescentar o povo inteiro dos Estados Unidos, estão empenhados, de todo o coração, nesta benefica obra.

O Hemispherio Occidental já conseguiu obter tres incomparaveis triumphos pacificos.

Primeiro, o simples accordo concluido entre a Grã Bretanha e os Estados Unidos, estabelecendo que nos Grandes Lagos sómente dous pequenos navios, tendo cada um um canhão de 18 libras, deverão fazer a patrulha dessas aguas, o que tem effectivamente feito durante quasi um seculo, içando respectivamente a bandeira ingleza e a das estrellas e listas. Os unicos tiros jamais disparados têm sido salvas em signal de amizade. Esses navios têm-se mostrado os mais poderosos navios de guerra, verdadeiros *Dreadnoughts*, pois tem mantido a paz, disparando apenas salvas de boa vontade.

Uma nação tem tudo que receiar dos gigantes *Dreadnoughts* armados, porém, nada que temer desses verdadeiros agentes da paz.

Eis aqui a primeira lição que este continente dá ao mundo, e especialmente á Europa, que na actualidade se encontra no vortice do militarismo, e que está armada, não contra inimigos alheios, pois os seus inimigos estão mesmo em casa.



A segunda lição é fornecida pelo Sul, isto é, por nossos amigos da Argentina e do Chile. Seguindo o pernicioso exemplo que até agora têm dado as nações, estas Republicas luctaram entre si até que finalmente descobriam um meio mais commodo de resolver suas contendas. Então reuniram-se e ambas venceram, porque conseguiram obter a paz mediante o ramo de oliveira, e não por meio da espada. No cume mais elevado dos Andes, na nova linha divisória que se estabeleceu, estas potencias, outr'ora bellicosas, erigiram, feita do bronze de um canhão fundido, uma estatua de Christo, o Principe da Paz, cujo pedestal traz a seguinte inscripção:

Antes reduzir-se-hão estas montanhas a pó que argentinos e chilenos quebrem a paz que aos pés do Christo o Redemptor juraram manter.

A terceira grande lição que este continente acaba de dar ao mundo, procede do centro do Hemispherio Occidental, isto é, das cinco pequenas nações da America Central cujos Representantes reuniram-se ha pouco em Washington e concordaram em estabelecer um Supremo Tribunal, ao qual hão de submeter-se todas as controversias que surgirem entre ellas. Todas estas nações têm ratificado promptamente a acção dos seus Representantes.

Talvez seja este o passo mais importante dado até agora, pois promette conduzir á união destas cinco Republicas, seguindo assim o exemplo que tem dado a nossa, isto é, converter em uma só nação certo numero de Estados separados, assegurando-se a paz interior, e talvez abrindo o caminho para uma maior unificação de todos os Estados da America do Sul.

Estes exemplos fallam bem alto aos que dizem que nações, ao contrario do que se passa entre individuos, não podem resolver todas as difficuldades sem recorrerem á força armada.

Compete a este hemispherio manter-se na vanguarda da civilização, adoptando o arbitramento como o unico meio humanitario de ajustar as controversias internacionaes. Esperamos que breve todas as Republicas do continente meridional sigam o exemplo da Argentina e Chile, e das cinco Republicas da America Central, que têm estabelecido um Supremo Tribunal de Arbitramento.

A julgar-se pelo progresso feito neste sentido durante a vida dos que têm-se consagrado a esta obra desde o principio, podemos esperar, com segurança, a proxima realização de nosso sonho, que é obter para os continentes americanos o reino da paz interna, substituindo a guerra com o arbitramento pacifico. Temos motivos para alimentar a esperanza de que a grandiosa obra ha de continuar, e que antes de muito tempo ha de realizar-se uma conferencia de todas as Republicas, na qual se estabelecerá que todas as questões que surgirem entre ellas serão resolvidas pacificamente. Com razão esperamos ver nessa conferencia um representante do Canadá, acto esse que sem duvida

será calorosamente approvado pela mãe patria. Recordo-me que em nossa Primeira Conferencia começamos com dezeseis Republicas e uma monarchia, a do Brasil. Ha, por conseguinte, um precedente para que o Canadá se faça representar na proxima conferencia.

Não conseguimos crear uma corte judicial universal em Haya, mas não devemos deixar de estabelecer uma no Hemispherio Occidental. Talvez não viva mais nesse dia, mas morrerei convencido de que está para vir, e agradecendo os bons fados pela dita de haver sido um dos membros da Primeira Conferencia, na qual se fizeram os primeiros esforços. As razões do insuccesso desapareceram, e certamente muitos dos que me ouvem hoje viverão para ver o Hemispherio Occidental imitando o bel exemplo da Argentina e Chile, que se têm consagrado á manutenção da paz interna.

Não ha hoje no mundo um movimento de progresso que deve ser por todos observado com mais interesse e justa approvação do que aquelle de que as Republicas Americanas se occupam agora. Sustenta com ardor vosso grande ideal, a paz interna nos continentes americanos. Sinto grande satisfação em repetir que nenhum povo está mais profunda e sinceramente interessado nesta sublime obra que o povo dos Estados Unidos, que não ha nenhum soberano que labute com maior zelo que o Presidente, nem nenhum Secretario de Estado que estude mais profundamente nem aconselhe com mais sabedoria que aquelle que dirige esta pasta hoje. Realizada esta obra, todo aquelle que de algum modo contribuiu para isso estará certo que não viveu inutilmente.

## Pose de la Première Pierre du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, à Washington le 11 mai 1908.

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Par suite du peu de temps qui s'est écoulé depuis les cérémonies qui ont eu lieu à l'occasion de la pose de la première pierre du nouveau bâtiment du Bureau International et la publication du BULLETIN MENSUEL du mois de mai, il est impossible de donner en détail le programme de cet événement.

Toutefois, on reproduit les principaux discours prononcés à cette occasion; d'abord celui du Secrétaire d'État et président *ex-officio* du Conseil d'Administration du Bureau, et ensuite ceux du Président des États-Unis, de M. NABUCO, Ambassadeur du Brésil et de M. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

M. JOHN BARRETT, Directeur du Bureau, qui a ouvert la cérémonie, a présenté le Secrétaire d'État comme président de la fête. Son Eminence le Cardinal GIBBONS a fait la prière et l'Evêque CRANSTON a donné la bénédiction.

Un des principaux faits a été la lecture des messages de félicitation reçus des Présidents des différentes Républiques de l'Amérique pour exprimer leur intérêt et leur enthousiasme à cette occasion.

Vers la fin du programme, le Président des États-Unis, assisté d'autres personnages distingués, a posé solennellement la première pierre.

Plus de 3,000 personnes ont assisté à cette cérémonie, parmi lesquelles on remarquait les Ministres, les membres du Corps Diplomatique, la Cour Suprême, les principaux Sénateurs et Députés, des officiers de l'Armée et de la Marine et d'autres hauts fonctionnaires, ainsi que les principaux journalistes.

La musique de la Marine des États-Unis a fait entendre les plus beaux morceaux des répertoires des différentes Républiques de l'Hémisphère Occidental. Les tribunes ont été décorées de drapeaux de toutes les nations américaines et aussi de banderolles aux couleurs de ces dernières.

Enfin, on peut dire sans exagérer, que cette cérémonie de la pose de la première pierre a été l'une des plus belles qui aient jamais eu lieu à Washington.





**BULLETIN**  
OF THE  
**INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,**  
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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The programme of the exercises for the laying of the corner stone of the new building of the International Bureau of the American Republics, which take place to-day, May 11, 1908, the date of the issue of this special edition of the MONTHLY BULLETIN, is one which confirms the importance of the occasion as an international event. Addresses will be delivered by the President of the United States, Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, who has taken the deepest interest during his Administration in the promotion of Pan-American commerce and comity; Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State of the United States, who not only by his special visits to South America and Mexico, but by his attention to everything concerning the relations of the United States with Latin America, has given an impetus and importance to the Pan-American movement which otherwise could not have been realized; Senhor JOAQUIM NABUCO, the Ambassador of Brazil, who is the Dean of the Latin-American Diplomatic Corps in Washington, and who presided at the Third Pan-American Conference held in Rio Janeiro in 1906; and Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE who, by singular coincidence, not only was a delegate of the United States to the First Pan-American Conference, which took place in Washington during the winter of 1889-90 and organized the International Bureau, but now has generously donated \$750,000 for the construction of this new home for the institution. The invocation will be delivered by His Eminence JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS, who is the head of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, and the benediction will be pronounced by Bishop CRANSTON, who is the Dean of the Protestant clergy of the District of Columbia. The exercises will be opened by the Director of the International Bureau, Mr. JOHN BARRETT, who will present the Secretary of State and Chairman of the Governing Board as the presiding officer of

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While the utmost care is taken to insure accuracy in the publications of the International Bureau of the American Republics, no responsibility is assumed on account of errors or inaccuracies which may occur therein.

the day. The programme will be preceded and interspersed by appropriate Pan-American music provided by the famous Marine Band, which has been specially directed by the Secretary of the Navy to participate in the exercises. The copper box placed within the corner stone will contain the official reports of the three Pan-American Conferences, held respectively at Washington, D. C., in 1889-90; Mexico City, 1901-2, and Rio Janeiro, 1906; copies of the correspondence between the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE in regard to the latter's gift for the new building; photographs of the Presidents of the American Republics and their cable messages congratulatory of the occasion; photographs of the Governing Board and officers, past and present, of the Bureau; small flags and imprints of the seals of the respective countries belonging to the International Union; copies of the MONTHLY BULLETIN and other publications of the International Bureau; representative coins and postage stamps of the different Republics; representative newspapers, etc. The scheme of decoration of the grand stand and the court surrounding the corner stone will include the abundant use of the flags, colors, and coats of arms of all the American nations. Invitations have been extended to the President, Vice-President, the Cabinet, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Supreme Court and other high judicial officers, Governors of States and Territories, the Senate and House of Representatives, army and navy officers stationed in Washington, the District Commissioners, the principal officers of the different Departments, members of the clergy, the heads of representative educational and commercial institutions, and others.

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#### INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CORNER-STONE LAYING.

The laying of the corner stone of the new building of the International Bureau of the American Republics has a significance which should appeal to everyone who is interested in the development of peace, friendship, and commerce among nations. Although the International Union, of which the Bureau is the office, is made up of the 21 American Republics, there is nothing in its organization or purpose that is hostile to the idea of the most friendly relations between the same Republics and the countries of Europe, Asia, and the rest of the world. While the primary and principal benefits of the Pan-American Union may result to the nations which constitute it, yet whatever adds to their welfare, prosperity, and progress tends also to make their relations with the Old World more important and intimate. All the world, therefore, can join with America on this occasion in the expression of satisfaction that there is to be erected in Washington a magnificent building which shall be not only an international temple of peace and good will, but, as it were, an international chamber of commerce and a congenial headquarters in one capital

for the official representatives and the people of all American nations who may be interested in anything that tends to bring those countries into closer sympathy and to advance their prosperity.

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#### SPECIAL ARTICLES FOR THIS ISSUE OF THE BULLETIN.

In order to make this issue of the BULLETIN particularly timely and interesting to all those who may be watching the development of the Pan-American idea and who may wish to know more about the scope and work of the International Bureau, an exceptional number of special articles are printed, aside from the regular record of Pan-American commerce and development. These include two papers by the Director of the Bureau, Mr. JOHN BARRETT, which recently appeared in "The World To-Day" and "System," respectively, entitled "Latin America: a Great Commercial Opportunity," and "A Ready Aid to Foreign Trade;" a sketch of the personnel of the Governing Board of the International Bureau, prepared by the Secretary of the Bureau, Mr. FRANCISCO J. YÁNES; a brief account of the Pan-American Committee recently appointed by the Secretary of State of the United States; a description of the new building from an architectural standpoint, by Mr. PAUL P. CRET, of the firm of KELSEY & CRET, who designed the structure and has charge of its construction; a discussion of travel conditions in South America, by Prof. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, of Columbia University, who recently made a tour of that continent; a schedule of steamer routes to Latin America, with map, prepared by Dr. ALBERT HALE, who has only lately visited Latin America and written a notable book entitled "The South Americans;" extracts from a speech which Hon. JAMES L. SLAYDEN, Member of Congress from Texas, recently delivered in the House of Representatives on the subject of "Latin America and the Orient in the United States Trade;" and a consideration of "Latin America in Current Literature," as exemplified in leading periodicals.

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#### A WORD OF APPRECIATION FOR ASSISTANCE.

The Director and the staff of the Bureau wish to take advantage of this opportunity to express their thanks to all those who have cooperated with them in perfecting the numerous details for the laying of the corner stone. They feel particularly grateful to Mr. FREDERICK D. OWEN, of the office of public buildings and grounds, who has materially assisted in arranging the court and decorations; the architects of the building, Mr. ALBERT KELSEY and Mr. PAUL V. CRET; the consulting engineer, Mr. W. COPELAND FURBER; the superintendent of construction, Mr. JAMES BERRALL; the contractors, The NORCROSS BROTHERS COMPANY, of Worcester, Mass., and their agents in Washington, and to Capt. WILLIAM JENKINS, who designed the programme.

## THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU BRIEFLY DESCRIBED.

As the laying of the corner stone will naturally cause everybody not familiar with the International Union and the Bureau to ask questions as to its organization and purpose, there is given below a brief summary of its history, its object and purpose, and its administration, which should answer most of the questions that might be asked and explain clearly its reason for existence:

*Introductory.*—The International Bureau of the American Republics (for short it is often called "the Pan-American Bureau") was established in the year 1890, in accordance with resolutions passed at the First International Conference of American Republics, held in Washington from October, 1889, to April, 1890, and presided over by Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State of the United States. It was continued by resolutions of the Second Conference, at Mexico, in 1901, and again, with enlarged scope and sphere, by the Third Conference, at Rio de Janeiro, in 1906, which was attended by Hon. ELIHU ROOT, present Secretary of State.

The list of Directors who have administered the affairs of the Bureau since it was organized is as follows: William E. Curtis, 1890-1893; Clinton Furbish, 1893-1897; Joseph P. Smith, 1897-1898; Frederic Emory, 1898-1899; W. W. Rockhill, 1899-1905; Williams C. Fox, 1905-1907; John Barrett, 1907.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS is the distinguishing correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, and was executive officer of the First Pan-American Conference, Special Commissioner of the United States to Latin America, and chief of the Latin-American Department of the Chicago Exposition. CLINTON FURBISH and JOSEPH P. SMITH, who are dead, were eminent publicists. FREDERIC EMORY is a prominent writer on commercial and statistical subjects, and was chief of the Bureau of Commerce of the Department of State. W. W. ROCKHILL is now Minister to China; was Minister to Greece, Roumania, and Servia, and Assistant Secretary of State. WILLIAMS C. FOX is now Minister to Ecuador, and was Consul at Brunswick, Germany. JOHN BARRETT, present Director, has been Minister to Siam, Argentina, Panama, and Colombia, respectively; Delegate of the United States to the Second Pan-American Conference, in Mexico, and Commissioner-General to Foreign Nations of the St. Louis World's Fair.

*Administration.*—The International Bureau is supported by the annual contributions, varying in amount according to population, of the 21 Republics of the Western Hemisphere, and its Governing Board comprises the diplomatic representatives of these Republics in Washington, presided over by the Secretary of State of the United States as Chairman *ex officio*.

The chief administrative official is the Director, who is chosen by the vote of the Governing Board, and is therefore the joint officer of the 21 American Republics. He is responsible to the Governing Board for the conduct of the affairs of the Bureau, and is assisted by a Secretary of the Bureau, Chief Clerk, editorial staff of the MONTHLY BULLETIN, statistical experts, translators, stenographers, clerks, etc.

Its office for nearly sixteen years has been at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Lafayette square, or No. 2 Jackson place, directly north of the State, War and Navy building and diagonally northwest from the White House. The green cars on Pennsylvania avenue pass by the corner, and it is easily accessible to everybody. Over the building floats a distinguishing pennant carrying the colors of the different American Republics.

The Columbus Memorial Library, under the direction of the Bureau, possesses a large collection of books, historical, travel, narrative, descriptive, statistical, governmental, relating to all the American nations, and can be consulted without charge by any responsible person. There are now nearly 14,000 volumes on its shelves.

Work has now commenced on the new building to be located on the Van Ness Park site, Seventeenth and B streets, for which Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE has generously





JAMES G. BLAINE, SECRETARY OF STATE AND PRESIDING OFFICER DURING THE FIRST  
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES.

MR. JAMES G. BLAINE, SECRETARIO DE ESTADO, PRESIDENTE DE LA PRIMERA CONFERENCIA  
INTERNACIONAL DE REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.



given \$750,000 and the different Republics \$250,000, making a total of \$1,000,000 available for the new home and grounds of the Bureau.

*Object and purpose.*—The general object of the International Bureau is not only to develop friendship, commerce, and trade, but to promote close relations, better acquaintance, and more intimate association along economic, intellectual, educational, and social, as well as political and material lines among the American Republics.

The Bureau for commercial purposes is in touch, in both North and South America, on the one hand with manufacturers, merchants, exporters, and importers, doing all it can to facilitate the exchange and building up of trade among the American nations, and on the other hand with university and college presidents, professors, and students, writers, newspaper men, scientists, and travelers, providing them with a large variety of information that will increase their interest in the different American nations.

It publishes numerous handbooks, pamphlets, and maps, a list of which will be forwarded upon application.

The Bureau is also the office or agency and custodian of archives of the International American conferences. It has charge of the correspondence relating thereto, the ratification of their resolutions, the issuance of calls, and the preparation of the programme for new conferences.

The correspondence of the Bureau with all parts of the Western Hemisphere is in excess of 2,000 letters of legitimate inquiry per month, which is nearly 300 per cent increase over two years ago. This remarkable growth of interest is largely due to Secretary Root, and is one of the results of his visit to South America in 1906.

It sends out on an average nearly 15,000 pieces of printed matter per month. Its MONTHLY BULLETIN gives all the latest information in regard to commerce, laws, new enterprises, and general development of each Republic.

#### ARGENTINE TRADE VALUES.

The status of the Argentine Republic in the economic world is accurately demonstrated by the fact that a gain of over \$16,000,000 is reported for the value of wheat shipments in 1907 as compared with the preceding year, the total exports of this commodity figuring for nearly \$83,000,000. In flax or linseed a gain of \$10,165,360 is scheduled, and in oats an advance of \$3,593,397, so that while the comparative failure of the maize crop in the Republic caused a decrease of more than \$23,000,000 in regard to this item, yet a total of \$164,091,621 is reported for exports of agricultural products alone, which represents a gain for the year of \$6,436,929.

#### BRAZILIAN RUBBER IN THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

The growing application of rubber and allied products in industrial manufactures renders of peculiar interest the recently published statements as to the Brazilian output in 1907. The total world's supply of this article is estimated for the year at nearly 69,000 tons and consumption at 66,000 tons. The bulk, or 40,000 tons, is of Brazilian origin, and though plantations are reported under production in various quarters of the globe, it is still from the Amazon region and its wild growth of rubber trees that the trade centers receive their raw material. Over \$70,000,000 represents the value of Brazil's shipments of rubber during the year, nearly one-half of which is sent to the United States.

## THE PURCHASING POWER OF CHILE.

If the exports of a country indicate the extent of its natural resources, so the import values demonstrate the financial prosperity or the reverse of the inhabitants. Significance is therefore to be attached to the fact that in 1907 Chilean importations from abroad were \$20,000,000 greater than in the preceding year. While exports declined by \$3,000,000, the cause is attributable to the holding back of the country's great staple, nitrate, from shipment to foreign markets. Up to the close of the nitrate year ending April, 1907, total exports under the Nitrate Association of Chile aggregated 400,000 tons, and at a recent meeting of the Association it was decided to limit the shipments of the present year to the same amount.

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## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN COSTA RICA.

Important contracts are at present under consideration by the Costa Rican Government, several of which have direct bearing upon the supply of a native fruit (the banana) which has become a recognized food staple in the United States. The outcome of the legislation covering the enterprises is a matter of moment therefore. Through the initiative of the Minister of Costa Rica in Washington, the inspection of slaughter houses is to be placed under the care of a veterinary surgeon of the United States, whose services have been specially secured for the purpose. The same personal activity has resulted in the acquisition of several female graduates from a United States university for the Costa Rican schools for instruction in the English language and in school management.

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## CUBAN INDUSTRIES IN 1907.

Cuba's sugar crop in 1907 aggregated about a million and a half tons, which, though somewhat less than the original estimate, is greater than the anticipated output for 1908. Tobacco production was 440,000 bales, or nearly double that of the preceding year, with a total value of \$42,343,548. Public improvements of great value are being inaugurated and carried into execution, while the nationalization of the health service of the island has been attended with satisfactory results.

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## PUBLIC WORKS IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The report issued in February of this year by the Secretary of Promotion and Public Works of the Dominican Republic shows a gratifying development of the internal conditions of the country. The Exposition of native products held at the capital in August of last year was participated in by all the provinces and attended with satisfactory results, and



the Dominican exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition was recognized by the awarding of gold, silver, and copper medals. Railroad connection between the coast and interior sections is progressing, and irrigation works are being carried out under the supervision of a United States engineer, while highways and wharfage accommodations are being constructed in response to commercial needs. The public debt agreement with a New York firm has been favorably acted upon by the Government and publication made in the official gazette of the country.

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#### ECUADOR'S HEALTH SERVICE.

Measures are being actively taken by the Government of Ecuador for the enforcement of such sanitary regulations as may provide against the spread of contagious diseases throughout the Republic, and a special sanitary commission has been created for the work in Guayaquil under the direction of an officer of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. A modern water and sewerage system is to be installed, for which bids are to be invited in the United States and Europe.

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#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE RESOURCES OF HONDURAS.

That the Honduras Government is desirous of advancing the development of national industries is evidenced by the creation, under a recent Executive decree, of a Department of Agriculture charged with the promotion of such matters as logically appertain to its work. Another step in this direction is taken by the preliminary contracts for railroad building between the banana plantations of the interior and the ports of shipment, while the project of colonizing certain sections of the Republic with natives of central or northern Europe is under consideration.

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#### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATUS OF MEXICO.

The solidity of Mexican banking institutions has been made the subject of a report furnished to his Government by the United States Consul at Aguascalientes, who states the recent stringency in the money markets of the world did not prevent the banks of the Republic from meeting their obligations in cash. The proposed establishment of a national chamber of commerce, charged with the promotion of trade and the management of commercial affairs will, it is anticipated, further solidify the national credit, while the conference called by Minister LIMANTOUR for the discussion of economic measures by delegates from the various banks of the Republic has met with favorable response.

## NICARAGUA'S MINERAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS.

Of the more than 500 mines registered in the Bureau of Statistics of Nicaragua, 494 are producers of gold, while silver, copper, and quarries of valuable stone are scattered throughout the Republic. These resources are being exploited as rapidly as possible under various concessions held by natives and foreigners. While rubber is the main forest product whose exploitation is being successfully carried out, the country abounds with valuable medicinal plants and gums and resins having vast commercial possibilities.

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## PARAGUAY'S EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

A half million dollars represents the amount of money appropriated by Paraguay for the Department of Justice and Public Instruction in 1907. Five colleges are maintained by the Government and a National University founded in 1890 at Asunción covers in its curriculum law and social science, medicine, pharmacy, and notarial training. Special attention is given in the national schools to such scientific branches as may influence the development of national resources and industries, and an agricultural college with an experimental farm is maintained at Government expense. Scholarship funds provide for the foreign education of young men in Europe and the United States and a normal training school for teachers has a faculty of 58 professors.

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## EXHIBIT OF PERUVIAN PRODUCTS IN NEW YORK.

The Consul-General of Peru at New York has advised the International Bureau of the American Republics that an office has been opened in the consulate as a library and exhibit of samples of Peruvian products. A section has been set aside in which will be kept catalogues of goods and machinery which could be advantageously introduced into Peru. It is purposed that this section shall be at the service of Peruvian visitors to the Consulate, many of whom are desirous of obtaining more information about United States manufactures with a view to applying them to their business enterprises at home. Mr. HIGGINSON invites the manufacturers of the United States to send their trade catalogues to be placed in this division, and further advises that they should be printed in Spanish, as that is the language best understood by the prospective purchasers.

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## PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN SALVADOR.

Mixed primary schools in Salvador number 132, with a total number of pupils registered amounting to 34,752. In 1907, the expenditures for this branch of education were nearly \$400,000, and in addition there



ANDREW CARNEGIE, DELEGATE TO THE FIRST PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE, TO WHOSE PUBLIC SPIRIT IS DUE IN A GREAT DEGREE THE ERECTION OF THE NEW BUILDING.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE, DELEGADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS Á LA PRIMERA CONFERENCIA PANAMERICANA, Á CUYO ALTRUISMO SE DEBE EN GRAN PARTE LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DE LA NUEVA OFICINA.





are many private institutions throughout the Republic where primary instruction alone is covered. Academic instruction is in charge of the National University of San Salvador, which embraces schools of law, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, civil engineering, etc.

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#### PROMOTION OF URUGUAYAN COMMERCE.

A bill has been introduced in the Uruguayan Chamber of Representatives providing for the establishment of a free zone on the fiscal lands reclaimed from the sea in the eastern part of the Bay of Montevideo. The merchandise introduced and articles made in this zone are to be free of customs duties unless they are destined to importation into the interior of the country, in which case they must pass the customs authorities as if coming directly from abroad. The advocates of the bill consider that its passage will make Montevideo take front rank among South American ports. It is through Montevideo that the bulk of the commerce of the Republic passes, 82.32 per cent, or \$57,268,967 out of a total of \$69,576,143, being credited to it. In the eight months of the fiscal year 1907-8 ending with February, the total receipts at Uruguayan custom-houses were nearly \$500,000 in excess of those reported for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

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#### TÉLEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES IN VENEZUELA.

In order to prevent possible misinterpretation of the regulations published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for February, 1908, in regard to the telegraph and telephone lines of Venezuela, it may be stated that the provisions in reference apply solely to the establishment of national and official systems and do not limit or preclude in any manner the inauguration of private enterprises in accordance with the laws of the country.

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#### SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

An executive decree closing the port of La Guayra for the dispatch of merchandise for fifteen days was issued April 18, 1908.



## LATIN AMERICA: A GREAT COMMERCIAL OPPORTUNITY.<sup>a</sup>

There is no field for the study of the American manufacturer more important than that of Latin America. At this very moment, conditions demand the attention of all American business men who are interested in the expansion of the foreign commerce of the United States. The whole world is suddenly awakening to the vastness and variety of the resources and possibilities of the twenty republics which reach from Mexico and Cuba on the north to Argentina and Chile on the south, a section of the western hemisphere which includes every kind of climate, product, and people.

Commercial countries of Europe, like England, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, and Austria are devoting far more attention to South America than is the United States. Further than this, Japan, far away across the Pacific, is exerting herself more than is this country to get into close touch with the west coast of South America. That statement may seem surprising, but proof of it is found in the establishment of a steamship line, aided by the Japanese Government, which runs from Japan to Chile, and by the arrangement of postal money-order exchange between the two countries, effective from January 1, 1908. The United States has done absolutely nothing toward improving its shipping relations with any portion of South America. The European countries already mentioned are favored in the development of their trade by numerous first-class mail, express and passenger steamers, which connect their leading ports with those of South America, and even with Mexico and Central America, within the very limits of our own front yard, as it were. What a sad and depressing acknowledgment it is for us enterprising North Americans that there is not one single fast-mail steamer flying the American flag and running between the chief ports of the United States and those of South America proper. I am not making any argument for subsidy, but simply stating a fact.

### SURPRISING FACTS AND FIGURES OF TRADE.

Before we go any further let us consider carefully some remarkable and convincing figures which show beyond any question or doubt the

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<sup>a</sup> In deference to the demand for the information therein contained, the accompanying article prepared by Mr. JOHN BARRETT, Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, is reprinted from "The World To-Day" for April, 1908.

value of the Latin-American commercial opportunity. The average manufacturer, merchant, and farmer of the United States has been so occupied on the one hand with home trade conditions, or, on the other, with the possibilities of commercial expansion in Europe and Asia, that he has almost overlooked the prosperous, progressive, and wealthy countries in our neighborhood to the south of us. He has not comprehended the essential truth that on the Western Hemisphere, aside from the United States, there are other great nations which have remarkable resources, and which are making unusual progress. He has assumed too readily that the United States was the "whole thing," and that what was not going on in this country was hardly worthy of respect. Now he must rub his eyes and wake to see Latin America forge ahead, appreciated by the rest of the world while the average North American has been asleep.

He who has not familiarized himself with Latin America does not stop to think that it conducted one-third of the total foreign commerce of the 21 republics of the Western Hemisphere, including the United States, during the year of 1906. It is hard for him to believe that these lands to the south of us bought from and sold to the rest of the world products valued at \$2,000,000,000, and that of this there was a balance of trade in favor of Latin America amounting to approximately \$228,000,000.

For comprehensive and reliable discussion I have taken the average foreign trade of Latin America, covering Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies, for the last two or three years, and have drawn the following conclusions:

#### **LATIN-AMERICAN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS ANALYZED.**

The total exports and imports of Latin America amount annually to \$2,052,355,000; of this great sum, Latin America exports \$1,140,260,000, and imports \$912,095,000, giving, as indicated above, a remarkable balance of trade in its favor.

Noting next what is the average share of the United States in this total with all Latin America, we find it to be \$519,202,700, which, subdivided, gives exports to the United States as \$296,932,200, and imports from the United States \$222,270,500, or a balance of trade in favor of Latin America and against the United States of approximately \$74,000,000.

It is interesting to notice the character and the amount of exports and imports between the United States and Latin America that run above the million mark:

The United States exported to Latin America during the year 1907:

Agricultural implements, about.....	\$5, 000, 000
Locomotives and cars, about.....	11, 000, 000
Electric and scientific instruments.....	4, 500, 000
Steel rails.....	4, 000, 000



Steel wire.....	\$4, 500, 000
Steel tools.....	4, 000, 000
Sewing machines.....	2, 500, 000
Pipes and fittings.....	3, 500, 000
Copper (ores and bars).....	1, 500, 000
Wheat.....	2, 000, 000
Wheat flour.....	13, 500, 000
Cotton, cloth, wearing apparel, etc.....	7, 250, 000
Twine (manufactured fiber).....	2, 000, 000
Leather, with boots and shoes.....	3, 000, 000
Lard.....	7, 000, 000
Oil: Crude, illuminating, lubricating.....	10, 750, 000
Vegetable oils and paraffin.....	3, 750, 000
Timber.....	2, 500, 000
Lumber.....	15, 500, 000
Furniture.....	3, 000, 000

The United States imported from Latin America during 1907, of—

Cocoa (cacao).....	\$7, 000, 000
Coffee.....	70, 000, 000
Copper.....	20, 000, 000
Bananas and fruits.....	12, 000, 000
Furs and hides.....	15, 000, 000
Rubber.....	33, 000, 000
Iron.....	2, 500, 000
Lead.....	3, 000, 000
Sugar.....	70, 000, 000
Tobacco and cigars.....	16, 000, 000
Woods.....	11, 500, 000
Wool.....	6, 000, 000

Other articles, such as typewriters, and various grades of manufactured goods, show high figures, but they do not touch the million mark.

These figures for all Latin America are more encouraging than for the subdivision of South America proper, which comprises the ten Republics of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, and the British, Dutch, and French Guianas. Let us see what there is here unsatisfactory to the United States.

South America proper conducted an average foreign trade amounting to \$1,513,415,000, of which the share of the United States in 1907 was only \$233,293,300, including both exports and imports, barely one-seventh. Analyzing further these figures for the United States, we discover that South America sold to us products to the value of \$147,680,000 and bought from us only \$85,612,400. This gives a balance against us of practically \$60,000,000.

Another comparison shows how far behind we are in the race with the rest of the world. South America purchased from other nations products valued at \$660,930,000, of which the United States furnished \$85,612,400, or barely one-eighth, and yet the more we study the

South American field the more we appreciate that the United States could supply the greater portion of its imports. Correspondingly, we do not give South America as great a market for her products as we ought, for, of her total exports, amounting to \$852,485,000, the United States purchased only \$147,680,900, or approximately one-sixth.

#### **ENCOURAGING FEATURES OF THE SITUATION.**

Having given these average figures covering a period of several years, I now desire to point out through additional figures another feature of the situation which is most encouraging, and which should inspire our manufacturers and exporters to take advantage of the Latin-American commercial opportunity. With the aid of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, the International Bureau of the American Republics has worked out the following totals showing the growth of the trade of the United States with her sister Republics:

The entire commerce, exports and imports, between the United States and the countries to the south of her, amounted in 1897, ten years ago, to \$252,427,798. Three years later, in 1900, this had grown to \$324,680,368. Five years more, in 1905, it had expanded to \$517,477,368; while two years later, 1907, we are gratified to note that it has reached the splendid total of \$587,194,945. It is thus seen that in ten years our trade with Latin America has increased by the vast sum of \$335,000,000, or has more than doubled. Certainly this is a record of which our country can be proud, and yet it is only a beginning of possibilities.

Inasmuch as the total foreign commerce of Latin America for 1907 was over \$2,000,000,000, it can be seen that the United States is far from having her share. The great point is that if the United States under present conditions, and with the present lack of interest, can conduct a trade with Latin America of nearly \$600,000,000 per annum, it is sure to do a business of \$1,000,000,000 in the near future, after our manufacturing and agricultural interests fully realize the value of the opportunity and put forth their best energies to control it.

#### **THE GREATNESS OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN OPPORTUNITY.**

Having taken up these measurements of commerce and trade, it is logical that we should consider some descriptive facts which shall prove to everybody the greatness and importance of the Latin-American countries. There is not space in a brief article like this to describe carefully what has been done by Mexico, Central America, Cuba, Haiti, and Santo Domingo; which border on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and therefore particular attention will be given only to South America proper. In passing, however, we should bear in mind that over \$800,000,000 of American capital has been invested

in Mexico, and that last year that country conducted a trade with the United States valued at nearly \$125,000,000, of which \$67,000,000 represented imports from the United States.

Central America, comprising Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, is entering upon a new era of prosperity and progress as a result of the treaties and conventions signed at the Central American Peace Conference recently held in Washington. If these international agreements are approved by all these countries, there is no reason why they should not have a growth and development like that of Mexico, because they possess a remarkable variety of resources and a favorable climate in most sections. In 1906 Central America conducted a foreign trade valued at over \$56,000,000, of which the imports from the United States amounted to nearly \$30,000,000.

The republics and islands of the West Indies are forging ahead, and last year boasted of a foreign trade amounting to \$184,000,000, of which \$73,000,000 were imports by these islands from the United States.

Coming, then, to South America proper, and noting some salient facts, we are impressed first with Colombia, the nearest to the United States of the South American republics, having an area as large as Germany and France put together, and entering upon an era of rapid progress as the result of the enlightened administration of Gen. RAFAEL REYES. Having traveled extensively over the interior of Colombia, I can vouch for its richness. As soon as it is opened up by railroads and by improved navigation of its rivers, it should have a development not unlike that of Mexico.

Venezuela greatly resembles Colombia, with an unusual mingling of rich plateaus and river valleys, which offer an inviting field of legitimate exploitation. The mighty valley of the Orinoco alone is a section in which millions and millions of capital may be safely invested.

The British, Dutch, and French Guianas have only been barely touched by the hand of capital, and yet they will soon experience a progress surpassing any past development.

#### **BRAZIL'S VAST AREAS AND POSSIBILITIES.**

Brazil is indeed an interesting subject to discuss. It is so large, so resourceful, and so vast in potentialities that it is difficult to confine oneself to conservative language. When we remember that the entire connected area of the United States could be placed inside the limits of Brazil and that there would still be room for the German Empire; that out of the Amazon River flows every day three times as much water as from the Mississippi; that Rio de Janeiro, its capital, is already a city of 900,000 inhabitants and growing with rapidity; that the Government and people of Brazil gave our battle-ship fleet a

more magnificent welcome than was ever given to a visiting fleet from a foreign nation in the history of the world, then we shall have before us some facts that show how worthy of our special attention is this great Republic of South America.

All over Brazil there is evidence of the new era of material progress. Railroads are being built into the interior, rivers and harbors are being improved, the cities are being modernized, the school systems are being elaborated, and the native richness of the soil and forests is being exploited, with the result that a large amount of European and American capital is being invested there, with absolute surety of good returns. In no country of South America has the manufacturer and exporter a better chance to build up his trade than in Brazil. To-day the balance of commerce exchanged is greatly against us. Brazil buys from the United States only about one-fifth in value of what she sells there. This country is Brazil's chief market for coffee, but our merchants have made so little effort to supply what Brazil demands from foreign countries that Europe practically controls the import situation.

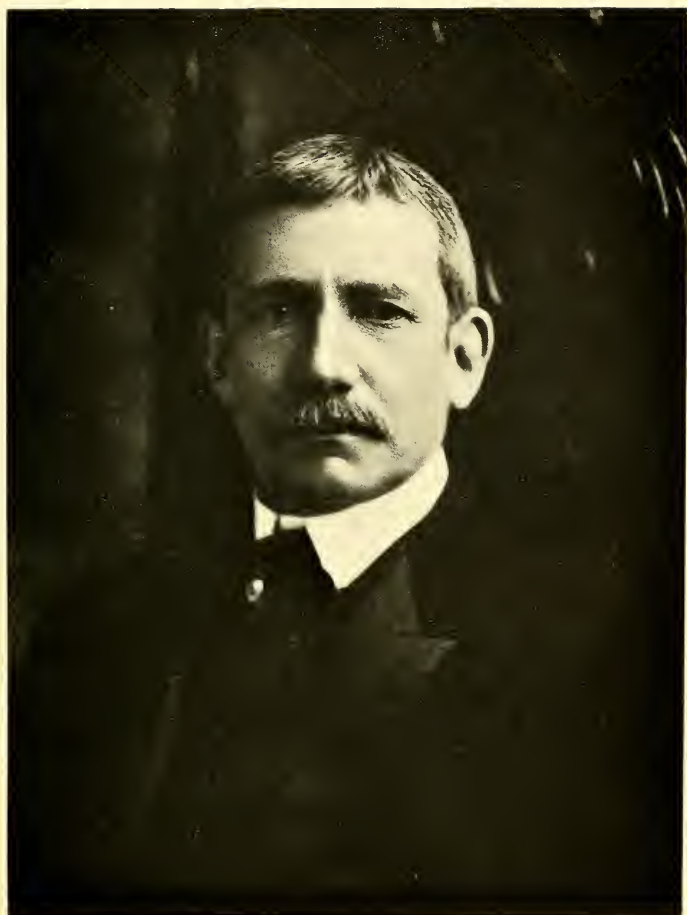
Uruguay, just below Brazil, and Paraguay, between Brazil and Argentina, are small in area but rich in agricultural possibilities. The city of Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, has a population of 300,000 and is an important port at the mouth of the Rio Plata. The peoples of both countries are enterprising and progressive and believe that their nations will see remarkable progress during the next decade. Montevideo is spending nearly \$10,000,000 in the improvement of its harbor facilities, while Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, is looking forward to the improvement of the River Parana and to the extension of the railroad system, so that it will be in communication on the one hand with Argentina and Uruguay, and on the other with Brazil.

In this connection, it must be remembered that southern Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, all of Argentina and Chile are practically in the South Temperate Zone, and possess climatic conditions not unlike those of the United States far north of the Equator. Such a location means much for their future development as the homes of ambitious peoples

#### **ARGENTINA A WONDERLAND OF MATERIAL PROGRESS.**

Argentina is a country of peculiar interest. It has gone ahead with such rapidity during the last ten years that it is difficult to predict what another decade will show. It has such a large area suitable for the growth of products which are needed in Europe that it is always sure to have an enormous foreign trade. With a present population of nearly 6,000,000 people, it conducted in 1907 a foreign commerce valued at nearly \$600,000,000, a total greater than that of





ELIHU ROOT, SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND CHAIRMAN EX OFFICIO  
OF THE BUREAU GOVERNING BOARD.

(Copyright photo. Harris-Ewing.)

MR. ELIHU ROOT, SECRETARIO DE ESTADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS Y PRESIDENTE  
EX OFFICIO DEL CONSEJO DIRECTIVO DE LA OFICINA.



Japan or of China. This gives an average of nearly \$100 a head, which is larger than that of any other important country in the world.

Argentina is gridironed with a system of railroads which enables one to cross the continent from Buenos Aires to Santiago in less than forty-eight hours, including a short trip by coach over the top of the Andes, and to go in a Pullman train from the borders of Bolivia on the north into the heart of Patagonia on the south.

Buenos Aires, its capital, is one of the wonderful cities of the world. It has a population of nearly 1,200,000, and is growing more rapidly than any city in the United States with the exception of New York. It has a finer system of docks and wharves, a more costly and beautiful opera house, a larger club, and a more extensive newspaper plant than any city of our own progressive land. It is about to build an intricate system of underground railways, and it is made beautiful by numerous boulevards, parks, and squares. The commerce of all Argentina centers in Buenos Aires, and it is not an uncommon thing to see scores and scores of merchant vessels, flying the flag of every important country except the United States, loading and unloading along its water front. The people are decidedly progressive, and represent a new race, inasmuch as they are a combination of Spanish and Italian, with a sprinkling of English and German blood, and they are developing a class of men and women who insure the future strength and quality of the country.

#### CHILE AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

The size and importance of Chile can be best appreciated by remembering, first, that it runs up and down the west coast of South America in the Temperate Zone just as our own west coast borders on the Pacific Ocean, and, second, that if the southern end of Chile were placed at San Diego, the southern end of California, the northern line of Chile would be located in the middle of Alaska. In other words, it extends north 2,600 miles from the Straits of Magellan to the Peruvian border, while its average width is that of California with a corresponding variety of climate and products. Its capital city, Santiago, has a population of 400,000, and is classed as one of the most attractive cities of the southern continent. At its principal port, Valparaiso, the Chilean Government is preparing to spend \$10,000,000 for harbor and dockage facilities, thus making it the most complete port on the Pacific Ocean.

Although Chile is well provided with railroads, the Government is now at work on a scheme for a longitudinal road to run the entire length of the country, and to connect the capital with every section. The enormous wealth of the nitrate fields of Chile brings to the country a vast revenue which makes it almost independent of other sources for the maintenance of the Government. Chile is anxious for the com-

pletion of the Panama Canal so that it can get into closer touch with the United States. When that waterway is completed, it should be possible to go from New York to Valparaiso easily in fifteen days, while now it takes on an average of thirty days. The foreign commerce of Chile last year amounted to \$180,000,000.

### **BOLIVIA, PERU, AND ECUADOR.**

Although Bolivia has no seacoast, it covers an immense territory, in which could be placed the State of Texas twice over and still leave room for Arkansas and Kansas. A large portion of it is located at a high altitude so that it has favorable climatic conditions. It possesses a remarkable variety of mineral and agricultural riches, and is entering now upon a period of real progress. An American syndicate is building a system of railroads upon which will be expended more than \$100,000,000. Its interesting capital, La Paz, can be reached by a combination journey of rail and water up from the Pacific Ocean and across Lake Titicaca, the most elevated and navigable body of water in the world. The value of the foreign trade of Bolivia is approximately \$33,500,000, but it is growing with rapidity and bids fair to double itself in the near future.

North of Bolivia extends Peru over an area in which could be placed all of the Atlantic coast States from Maine to Georgia. It has a mingling of low country along the Pacific and again in the upper valleys of the Amazon, so that, with the great plateaus and mountainous districts of the Andes, Peru possesses a wide variety of climate, products, and resources. Many millions of American capital have already been invested there in the development of its mines.

Lima, the capital city of Peru, is one of the oldest and most aristocratic capitals of Latin America. Here was established a university one hundred years before Harvard was founded. Here was the seat of one of the Spanish vice-royalties in the days of the old régime. To-day it is a prosperous, busy, and well-built metropolis. The port of Lima is Callao, only a few miles away, where the American fleet under Admiral Evans made its fourth stop in its journey around South America. It has an excellent harbor, and through it passes the greater part of the foreign trade of Peru, amounting to \$49,150,000.

Ecuador, in which the State of Illinois could be placed many times, is rejoicing now in the prospect of the early completion of the railroad which connects its principal port, Guayaquil, on the coast, with the famous old capital of the republic, Quito, a city of about 80,000 people, located at an elevation of 10,000 feet above sea-level, upon the plateaus of the Andes. When this road with its branches is completed, the interior of Ecuador will experience a development that will add much to the wealth of the country.

In 1909 Ecuador will hold an exposition to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the declaration of independence from Spain,



and it is expected that there will be a great display of the natural resources and products of the country, which will be sure to attract universal attention and prove the value of this region as a field for the investment of foreign capital. The United States has been invited to participate, and President Roosevelt has recommended to Congress that an appropriation be voted for a building and exhibit.

#### A VISIT TO SOUTH AMERICA RECOMMENDED.

While what I have written about these countries may awaken interest among those who have paid no attention to South America, I am prompted to advise strongly that every person who has the time and money should make a visit to the principal countries and cities of South America and see with his own eyes the possibilities of that part of the world. The average American business man when he wants a vacation goes to Europe; some few go to the Far East, but practically no one proceeds to South America. If the conditions could be changed, and travel to the southern continent popularized, the beneficial effects upon the development of our commerce would soon be evident.

This prepares the way for pointing out the vital importance of improving our shipping facilities with South America. In contrast to the possibility of reaching the chief cities of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and other countries by fast and commodious steamers running from Europe in considerable numbers, is the fact that there is not one first-class mail, express, and passenger steamer flying the American flag and running between any one of the ports of the United States and those of South America below the equator. It is most depressing for a citizen of the United States to make the grand tour of these southern cities and see nowhere the Stars and Stripes unless it be floating from an occasional man-of-war or pleasure yacht. Perhaps he may run across a sailing vessel with the United States flag, but even these are few in number compared to what they were in the olden days.

I give here suggestions about travel to Latin America, because I wish to show to business men, investigators, and others how such a trip can be made.

To reach Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay, one of several lines of semicargo but comfortable steamers may be taken from New York, the journey to Rio consuming eighteen days, and to Montevideo and Buenos Aires, on the through steamers, four to seven days longer. For Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, there are numerous first-class steamers up the River Parana from Buenos Aires. A more popular and fashionable route is to go first to Europe, where, at Southampton and Havre, English, French, and German steamers of the most modern and luxurious type provide accommodation for pas-

sengers to Rio in sixteen days and to Montevideo and Buenos Aires in four to six days more.

To reach Venezuela, there are two lines of steamers from New York; the journey to La Guayra taking six to seven days direct, or twelve days indirect service.

The Caribbean ports of Colombia, Cartagena and Baranquilla are visited by steamers from New York, which stop also at Colon on the Isthmus of Panama and at Kingston in Jamaica.

All Pacific ports are reached from Panama after crossing the Isthmus from Colon, or by taking a steamer from San Francisco which touches all intermediate points between San Francisco and Panama. Panama is the northern terminus of the steamers touching the Pacific ports of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile.

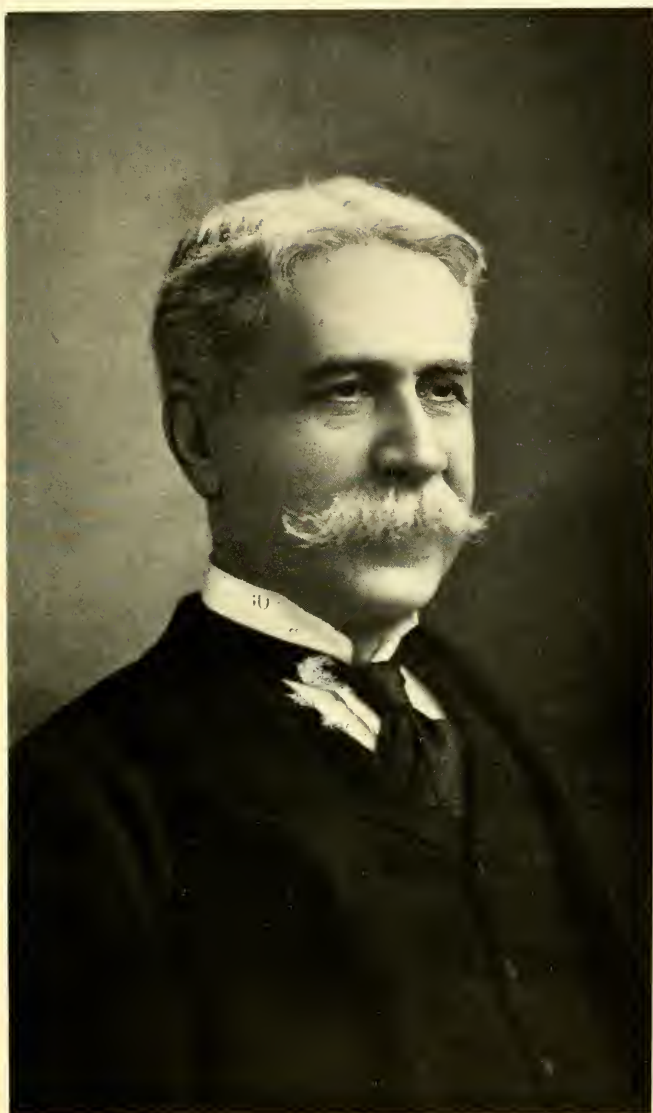
Steamers can be taken in New York to reach Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and, since the opening of the railway from Puerto Barrios, even Guatemala. For Salvador, Honduras, and the west coast of Guatemala and Nicaragua, the steamers from San Francisco or Panama are the more available.

#### NEED OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP FACILITIES.

The commerce of the United States with South America proper has already been shown to be only \$233,000,000 out of the total foreign trade of these countries amounting to \$1,500,000,000. That this condition is coincident with the lack of first-class steamship facilities is at least a justifiable conclusion, if it is not entire proof that one is responsible for the other. Despite the fact that there are a large number of freight vessels, all of them flying foreign flags, running between the chief ports of the United States and those of South America, it is just as necessary for us to have fast mail, express, and passenger steamers on the high seas to conduct commerce, to carry letters, and to take care of passenger traffic and express freight requiring early delivery, as it is to have the corresponding kind of railroad trains upon land.

Can anyone imagine Chicago holding its present position if it were reached only by freight trains? The fast mail, express, and passenger railroad service is an absolute, if not the principal, essential to the development of the exchange of trade. It is folly, therefore, to expect that the United States can ever hold an important position in the commerce of South America unless the facilities for going back and forth, and for mail communication, are improved.

There could be no better evidence of the unfortunate state of affairs than the fact that more business men from the progressive Republic of Argentina left Buenos Aires in one week, aboard the fast and elegant European steamers, either to visit Europe on business or to enjoy travel, than proceeded to the United States in a whole year on



JOAQUIM NABUCO, BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES AND PRESIDENT OF  
THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

JOAQUIM NABUCO, EMBAJADOR DEL BRASIL EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS Y PRESIDENTE DE  
LA TERCERA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL DE REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.





the slow-going vessels that connect Buenos Aires with New York. The records of Rio de Janeiro, the great capital of Brazil, show that the European boats in one week carried away more Brazilians to Europe than all the vessels running to the United States in a whole year.

The solution of this problem is not in a so-called "subsidy," which is an unfortunate term and often misleading. The whole question boils itself down into the necessity of paying a good wage for work well done. That is, the United States Government must be ready to pay steamship companies flying the American flag such a reasonable sum for carrying the mails on vessels of, say, seventeen knots' speed and first-class passenger accommodations, that they can deliver mails and passengers in competition with the vessels of Europe, and so provide the same kind of facilities on sea that we get from the mail trains on land throughout the United States, and to which the United States Government pays a regular sum for the quality of service rendered.

#### **THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.**

In conclusion, advantage is taken of this opportunity to call the attention of business men to the International Bureau of the American Republics. This institution was founded eighteen years ago at the first Pan-American Conference for the purpose of disseminating information throughout the different American Republics concerning mutual progress and development. As a result of the third Pan-American Conference held at Rio de Janeiro and through the efforts of Secretary Root, who has done more than any other man in the history of American diplomacy to advance the prestige and influence of the United States in Latin America, it has been reorganized and enlarged so that it may become a world-recognized and practical agency for the development of Pan-American commerce and comity. It is intended to be not only a bureau of information, supplying all varieties of data regarding different American countries to manufacturers, educators, travelers, students, etc., but the means through which all the resolutions of the different Pan-American Conferences shall be put into force.

Everything possible is done by the Bureau to bring about better relations and more intimate acquaintance and intercourse among all the nations of the western hemisphere. It publishes a MONTHLY BULLETIN which is a careful record of the commercial and business conditions of all the Republics, and distributes a large number of publications descriptive of the American republics, their conditions, resources, and potentialities. Connected with it is the Columbus Memorial Library, which is the largest single collection in the United States of books relating to the history, progress and present status of all the countries under discussion.

Through the beneficence of Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE and the contributions of the different governments, the International Bureau is shortly to be housed in a magnificent new building which will cost approximately \$750,000, and provide in Washington a temple of friendship and commerce which will be, in a sense, a meeting place for all the American republics.

The Bureau is supported by the joint contributions of the 21 American republics, and its affairs are controlled by a Governing Board composed of the diplomatic representatives in Washington of 21 republics, with the Secretary of State of the United States as Chairman ex-officio. Its chief executive officer is the Director, who is chosen by this Governing Board. He, in turn, is assisted by the Secretary of the Bureau and other officials and experts.

In the event that any one desires information, he may address the Director, Pan-American Bureau (as it is commonly described), 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. It will be a special pleasure to consider carefully any inquiries regarding Latin America which may come from the large and representative constituency of "The World To-Day."

In order that this article may be complete, and the scope and importance of this institution thoroughly understood, I desire to quote from the resolutions passed at the last Pan-American Conference held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, during 1906, and made memorable by the presence of Secretary Root. They read:

The Third International Pan-American Conference resolves to continue the International Union of the American Republics created by the first conference and confirmed by the second.

The purposes of the International Bureau of the American Republics, which represent said Union, are the following:

1. To compile and distribute commercial information and prepare commercial reports.

2. To compile and classify information respecting the treaties and conventions between the American Republics and between the latter and non-American States.

3. To supply information on educational matters.

4. To prepare reports on questions assigned to it by Resolutions of the International American Conferences.

6. To carry into effect all resolutions the execution of which may have been assigned or may hereafter be assigned to it by the International American Conferences.

7. To act as a permanent committee of the International American Conferences, recommending topics to be included in the programme of the next conference; these plans must be communicated to the various governments forming the Union at least six months before the meeting of the next conference.

8. To submit within the same period a report to the various governments on the work of the Bureau during the term covered since the meeting of the last conference, and also special reports on any matter which may have been referred to it for report.

But this is not all by any means. In a report on the Bureau recently prepared I say:

Further resolutions, which placed new responsibilities on the Bureau, provided that steps should be taken for housing the institution "in such a way as shall properly



JOHN BARRETT, DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU AND FORMER MINISTER TO  
SIAM, THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, PANAMA, AND COLOMBIA.

MR. JOHN BARRETT, DIRECTOR DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL, Y MINISTRO QUE FUÉ  
DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS EN SIAM, LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA, PANAMÁ, Y COLOMBIA.





permit it to fulfill the important functions assigned to it by this conference;" that a committee should be appointed in each Republic to assist the Bureau in carrying out its work; that there should be established, as subordinate to it, a special section for commercial statistics; that the Bureau should elaborate the project for providing better steamship facilities between the principal ports of the American Republics for the purpose of facilitating trade, travel, commerce, and general communication; that it should investigate the question of the Inter-Continental Railway and confer with the different governments with a view to determining as soon as possible what concessions of land, subventions, interest guaranties, exemptions or duty on material for construction and rolling stock, and any other concessions they may deem it advisable to grant in connection therewith; that it should make a study of the monetary systems of the American governments for the purpose of submitting to the next conference a report on the systems in force in each of the governments, the history, fluctuations, and type of exchange which have taken place within the last twenty years, including the preparation of tables showing the influence of said fluctuations on commerce and industrial development; that it should study the laws that regulate public concessions in the various republics of America, with a view to obtaining information that might be useful to it; and that, finally, it should prepare a programme for the Fourth International Conference, which is to be held within the next five years.

## A READY AID IN FOREIGN TRADE.<sup>a</sup>

Every business man, every professional man, every man interested in our foreign relations should become acquainted with the International Bureau of the American Republics. Its great practical value to the business man, its possibilities for good in the development of both commerce and comity among the American nations, the vast field it represents—these facts bring a realization of its importance.

To understand what the International Bureau can do for business, it is essential to know its history.

Although it has led a dignified and honorable existence for seventeen years and has had excellent and able men at its head, there has never been until now any popular interest in our sister American nations. It required the statesmanship of an ELIHU ROOT and an unprecedented journey on his part all around the South American continent to make the people of the United States realize the vast importance of our relations with the nations to the south of us.

The International Bureau was organized as a result of the first Pan-American Conference held at Washington in 1889-1890. The delegates from Latin America found such ignorance here of the peoples, institutions, and resources of their countries, and, on the other hand, such ignorance on their part of the real characteristics of the United States that the conference authorized the opening of what might be called an international bureau of information. Subsequent conferences enlarged its functions until it bids fair to become one of

<sup>a</sup> As explanatory of the practical working of the International Bureau of the American Republics, the accompanying paper written by Mr. BARRETT, Director of the Bureau, is reprinted from "System" for March, 1908.

the most important international institutions of the world. The early directors exerted their best efforts for the welfare of the Bureau, but they labored under the handicap of lack of general interest. Now a new era is dawning and the present director, no more capable than his predecessors, finds a far more sympathetic constituency to aid his programme of reorganization and upbuilding.

#### **THE PECULIAR ORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.**

The International Bureau of American Republics is indeed unique. It is the only office of its kind in the world. It is the headquarters in the capital of one American nation of 21 American Republics. Its Director is the only international officer of America chosen by the vote of all the American Governments.

The Bureau is not in any sense subordinate to a Department of the United States, as are all the other bureaus of Washington. It is strictly independent and its chief officer is responsible to the 21 diplomatic representatives of the American Governments who constitute its Governing Board and guide its policies. This board has as its Chairman the Secretary of State of the United States, inasmuch as the Bureau is located in Washington and its relations with the United States Government are through the Department of State.

The contributions of all the American Republics, based on population, give it financial support. Although the United States consequently pays more than the other 20 combined, the Minister of the smallest nation in population has a vote in its Governing Board equal to that of the Secretary of State of the United States. It is this feature of equal, mutual interest and authority that keeps up the pride of all Latin America in its work and advancement. The diplomat, business man, or traveler from Central America or distant Argentina and Chile who walks into the Bureau or writes to its staff for information is just as much at home as the corresponding man from the United States. Out of the total 12,000,000 square miles occupied by the American countries, those of Latin America include nearly 9,000,000 against 3,000,000 of the United States proper. Brazil alone exceeds the connected area of the United States by nearly 200,000 square miles. We could put all of the United States, without Alaska, within Brazil and still have room for the major portion of the German Empire. Of the 150,000,000 people living in the American Republics, 65,000,000 reside in the Latin-American countries—certainly enough to be worthy of our close study and of our sincere friendship. That number of millions can also buy a considerable quantity of products of other countries, as further figures will demonstrate.

The total foreign commerce, exports and imports, of the 21 American Republics, including the United States, last year exceeded \$5,000,000,000. Of this huge total, Latin America, too often despised

by our business men, bought and sold products valued at the vast sum of over \$2,000,000,000, or more than one-third. That we are getting a share of this, which proves its value, is admitted when it is shown that our portion of these \$2,000,000,000 was \$600,000,000 for the past year.

This immediately suggests the question to the manufacturer and exporting or importing reader of this article: "Am I getting my part of this?" If the answer is "No," then he should write to the International Bureau of American Republics and find out why not—and how he may!

#### THE PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU.

The source of this information will be the working staff of the Bureau, which is composed of about 25 persons. These are divided into administrative, editorial, translating, statistical, compiling, and service sections.

So far as the business man is concerned, the Bureau stands ready to aid him by giving facts and advice regarding any subject of American commerce.

To supply every kind of information within its scope, the International Bureau depends, first, on its library, known as the Columbus Memorial Library, of some 12,000 volumes, covering every American nation and containing the best individual collection of Americana in the United States; second, on the official reports of all American Governments, which are sent to it in accordance with the resolution of the Pan-American conference; third, on the official gazette and private newspapers, trade journals and similar publications of the different capitals; fourth, on reports of American consular officers, in the form of duplicate copies of the originals sent to the Department of State; fifth, on handbooks and pamphlets, carefully prepared from time to time, describing the resources, progress, conditions, and development of the different countries; and, sixth, on maps and geographic data as prepared by official and private agencies and persons.

All this material is thoroughly classified and can be consulted without delay. The library is open to responsible people from 9.30 a. m. until 4 p. m., every day, and books are loaned for brief periods to those who are properly accredited. If a business man, student, or traveler addresses any inquiry to the Bureau, the qualified members of its staff compile from the data just described the necessary reply; if he calls in person he is immediately placed in touch with the member of the staff who can best assist him and provided with any books, pamphlets, reports, maps, or other matter he should consult.

#### THE PRACTICAL RESULTS ATTAINED BY THE BUREAU.

One or two illustrations will serve to show the business man how the machinery of the Bureau works in his interest. A manufacturer

of automobiles writes or calls and says that he knows nothing concerning the Latin-American market, but that he is contemplating entering it and wants to ascertain all about it.

The Director or Secretary acknowledges his letter at once, giving some comprehensive ideas and forwarding pamphlets describing general conditions in Latin America, so far that the manufacturer may gain preliminary information on the field he is studying.

Then one of the statistical or trade experts of the Bureau compiles a memorandum showing present imports of automobiles to Latin America, country of origin, conditions of demand and competition, character of roads and streets, freight charges, shipping facilities, tariff or customs rates, methods of payment, climatic effects on material, and any other practical data that would be useful and helpful.

A traveler who has never visited South America wants information. He is immediately provided with handbooks, followed by a memorandum describing steamship and railway lines, cost of transportation, hotels, principal points of interest, kind of money used, clothing required for climate, and time needed for different journeys. The university professor, student, lecturer, or writer seeks the best material for acquiring information on Latin America. He is given a practical list of books to read and maps to secure, with names of publishers and authors.

And so I might go on giving examples of the constant and increasing evidences of the good work the Bureau is doing not only along material, commercial, and economic lines, but in educational, social, and intellectual directions. Perhaps it suffices to add here that the correspondence of the Bureau has quadrupled during the last eight months, and the demand for its printed matter has grown in proportion. It now averages nearly 2,000 letters of legitimate inquiry from all parts of the world received and answered each month, together with 15,000 bulletins, handbooks, pamphlets, and circulars distributed for the same period.

The most important connection between the Bureau and the great commercial interests of Pan-America is its "MONTHLY BULLETIN." This is issued in magazine form at the end of each month and contains the latest official data from all the American Republics, covering imports and exports, trade conditions, tariff changes, public improvements and enterprises, industrial opportunities, new laws affecting commerce, immigration, and mining concessions, and other kindred information. Any person or firm can be placed on the regular mailing list to receive this bulletin free by making his request through a United States Senator, Member of Congress, or, if a foreigner, through his diplomatic representative in Washington. It has been found necessary to establish this regulation because (1) the demand is greater than the supply, (2) the appropriations of the United States and





FRANCISCO J. YÁNES, SECRETARY OF THE GOVERNING BOARD AND OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

DON FRANCISCO J. YÁNES, SECRETARIO DEL CONSEJO DIRECTIVO Y DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL.



other Governments have been inadequate, and (3) free distribution is dependent upon such appropriations. On the other hand, all those who wish the bulletin without going to the trouble of asking the recommendation of a Senator, Congressman, or diplomatic officer can secure it by paying the annual subscription of \$2 in the American Republics or \$2.50 in non-American countries.

Aside from the MONTHLY BULLETIN the Bureau has for sale many useful handbooks, books, and pamphlets, together with others which are sent free upon application. There is a printed list of all publications that will be immediately forwarded to those expressing a desire for it.

In conclusion I desire to point out a few brief, salient facts to the business man:

I. Over 100 manufacturers, exporters, and importers of the United States have decided, during the last eight months, through the recommendations of the International Bureau of American Republics, to enter the Latin-American field. This does not include scores of others of whom we have no tangible record.

II. Correspondingly a large element of Latin-American business men have commenced transactions with the United States, who before knew nothing of the opportunities here.

III. The number of North Americans visiting Latin America and of Latin-Americans visiting North America has been greatly increased by the Bureau.

IV. The study of the Spanish language and of Latin-American history, development, and present conditions has been inaugurated in various North American institutions of learning, which before gave little attention to those subjects, while the number of Latin-American young men coming to attend schools in the United States has been notably augmented.

V. Chambers of commerce, boards of trade, social and literary clubs and circles, in all parts of the United States, have taken steps, under the initiative and with the cooperation of the Bureau, to familiarize their members with Latin America, as they have in the past with Europe and Asia.

VI. The spirit of international friendship and mutual confidence among all the American Republics has been fostered through the closer touch one with another, which the Bureau affords as an institution supported by all and in whose welfare each has an equal interest and responsibility. It must, moreover, not only oversee the acceptance of the resolutions of the last Pan-American Conference, but draw up the programme for the one which will assemble three years later.

VII. As Director, or chief administrative officer, of the Bureau I can honestly say that, while it has many shortcomings and the task

of building it up has only just begun, it is always ready to give what information and assistance it legitimately can for the promotion of Pan-American trade, accord, and intercourse, and it hopes the readers of "System" will avail themselves of its facilities.

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## THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The International Union of the American Republics, of which the International Bureau is the official organ, is an institution of such a peculiar character, its aims are so lofty and its scope is so wide that it could not exist unless under the direction and control of an executive board consisting of men who are the real and true representatives of a noble ideal, a moral force tending to the development of the material and the sentimental ties which must perforce bind together the nations of the American Hemisphere.

The institution now called the International Bureau of the American Republics is the direct and living outcome of the First Pan-American Conference, held in the city of Washington from October, 1889, to April, 1890. This conference created, on the 29th of March, 1890, a "Commercial Bureau of the American Republics" by the unanimous vote of the delegates of the 18 countries of America which responded to the invitation of the United States to meet in conference. The countries represented at the First Pan-American Congress were the following: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. At the time of its creation the Bureau was placed under the direct supervision of the Secretary of State of the United States, who was requested to organize the Bureau, to the support of which all the countries of the Pan-American Union were to contribute every year a certain amount in proportion to their respective population. Pursuant to the provisions of the resolution creating the Union and the Bureau, the latter was organized under the State Department on August 26, 1890.

On April 1, 1896, the diplomatic representatives of the countries of the International Union met again in the city of Washington, upon the call of the Secretary of State, to consider the manner in which the Bureau should be conducted thereafter, and a permanent committee of five members, called the "Executive Committee," was appointed, the Secretary of State being the Chairman ex-officio, to supervise and enlarge the institution which was then named "Bureau of the American Republics."

This growing institution, which was the representative in Washington of the first concerted movement in favor of a new commercial



THE GOVERNING BOARD AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS



Sr. D. Epifanio Portela,  
Argentine Minister.

Sr. D. Ignacio Calderón,  
Bolivian Minister.

Sr. D. Anibal Cruz,  
Chilean Minister.

Sr. D. Enrique Cortés,  
Colombian Minister.

Sr. D. J. B. Calvo,  
Costa Rican Minister.

Sr. D. Gonzalo de Quesada,  
Cuban Minister.

Sr. D. Emilio Joubert,  
Dominican Minister.

Sr. D. Luis F. Carbo,  
Minister of Ecuador.

Sr. D. L. Toledo-Herrarte,  
Guatemalan Minister.

Mr. Joaquim Nabuco,  
Brazilian Ambassador.

Hon. Elihu Root,  
Secretary of State, Chairman  
of the Governing Board.

Sr. D. Enrique Creel,  
Mexican Ambassador.

Mons. J. N. Léger,  
Minister of Haiti.

Sr. D. Angel Ugarte,  
Minister of Honduras.

Sr. D. Luis F. Corea,  
Nicaraguan Minister.

Sr. D. J. D. de Obaldia,  
Minister of Panama.

Sr. D. J. A. Arango,  
Minister of Panama.

Sr. D. Felipe Pardo,  
Peruvian Minister.

Sr. D. Federico Mejia,  
Minister of Salvador.

Sr. D. L. Mellan-Lafaur,  
Uruguayan Minister.

Sr. D. R. Garbiras-Guzman,  
Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires.

Mr. John Barrett,  
Director International Bureau.

Sr. D. Ramón Bengoechea,  
Guatemalan Chargé d'Affaires.

Sr. D. José F. Godoy,  
Mexican Chargé d'Affaires.

Sr. D. J. G. Guerrero,  
Chargé d'Affaires of Salvador.

Sr. D. F. J. Yanes,  
Secretary International Bureau.



policy, was again reorganized in 1899 by the members of the Latin-American diplomatic corps and the Secretary of State of the United States, establishing new rules and regulations under which the Bureau continued to exist, always endeavoring to expand into a larger and more useful organization.

The Second Pan-American Conference, which met in the city of Mexico in 1901-2, again reorganized the "International Bureau of the American Republics," as it was then called, further enlarging its scope and placing it under the control of a governing board composed of the diplomatic representatives of all the Governments of the Union accredited to the United States, with the Secretary of State as Chairman ex-officio.

New regulations in keeping with the development of the Bureau were again adopted by the Governing Board in 1902, and later, in 1906, at the Third Pan-American or Rio Conference, the work of the Bureau was vastly increased, new duties imposed upon it, a wider field opened to its possibilities, and the institution galvanized into a new life to meet the increasing demands for a steady development of commerce and comity among the nations of the International Union of the American Republics. The resolution on reorganization determines the duties of the Governing Board, which is to hold a regular meeting on the first Wednesday of each month, excepting during June, July, and August. Upon the initiative of the Chairman, or at the request of any two members, special meetings may be called. The attendance of five members at a special or at a regular meeting is sufficient to constitute a quorum. In the absence of the Secretary or the Acting Secretary of State, the senior or ranking member of the Latin-American diplomatic corps shall act as Chairman.

This resolution also provides for the selection by lot from among the members of the Board of a supervisory committee, consisting of four members and the Chairman, who shall also preside over this committee.

At the present moment the supervisory committee is composed of the Ministers of Ecuador, Panama, Peru, and Bolivia, the Minister of Haiti having served his term of office. The other members of the Board will serve their turn on the supervisory committee in the order following, as drawn by lot: Costa Rica, Brazil, Honduras, Cuba, Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Paraguay, Colombia, Chile, Mexico, Salvador, Uruguay, and Argentina. While the resolution in question determines the term of office of the members of the supervisory committee, a change in the length of service has been thought of, as more expedient than the one now in force. The matter has been referred to the consideration of a special committee, which has not yet reported. The supervisory committee is to hold regular meetings once a month, the presence of three members being

sufficient to proceed with the regular business. The duties of this committee, as its name implies, are a general supervision of the work of the International Bureau, reporting to the Board, in case of need, any suggestions or modifications that they may think expedient for the good of the Bureau.

The immediate supervision and control of the affairs of the Bureau, however, is in charge of the Director, who is appointed by the Governing Board. The secretary of the Governing Board is also Secretary of the Bureau.

The strictly international character of this institution is secured by the constant and active participation of the diplomatic representatives of the countries of the Union in the control, management, and policies of the Bureau. All the republics of the Union, whether their territory or population be large or small, have the same rights, the same duties to perform, and the same share in the success of the International Bureau, which is the official agent of propaganda of each and every one of the free nations of America.

Nothing could show to better advantage the importance that the Pan-American world has attained commercially, politically, and socially than the new duties imposed upon the Bureau. From the day the First International Conference met in the city of Washington to the present time, when the corner stone of the Pan-American "Temple of Peace" is laid with solemn ceremonies, in the presence of the highest dignitaries of the land and the representatives of the Latin-American countries, the Western Hemisphere has made great strides toward the goal which the International Union has ever since its creation striven to reach—a closer intercourse among the countries of America, a unity of purpose in forging ahead and the attainment of the ideal policy of which the Chairman of the Governing Board is the champion, the noble policy of a better understanding.

For the first time in the history of the organization, the MONTHLY BULLETIN, the recognized organ of the Bureau, publishes a picture of the Governing Board and officials of the International Bureau. This has a twofold purpose—to commemorate in a fitting manner the great event of the laying of the corner stone of the new and true home of the Bureau, and to make the readers of the BULLETIN all over this hemisphere and in the Old World better acquainted with the men who represent all America in Washington and take pride and interest in the success of the International Union.

With the exception of Paraguay, which at the present moment has no diplomatic representative in Washington, all of the countries present at the First Pan-American Conference, the Dominican Republic, which came later into the Union, and lastly the young Republics of Cuba and Panama, are represented in the Governing Board of the International Bureau.



As already stated, the Chairman of the Governing Board is the Secretary of State of the United States. While his name is to-day a household word in the countries of the Union, where the greatest welcome ever given to a public man has been extended to him, it is a pleasant duty to mention ELIHU ROOT, as the Chairman of the Governing Board, the true friend of the International Union. His public career has been a remarkable one, embracing positions of great trust, where his calm judicial mind and his quick comprehension of the most difficult situations and intricate problems have served him in good stead. Since 1867, when he graduated at the University Law School of New York, Mr. ROOT has received the degree of doctor of laws from six universities in the United States and from the University of Buenos Aires and that of San Marcos, in Lima, Peru, in 1906, during his memorable trip to South America, at the time of the meeting of the Third Pan-American Conference in Rio de Janeiro. During the McKINLEY Administration, Mr. ROOT was twice Secretary of War, and has been Secretary of State of the United States since July, 1905.

Next, in order of precedence, because of the ambassadorial rank of the mission, comes Brazil, represented by one of the ablest diplomats and scholars the country has ever produced, Mr. JOAQUIM NABUCO. The Ambassador of Brazil, while a member of the Brazilian parliament during the Empire took a most active and successful part in the movement for the abolition of slavery. The services he has rendered his country as a diplomat and a statesman have been rewarded by Brazil by his appointment as the first Ambassador the country has ever had. Ambassador NABUCO was Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Programme and later President of the Third Pan-American Conference. As a writer, Mr. NABUCO's works are highly appreciated by scholars and literary men, because of his versatility and the profound philosophy of his conceptions.

Mexico is also represented in the Governing Board of the Bureau by an Ambassador, Mr. ENRIQUE C. CREEL, now absent from Washington in his country, where he is filling the position of Governor of the State of Chihuahua. Mr. CREEL's public career in Mexico has been varied, his services in Congress and knowledge of economic and financial matters having gained for him a place among the foremost Mexican statesmen. He has shown his broad and generous views toward the brotherhood of the American nations by the creation of the "Central American Fraternity," an association for peace, progress, and the welfare of the Central American Republics, specifically, but from which all Latin countries of the hemisphere will derive some benefit.

In the absence of Ambassador CREEL, the Mexican Minister to Cuba, Mr. JOSÉ F. GODOY, is acting as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim. Mr. GODOY's services to Mexico in a consular and diplomatic capacity

not only in the United States but in Central America and in Cuba have been long and meritorious. Mr. GODOY is a lawyer, having made a specialty of international law, and is a man of scholarly attainments. He was secretary of the Second Pan-American Conference, held in Mexico City in 1902.

The other countries of the International Union are represented in Washington by legations. Alphabetically, the first in the list is the Argentine Republic, represented by Mr. EPIFANIO PORTELA, a statesman of renown, who has served his country in a diplomatic capacity, both in Europe and in South America, before coming to the United States. He served as a member of the Argentine Federal Congress for six years and has filled many other important public offices. As a writer on political topics, Mr. PORTELA has made a name for himself, editing several of the Buenos Aires prominent dailies. He was a member of the Committee on Programme for the Third Pan-American Conference, one of the delegates from Argentina to that congress, and a member of the Committee on the Reorganization of the Bureau.

Bolivia follows next in order. Mr. IGNACIO CALDERÓN, her diplomatic representative in the United States for several years, has served his country with a true patriotic spirit, either as a promoter of public education or in a consular and diplomatic capacity. Mr. CALDERON is considered one of the best authorities in financial matters Bolivia has ever had, having filled among other positions of trust that of Secretary of the Bolivian Treasury. He has always shown great interest in all the affairs of the Bureau and at the time of the Third Pan-American Conference was one of the members of the Committee on Regulations, and at the present moment is one of the supervisory committee.

Chile is represented on the Governing Board by Mr. ANIBAL CRUZ, a lawyer of prominence and a recognized authority on international law. Mr. CRUZ has always served with zeal the interests of his country in the several public offices he has held. He is not a stranger to Washington, as he has already served Chile in the United States as Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires, and as the Chilean representative on the United States-Chilean Claim Commission, where he distinguished himself as an international lawyer. He has also been professor of administrative law in the University of Santiago, Secretary of War, and twice a member of Congress.

The Colombian representative is Mr. ENRIQUE CORTÉS, a diplomatist and a scholar of renown. Mr. CORTÉS has been the foremost advocate of public education in Colombia, and it was due to his efforts while Supervisor of Public Instruction that his branch of the service developed to the extent of bringing foreign teachers into the country in order to establish modern methods and to spread public instruction. Mr. CORTÉS has also filled the office of Secretary of

State, or Minister of Foreign Relations in Bogotá. His diplomatic career began with his appointment to Washington as Secretary of Legation several years ago.

Costa Rica's representative, Mr. JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, has been a constant and faithful friend of the Bureau and of the International Union ever since its creation by the First Pan-American Congress, where Mr. CALVO served in the capacity of secretary to the Costa Rican delegation. At the second Pan-American Conference he represented Costa Rica and was a member of the Committee on the Reorganization of the Bureau and also a member of the Committee on Programme of the Third Pan-American Conference. Mr. CALVO's career as a diplomat and a public writer has been long and useful, not only to his own country, but also to the interests of the Pan-American Union and progress.

Cuba's representative on the Governing Board is Mr. GONZALO DE QUESADA, a lawyer, orator, and writer of note. Mr. QUESADA has also been identified with the Pan-American movement since the First International Conference, with which he was connected in his capacity of secretary to Mr. SAEZ PEÑA, one of the Delegates from Argentina. At the time of the Third Pan-American Conference he was the Secretary of the Committee on Programme, and a member of the Cuban delegation to Rio, where he served as chairman of the Committee on Reorganization of the International Bureau, having always shown great interest in its progress. Mr. QUESADA has held most important offices in the service of his country, which he represented at the last Hague conference.

The Dominican Republic is represented on the Board by Mr. EMILIO C. JOUBERT, a lawyer of renown, who has served his country with great devotion. Under the Dominican Government Mr. JOUBERT has held, among other offices, those of Minister of Foreign Relations, Mails and Telegraphs, and the Treasury. He has always been an advocate of public education and has endeavored to perfect this branch of the national service, as well as the development of modern agricultural methods. Mr. JOUBERT was the representative of the Dominican Republic at the Third Pan-American Conference, and as such a member on the Committee on the Reorganization of the Bureau.

The Republic of Ecuador is represented on the Governing Board by one of the leading men of the country, Mr. LUIS FELIPE CARBO, a writer and a statesman. Mr. CARBO has held many positions of importance in his country, either in a diplomatic or a political capacity. Among other offices he has filled those of Secretary of State, or Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the Interior, Public Education, and Justice, and that of Senator. Mr. CARBO was also the representative of Ecuador at the Second Pan-American Conference held in Mexico,

and has always shown a great interest in Pan-American affairs. He is a member of the supervisory committee.

The Guatemalan Minister accredited to Washington, Dr LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, is at present absent from his post, his place on the Governing Board being taken by Dr. RAMÓN BENGOCHEA, Consul-General of Guatemala in New York, and Chargé d'Affaires ad interim. Dr. TOLEDO HERRARTE is a scientific writer of ability, particularly on medicine and education. He began his diplomatic service in Madrid, and after having attended the Third Pan-American Conference as a secretary to the Guatemalan delegation, was appointed Minister to Washington, where he invariably showed great interest in the Bureau. Doctor BENGOCHEA, is a physician of note, holding the rank of surgeon-general in the Guatemalan Army. After having filled important offices of political influence he was appointed Consul-General in New York, and subsequently Chargé d'Affaires ad interim on two occasions.

The representative of the Haitian Republic on the Governing Board is Mr. J. N. LÉGER, the senior representative of the Latin-American countries in Washington. Mr. LÉGER is a lawyer of repute and a writer of law and history. He has held offices of great importance in his country, among others that of Assistant Secretary of State, chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and member of the House of Representatives. He began his diplomatic service in Paris, and has represented Haiti in the United States since 1896. Mr. LÉGER was a delegate of Haiti to the Second Pan-American Congress, and vice-chairman of the Committee on Regulations for the Third International Conference. Mr. LÉGER has always had the best interests of the Bureau at heart.

The Minister of Honduras, and her representative on the Board, Dr. ANGEL UGARTE, is one of the foremost lawyers and diplomats of his country. Doctor UGARTE is a man of scholarly attainments and considered one of the best orators of Honduras and a writer of note. His public services have been many and valuable, having served many terms in Congress and represented Honduras on various diplomatic and financial missions to Europe and the United States. From the first time he attended the meetings of the Governing Board, Doctor UGARTE has shown great interest in the work of the Bureau and the welfare of the Pan-American interests.

The Minister of Nicaragua to Washington, Dr. LUIS FELIPE COREA, has always shown his friendship for the Bureau, and his interest in the International Union at the meetings of the Governing Board, and in the Second and Third International Conferences where he represented his country as a delegate. He was the secretary of the Committee on Programme for the Third Pan-American Conference and formed part, at the conference, of the committee for the reorganiza-



tion of the Bureau. Doctor COREA is a distinguished lawyer and has served his country with zeal and devotion. Doctor COREA at one time filled with great honor the chair of history, philosophy, and international law in some of the principal institutions of learning in Guatemala. In his diplomatic capacity he has represented Nicaragua in several countries.

Panama is represented on the Board by Mr. J. DOMINGO DE OBALDIA, now absent in his country, where he occupies a position similar to that of vice-president. Mr. OBALDIA has filled many important political positions. He was a member of the committee appointed by the Governing Board previous to the Third Pan-American Congress to report a plan for the reorganization of the Bureau. He also represented Panama at the Rio Conference, where he served as member of the committee on reorganization. Mr. JOSÉ AGUSTIN ARANGO, Minister of Panama accredited to Washington, has been representing his country on the Board during Mr. OBALDIA'S absence. Mr. ARANGO was one of the leaders in the movement for separation and independence of Panama, and the chairman of the Provisional Board of Government of the new republic. Mr. ARANGO is a member of the supervisory committee.

The representative of Peru on the board is Mr. FELIPE PARDO, a soldier and a statesman. Mr. PARDO studied law and political sciences in the University of San Marcos, in Lima, and has served as lieutenant of cavalry during the Chilean war, and as colonel of the militia of Lima. Mr. PARDO is a man of scholarly attainments, well read in financial topics, progressive, and has always shown decided interest in the welfare of the International Union and the Bureau. He was a member of the committee on regulations for the Third Pan-American Conference, and is at the present moment one of the members of the supervisory committee.

The Minister of Salvador to the United States, Mr. FEDERICO MEJÍA, is absent in his country. Mr. MEJÍA has devoted his life and energies to the study of economic and financial questions, having acquired experience as manager of the Commercial Bank of Salvador. He has served his country in politics, having been Speaker of the House of Representatives and Secretary of the Treasury. Salvador is now represented on the Governing Board by Dr. J. GUSTAVO GUERRERO, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, a lawyer of promise, a graduate from the University of Salvador, a writer on legal and literary subjects, and the founder of an association called "Sociedad Jurídica Salvadoreña," devoted to the study and discussion of legal topics. Doctor GUERRERO, has filled positions of importance in Salvador, and in the consular service of his country.

Uruguay's representative on the board is Dr. LUIS MELLÁN LAFINUR, one of the prominent lawyers of his country and a man of the highest

scholarly attainments. He has served Uruguay both as a soldier and a statesman. Mr. MELIÁN LAFINUR has always been a staunch advocate of public instruction, a member of the board of governors of the University of Montevideo, an author and lecturer of renown. He was one of the members of the Uruguayan delegation to the Third Pan-American Conference, and while he did not serve on the Committee on the Reorganization of the International Bureau, he took particular interest in its work, because of the importance of this organization.

Venezuela is represented by Dr. RAFAEL GARBIRAS GUZMÁN, now absent in Caracas, where he is discharging the important duties of Secretary-General to the President. Dr. GARBIRAS GUZMÁN has rendered many valuable services to Venezuela, having filled during his public career the offices of President of the State of Tachira and Minister of Promotion or "Fomento." He has also served as Senator for several terms. Dr. GARBIRAS GUZMÁN is a man of scientific attainments and a writer and orator of note. Mr. NICOLÁS VELOZ GOITICOA, who is now acting as Chargé d'Affaires and therefore takes Dr. GARBIRAS GUZMÁN's place on the Governing Board, has held many important official positions in his country, in Europe, and in the United States.

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## THE PAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

The Pan-American committee appointed by the Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State, upon the recommendation of the Third International Conference of American Republics at Rio de Janeiro in 1906, is composed of the following gentlemen:

ANDREW CARNEGIE, delegate to the First International Conference of American Republics, donator of the buildings for The Hague conferences and for the Bureau of American Republics.

STEPHEN B. ELKINS, Senator from the State of West Virginia, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

JAMES B. MCCREARY, Senator from the State of Kentucky, member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

CHARLES B. LANDIS, Representative in Congress from the State of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on Printing and member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

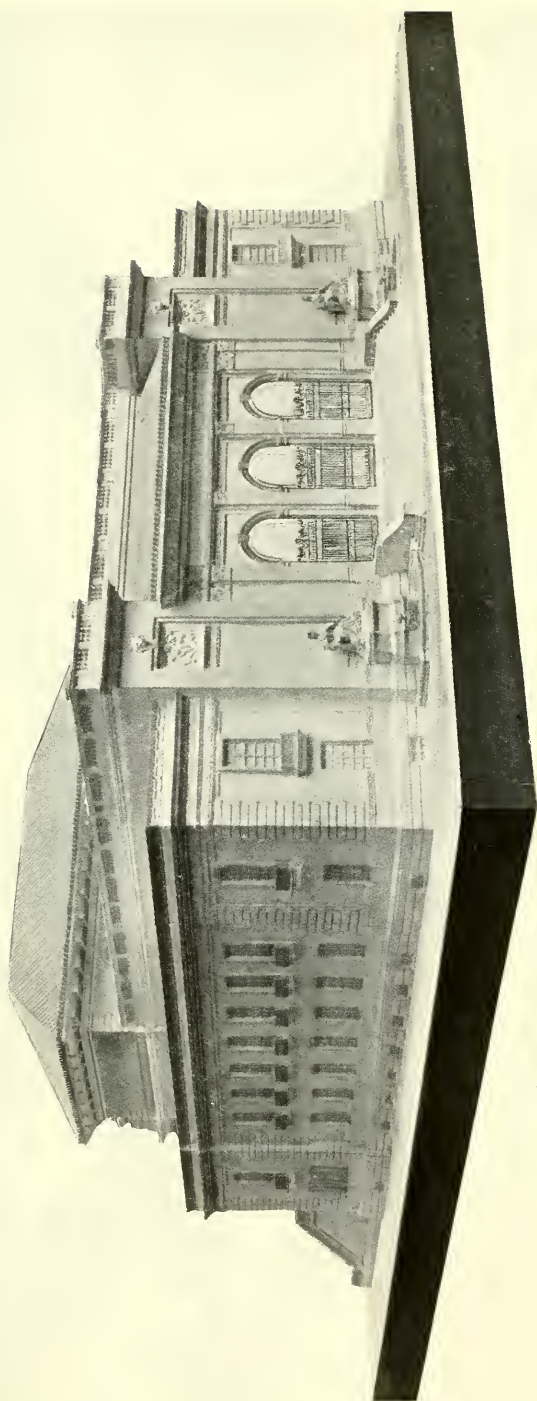
JAMES L. SLAYDEN, Representative in Congress from the State of Texas, member of the Committee on Military Affairs.

ROBERT BACON, Assistant Secretary of State.

ALFRED E. BATES, major-general United States Army, retired.

WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, formerly United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, delegate to the Second and Third International Conferences of American Republics and to the Second Hague Conference.





FRONT AND SIDE VIEW OF THE NEW BUILDING OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU, MADE FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ARCHITECTS' MODEL.

VISTA DE FRENTE Y LATERAL DEL NUEVO EDIFICIO DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL, DE UNA FOTOGRAFÍA TOMADA DEL MODELO DE LOS ARQUITECTOS.



BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, president of the University of California.

EDMUND J. JAMES, president of the University of Illinois.

L. S. ROWE, professor of the University of Pennsylvania, delegate to the Third International Conference of American Republics.

PAUL S. REINSCH, professor of the University of Wisconsin, delegate to Third International Conference of American Republics.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS, executive officer of the First International Conference of American Republics, and first Director of Bureau of American Republics.

JOHN BARRETT, formerly United States Minister to Siam, to the Argentine Republic, to Panama and to Colombia, delegate to the Second International Conference of American Republics, Director of Bureau of American Republics.

The officers of the committee are:

Honorary President, The Secretary of State.

Chairman, Mr. BUCHANAN.

Vice Chairman, Mr. CARNEGIE.

Secretary, Mr. BARRETT.

Executive Committee, Professor ROWE, Chairman; Mr. LANDIS, General BATES, and Mr. CURTIS.

Since the appointment of the committee in March, 1908, there has been a meeting of the General Committee and two meetings of the Executive Committee.

In addition to the committee from the United States whose names are given above, a number of the other Republics have acted upon the recommendation of the resolution and appointed their Pan-American committees. It is now evident that within a very short while all, or nearly all, of the committees will be named and in operation.

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## DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW PAN-AMERICAN BUILDING.

In order to indicate the standpoint of the architect the following article has been prepared by the architects of the new building, Messrs. KELSEY and CRET.

When the programme of the competition for the building of the International Bureau of the American Republics was given out the first difficulty which confronted the numerous competitors was the selection of a proper character for the building. The programme gave a very minute description of all the rooms needed and their approximate dimensions, but it was left to the ingenuity of the architects to find the spirit which was to direct the study of the ensemble.

There was one library with all its dependences, a large number of offices, an assembly room, and several committee rooms; but which was to dominate the whole? In most competitions there is no doubt

as to this primary purpose of the new building, which so greatly influences a design. Everyone knows what a post-office must look like, or a museum, or an office building, but in the present case the difficulty consisted in the absence of precedents which, whether good or bad, might serve as a basis for the development of the special requirements. This uncertainty was very apparent when the seventy sets of drawings were exhibited to the jury in Washington, all kinds of interpretations being given, from the Greek temple to the private villa, passing through the Spanish palace and the American Government office building.

The design which received the unanimous approval of the jury and which was therefore selected for execution and will presently begin to rise from the ground, had taken a decided stand and offered a new solution to this entirely new problem. The directing idea which had impressed its mark on the design was this: although the building is to house under one roof a very active office work and a library which will grow constantly, and though these two parts are almost all that is needed to do the work of the Bureau as defined by the Conference of Rio de Janeiro, namely:

To be a permanent center of information and of interchange of ideas among the Republics of this continent as well as a building suitable for the library in memory of Columbus;

There is another important function for the Bureau: this building shall be in Washington, the home of the American Republics in the highest sense of this word, Home.

Every one of these Republics has its private home, the residence of the Ambassador or Minister, but the International Bureau is to be the home of all of them, where their representatives may meet as children in the house of their father, to discuss all questions which may arise, to celebrate happy events or to commemorate glorious days.

The building therefore should be nearer the type of the private residence than the impersonal public building, although as dignified as the subject demands. It is the hope of the Director of the Bureau and its architects that when the representatives of the various many countries pass the threshold they will have the impression of entering their own house. It is their hope, too, that when the vestibules, staircases, and the large assembly room shine with thousands of electric lights, as a brilliant gathering throngs its rooms to honor a distinguished visitor, the representatives of the 21 Republics may have the impression of receiving guests in their own residence and not in a commonplace meeting room.

In accordance with these principles, the exterior will retain the restrained and quiet effect of the habitation of a man of taste. The monumental character of the surroundings, the vicinity of the Mall and the Washington Monument, the White House, the building

of the War Department, impose also the dignity of lines which characterizes the best production of the classic period. The material of the two façades has been selected with these ends in view, and only white marble will be used. The design combines republican simplicity with those refinements of form which the Latin race gave to architecture. The decorative finish, the care of detail, and some characteristic touches will typify the origin of the majority of the 21 countries. The mission tiles on the entrance portico, the allegorical ornaments, the two monumental marble figures at the entrance and the bas-reliefs of the pylons—all this will tell the passer-by of the originality of the monument and invite him to make a closer inspection.

At the court of entrance the front is composed of a portico between two pylons and seems to invite the visitor; the two sides and the rear show, respectively, the working and festive purposes of the building. Gardens surround it, and from the Assembly Hall on the rear two flights of steps lead to a terrace facing the lawn. There is no elevation sacrificed; the four of them are varied and monumental.

If we return to the entrance, crowned with an inscription in bronze letters on a background of Breche Violette marble, we find three large bronze grilles, giving access to the main vestibule, vaulted and decorated with columns of grand antique marble with bronze caps and bases. Here start the two stairways and the elevator, and through the three arches corresponding to those of the entrance one gets the view of the patio. It is like passing into a new atmosphere, far from Washington—in one of those picturesque courtyards of the South, protected from the sun by an overhanging roof and cooled by the waters falling from a marble fountain. All around tropical plants grow; a quaint old pavement, white stucco walls, low doors with their ornamental coat of arms, give the impression of the long ancestry of the southern Republics. At first there was an objection to the placing of such scenery in a city like Washington, where the winter is long and the snow apt to remind one that he is far from the equator. This objection has been overcome by the placing of a sliding roof which can not be seen during the spring and summer months and which in winter will make of the patio a delightful winter garden with a temperature always equable. An entirely new device will allow it to be closed by an electric motor.

The upper part of the court is surrounded by a loggia opening on the staircases and on the foyer. A frieze runs below the roof and supports the shields and the name plates of the Republics. Through this patio or by the lateral corridors one may reach the library and the offices.

The Columbus Library is entered through a hall with coat rooms and an office for delivery of books for home reading. The main read-

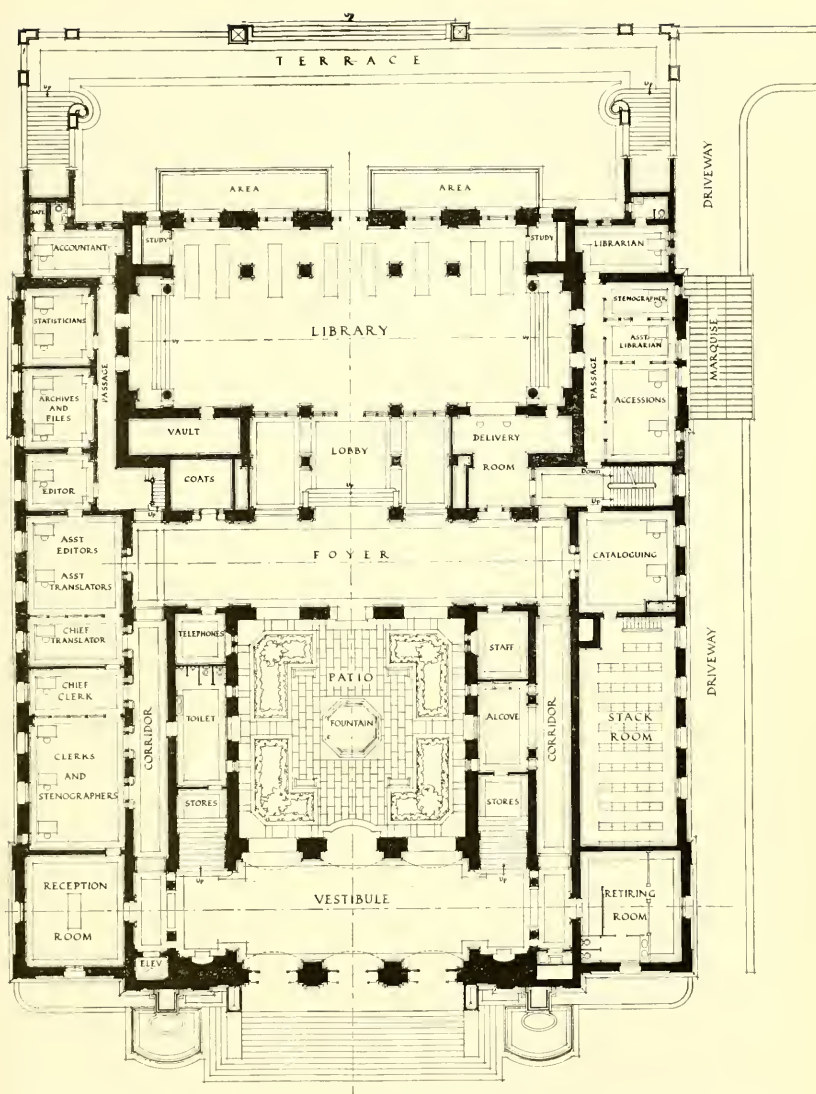
ing room is 100 feet long, 40 feet wide, lighted by five large windows overlooking the terrace and the garden to the rear of the building. Two private studies will facilitate special researches. A large fire-proof vault will insure the safe-keeping of valuable documents.

Close at hand are the offices of the Librarian and his staff, ready to give all information to the public. The large stack room will provide at once for 120,000 volumes and may have its facilities extended for 80,000 more. All its fixtures are to be of steel according to the most modern arrangements. An electric elevator will bring the books rapidly from the five tiers to the level of the reading room. There will be a large collection of maps, prints, and statistics ready for use. These stacks are located on the north side of the building. On the south side one will find the large offices for the translators and editors of the bulletins, accountants, clerks, and stenographers. All these offices, as well as the rest of the building, are heated by indirect steam, the most approved scheme, which provides at the same time for heating and ventilating all parts of the structure. Large accommodations are provided for coats for the days of receptions.

Before going to the second floor we may briefly describe the basement. It can be reached through a stairway from the first floor or from the outside by a driveway which permits the delivery of mail, supplies, coal, etc., without entering the public part of the building. It contains a very large mail-sorting room where all mail is classified, the bulletins addressed and sent to all parts of the world. The basement will provide also for the numerous needs of the service section, such as coat rooms for employees, janitor's quarters, lunch room, storage, the boiler room, room for the engines, fuel, etc.

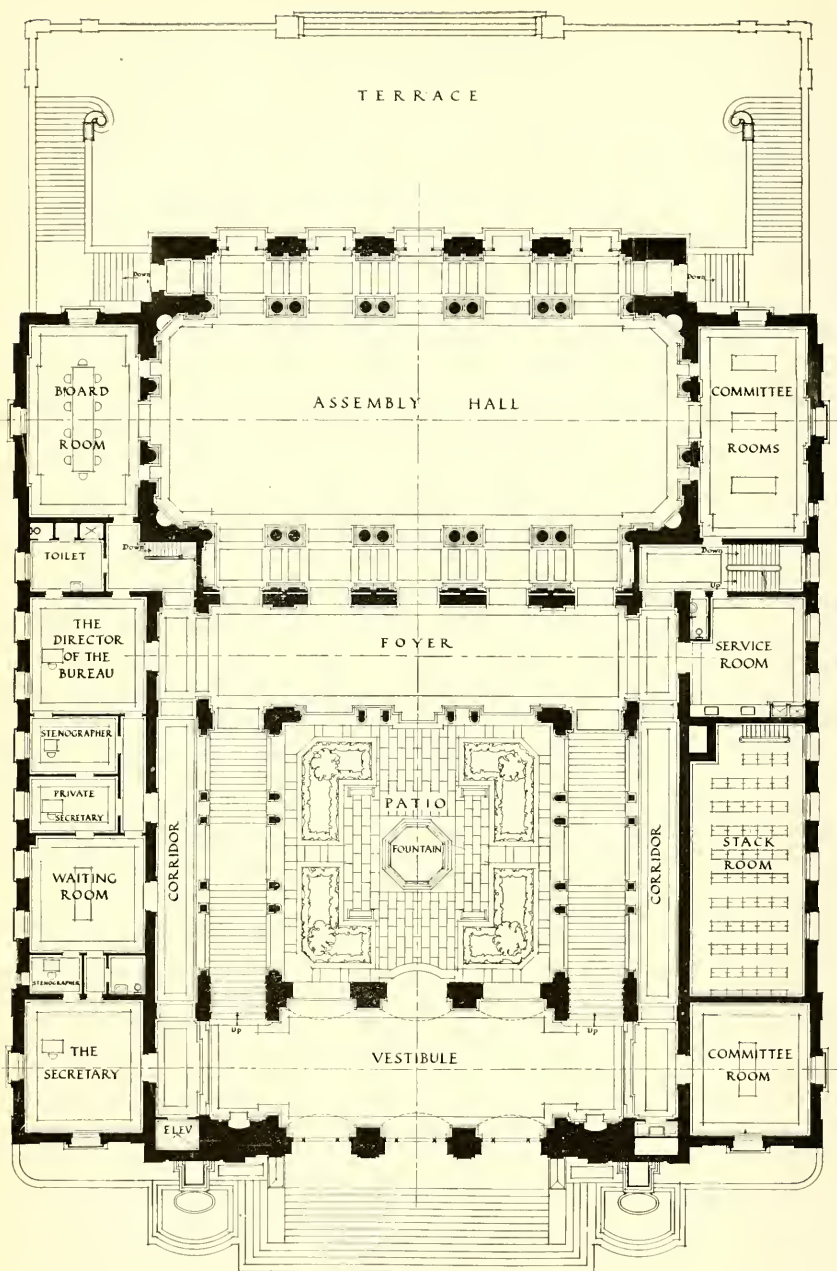
From the entrance vestibule two monumental stairways go in a straight line to the second floor like the stately stairways of the Roman palace of the Renaissance. The steps are of Tennessee marble and the ceiling is of woodwork. In addition to these stairs an elevator is provided. We reach the second floor of the building, the most important one; the piano nobile, of the classic buildings. The center is a foyer on which open, by large doors, the Assembly Hall and the office of the Director of the Bureau. This foyer overlooks, like a loggia, the patio, and side galleries run alongside the two large stairways, providing thus on the days of large gatherings a beautiful vista, extending from the entrance vestibule to the Assembly Hall. The office of the Director of the Bureau is in direct communication with the room of the Governing Board which will be decorated with woodwork and marble given by one of the Republics. From the other side the Director is in direct communication with his private secretary and stenographer. The waiting room will accommodate the persons waiting for the Director or the Secretary





GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF THE NEW BUILDING OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU, ACCORDING TO THE ARCHITECTS' DRAWINGS.

PLANO DEL PISO BAJO DEL NUEVO EDIFICIO DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL, SEGÚN LOS DIBUJOS DE LOS ARQUITECTOS.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN OF THE NEW BUILDING OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU, ACCORDING TO THE ARCHITECTS' DRAWINGS.

PLANO DEL SEGUNDO PISO DEL NUEVO EDIFICIO DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL, SEGÚN LOS DIBUJOS DE LOS ARQUITECTOS.

of the Bureau; and the Secretary of the Bureau has his office beyond this room.

On the north side of the building corresponding to these offices will be found four committee rooms suited for diplomatic conferences, and the upper part of the stack room. The offices of the Governing Board, of the Director and Secretary overlook the Mall and the Washington Monument garden, as planned in the city of Washington improvements.

From the foyer, one enters the large Assembly Hall, which is over 100 feet long by 65 feet wide; 24 columns support its vaulted ceiling, which rises to 45 feet above the floor. Five large bay windows, with balconies, overlook the garden, and stained glass with allegorical emblems will decorate these stately openings. The room of the Governing Board and the committee room are in direct communication with this dignified hall.

One may readily imagine what a beautiful setting this room will give when an international convention, a reception to a distinguished guest, or a brilliant diplomatic reception shall assemble within its walls. There is no other building in Washington, either private residence, embassy, or public government building, which can offer such accommodations for important functions. It is in keeping with the importance of the Bureau and a fitting memorial of the most important gathering of world powers.

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## TOURS IN LATIN AMERICA.

The main-traveled routes for the pleasure seeker have been so largely either trans-Atlantic or trans-Pacific that it was distinctly a pioneer set of tourists which visited South America in 1907 under the auspices of an established touring company. The success of the enterprise and the enthusiasm of the travelers has made a Latin-American tour one of the features of the company's annual itineraries.

To quote from one of the many letters received commending the trip:

The tour was a wonderful one in many respects. Whether we judge it from the standpoint of "God-made country" or "man-made town," it was so full of variety that it continually challenged our admiration. Towns ranging in beauty, splendor, and interest, from Buenos Aires, \* \* \* and Rio de Janeiro to the Indian village of Checacupe, command our attention and awaken our interest in lovely scenery. It would take volumes to write of the natural wonders of the Cordilleras, the Andes, the Straits of Magellan, the historic scenes associated with the various capitals, as well as the ethnological interest aroused in the "past peoples" of the various countries of the southern portion of the South American Continent. It matters not what may be the primary motive of the traveler in undertaking such a tour, he will not be disappointed, for South America can satisfy "all sorts and conditions of men."

Another traveler states that in his opinion but a small portion of the people of the United States have more than a vague idea of the

countries south of Mexico, of their great extent, their vast natural and partially developed resources, their Spanish and Portuguese speaking people, their fine cities, lofty mountains, wide pampas, barren deserts, ancient ruins, and rich mines.

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## TRAVEL CONDITIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Prof. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, of Columbia University, New York, whose extensive travels in South America render him peculiarly conversant with conditions attendant upon such a journey, has furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics with a complete statement of expenditures, routes, and accommodations as he found them, for the convenience of intending travelers in the regions visited by him.

As complementary to Professor SHEPHERD's paper, an exhaustive schedule of steamship routes, rates, and sailings from the United States to the ports of Latin America, as well as a map of the countries traversed by the network of railways making inland connection, has been prepared under the auspices of the Bureau for the furtherance of international interests as served by the traveling public.

### INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The lack of any formal description, however brief, of the ways and means to make a journey to the countries of South America is one of the reasons perhaps why they have been so little visited, at least by travelers from the United States. In the hints and suggestions contained in this paper no pretense at completeness or detail has been attempted. The compiler has had in mind the needs of the traveler in general and not specifically those of the "tourist" as that word is commonly understood.

Contrary to the impression so prevalent in the United States, great differences exist among the eleven Republics found on the continent of South America. The preparation of anything like a guide to all or to a particular group of them, therefore, is a task, not only difficult in itself, but one that must be undertaken always with a fear lest its general statements tend to confirm the mistaken idea in question.

Should the brief description given serve directly or indirectly to dispel this notion, and should it facilitate in some measure the progress of the traveler in countries of much charm and interest, the compiler will feel that his labor has been well spent.

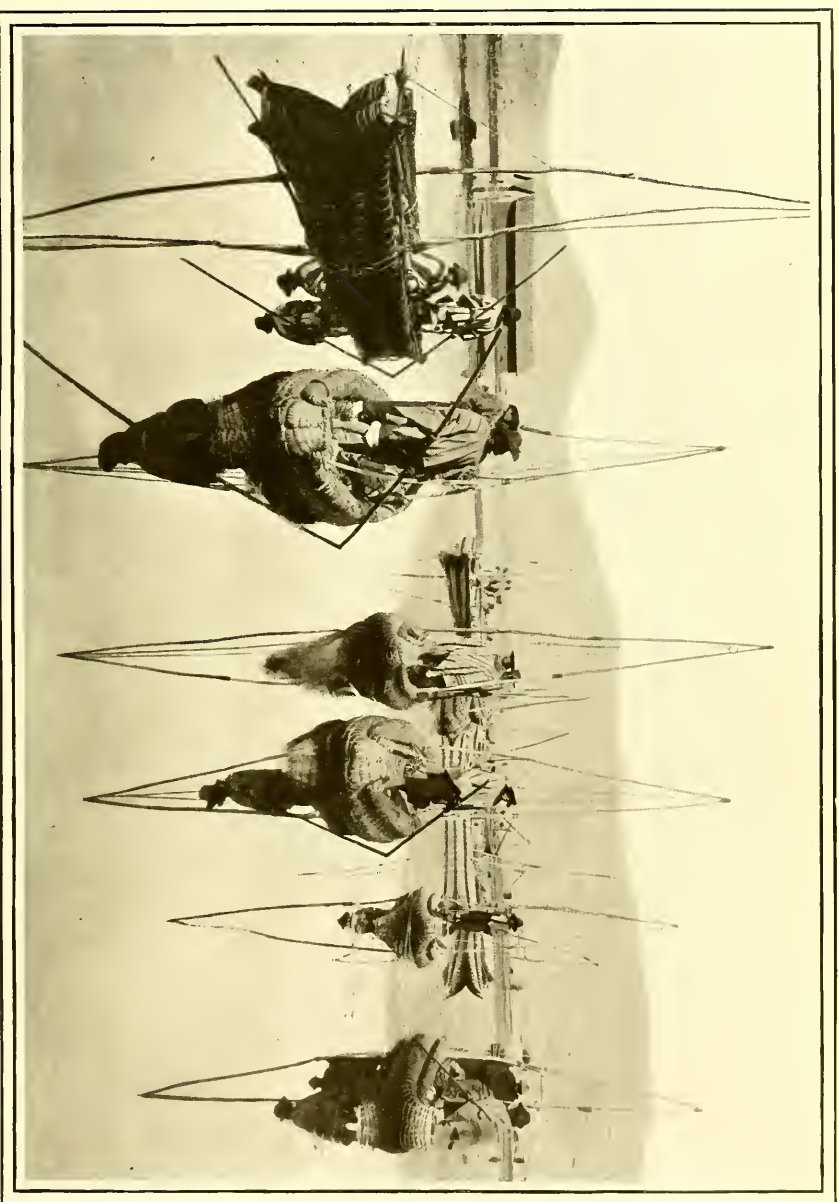
### EXPENSE.

Taking into consideration the facilities and accommodations offered, the cost of a journey in South America is higher than it is either in Europe or in the United States. The average daily expenditure may be estimated at from \$10 to \$15. Travelers familiar with the various countries and with the languages used may be able to lessen this amount somewhat. It should be said, also, that the expense per day is apt to be greater in the southern countries than in those of the north.

### MONEY.

The traveler should be provided with a letter of credit made out in pounds sterling. Outside of the banking institutions, \$5 in American gold or paper are commonly regarded as equivalent to an English sovereign. Rarely, if ever, is American silver





BALSAS, OR REED BOATS, ON LAKE TITICACA, 12,000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL, THE HIGHEST NAVIGATED LAKE IN THE WORLD.

BALSAS EN EL LAGO TITICACA, SITUADO A 12,000 PIES SOBRE EL NIVEL DEL MAR, EL LAGO NAVEGADO DE MAYOR ELEVACIÓN EN EL MUNDO.



THE FALLS OF IGUAZU ON THE BRAZILIAN-ARGENTINE BORDER.

Fifty feet higher, and with a lateral extent 1,250 feet greater, than Niagara.

LAS CATARATAS DEL IGUAZÚ EN LA FRONTERA ARGENTINO-BRASILEÑA.

Cincuenta pies más altas que las del Niágara, y cuya extensión lateral es de 1,250 pies más.

accepted, and even in reputable banking houses the rates of exchange on American currency in general are apt to be unfavorable.

The difference in the units of value between the money of one country and that of another is often very marked. The rates of exchange, also, especially on paper currency, are subject to considerable fluctuation. In some States the circulating medium is almost wholly paper, and that at a very low rate of discount. The traveler, therefore, should take with him a supply of English gold coin. This can be used to advantage on the steamers and in places where the money of the country to be visited is not readily obtainable. Exchange offices should be avoided as much as possible.

If the national bank of any Republic issues notes, they may ordinarily be taken without reserve. Before accepting notes issued by other banks, and sometimes even those proceeding from the national bank itself, the traveler should obtain accurate information as to whether the notes in question have merely a local circulation or whether they are in general use throughout the country.

A table of the value of Latin-American coins in United States gold may be found in quarterly numbers of the MONTHLY BULLETIN of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

#### PASSPORTS.

Except in time of serious civic disturbance, a passport is not an absolute necessity. The possession of one, however, is advisable, both to establish the identity of the traveler and to insure the delivery of registered mail. Before leaving the United States it would be well to inquire in each case whether the countries to be visited require passports, and if so, to have the latter viséed at the consulates of such countries. The information desired is usually obtainable at the steamship offices..

#### BAGGAGE AND TRAVELING NECESSITIES.

In view of the expense and inconvenience connected with the transportation of a considerable amount of baggage, the traveler should take with him as little of it as possible. The rates for carrying baggage on the railroads and stage coaches are usually very high, boatmen's and porter's fees are often excessive, and the steamship lines along the west coast in particular are none too considerate of passengers' effects. Among the absolute necessities for the traveler may be mentioned a good supply of clothing adapted to the varying climates, and also of linen and toilet articles, since all of these, whenever actually procurable, are apt to be very expensive.

Small trunks are always to be preferred to large ones, and they, as well as all suit cases, satchels, and the like, should be strong and serviceable, and whenever possible should be provided with stout canvas covers. The traveler who thinks of making a journey into those parts of the continent where there are no railways should have his belongings put into strong wooden boxes of a size and shape suitable for transportation on the backs of pack animals, and fitted with good locks and handles. Since also the food along the route may be unsavory, if not scanty, canned goods and other forms of provisions should be included in the baggage.

#### CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

It must be remembered that in general the seasons in South America are just the reverse of those in North America. As a rule, therefore, the best time in which to visit the countries of the southern continent is that of the cool season, corresponding to our spring and summer months.

In the tropical regions of the north and center the temperature is apt to be uncomfortably warm at all times, although it usually cools off enough at night to permit sleep. With the advent of the rainy season, furthermore, the warmth is accentuated by humidity. Along the coasts of Peru and northern Chile rainfalls are rare even in

winter, but in some places within these countries a soaking mist may fill the air for days at a time.

On the other hand, in most of the areas occupied by the southern Republics, and in most of the mountainous sections of the interior of the continent, the climate is quite similar to our own. The atmospheric changes, however, are somewhat more pronounced. During the winter months the temperature at night, and even during the day, is often damp and chilly, when not positively cold. Except in the higher levels snow is not common.

It is particularly in the mountainous areas that one must guard against sudden changes in temperature and against the effects produced by the rarefaction of the atmosphere. The air in the sunlight may be fairly warm and in the shadow quite chilly. The difference in temperature between night and day, also, is apt to be very marked. The traveler unaccustomed to higher altitudes is liable to an attack of "soroche," or mountain sickness. This appears in the form of palpitation of the heart, fainting spells, vomiting, and bleeding at the nose, mouth, and ears. Except, however, in the cases of a weak heart or of a constitution otherwise impaired, an attack of "soroche" is not likely to be serious in its results.

In the tropical areas a light clothing should be worn that will freely admit the air. For the colder regions, naturally, the clothing should be warmer, but here attention should be given rather to the outer garments than to the nether ones. In places where it may be customary to wear the "poncho," a sort of blanket with an opening in the center, through which the head is thrust, this kind of outer covering will be found comfortable, although it does not protect the throat very adequately. A "sweater" would be more useful. The traveler in the colder sections of the continent also should provide himself with gaiters as a preventative of chilblains.

So far as the larger cities of South America and many of the smaller ones are concerned, as a rule, the sanitary arrangements are fairly good, the plumbing and sewerage apparatus is constructed along modern lines, and the streets are kept clean. Elsewhere the situation is not so satisfactory. Still, with reasonable precautions against infection of any sort, the traveler ought to be able to keep well. In the tropical regions yellow fever, plague, and other diseases are occasionally to be encountered. Where mosquitos abound, great care should be taken to exclude them from the bedrooms. The traveler, therefore, who may desire to visit unfrequented places ought to make careful inquiry about the sanitary conditions before he goes there. Outside of the large cities, and in the tropical areas of the continent more especially, poisonous insects and reptiles, as well as fleas and other vermin, are not uncommon.

The drinking water furnished outside of the largest cities in South America should be avoided. Its place may be taken by the mineral waters or by the wines of the various countries which will be found quite palatable and at times excellent. Foreign wines and mineral waters also are generally procurable in all of the cities and in many of the smaller towns. Spirituous and malt liquors, particularly in the tropical areas, should be drunk with great moderation. Milk ought never to be taken unless boiled. Tropical fruits, similarly, should be eaten in small quantities, and then only after they have been thoroughly cleansed.

So as to be prepared in case of an emergency, the traveler should be provided with such medicaments as the following: Permanganate of potash for use on poisonous wounds and as a disinfectant; calomel, quinine, a good purge, chlorodyne or some other corrective of dysentery, codeine for quieting coughs and pain, smelling salts, court plaster, and spirits, preferably brandy. Many persons who visit South America insist upon the wisdom of frequent doses of quinine, usually accompanied with a stimulant, in order to fortify the system against fever. Due attention, however, to the normal requirements of health is usually quite sufficient to ward off dangers from this direction. Should a physician be needed, full confidence may be placed in the best medical talent obtainable in any of the larger cities.



## LANGUAGE.

In all of the Republics, except Brazil, where Portuguese is the language of the country, Spanish is the prevailing speech. While it is quite possible to travel in the more frequented areas with a knowledge merely of English, he who wishes to make the most of his journey, and to safeguard himself against extortion, should be familiar in some measure with the language of the country that he is to visit. Besides their native tongue, the educated classes very commonly speak French. In many of the large cities, also, English and German are often understood. Should the traveler visit the remote interior of some of the countries, however, he is likely to meet with Indians who speak only their native dialects.

## INTERCOURSE WITH THE PEOPLE.

One of the traits that mark the typical South American, regardless of the country from which he may come, is his unflinching courtesy of manner. Such a thing, also, as positive incivility on the part of any member of the lower classes in the more populous districts is quite rare.

Definite information concerning the means of communication, the postal service, the hours at which places of interest are open, etc., is rather difficult to obtain in many of the hotel offices, to say nothing of the servants of all grades, who are usually ignorant of any matter lying outside of their particular spheres of duty. Inquiries on the street, unless of a very simple nature, should be directed to well-dressed persons only. Beggars and would-be guides, however, are seldom to be seen in the larger cities.

In the more remote sections of several of the countries, of course, the traveler must expect to rough it. The inhabitants of colored origin found in these areas are often very suspicious of strangers and are disinclined to afford any information or assistance. Even when they understand Spanish or Portuguese, they may pretend not to do so. Occasions may arise when the traveler will be forced to avail himself of food or lodging in some native hut. Should the sullen owner decline to furnish either of these necessities, the wayfarer may simply take the food and appropriate the lodging without further ado and on his departure pay what he regards as a fair price for his accommodations. In such cases, to be sure, his courage and his discretion must be his only guides of action.

## PUBLIC SECURITY.

In the more thickly populated areas of the South American countries the personal safety of travelers is quite as well assured as it is in similar parts of the United States, and the carrying of weapons in the one case is no more needful than it is in the other.

The occasional disturbances of public order, which are commonly called "revolutions," whether or not they amount to anything more than a local riot of some sort, are by no means so frequent as is generally supposed. Should such a commotion arise, the traveler who takes no part in it by word or deed is not likely to be harmed. As in the case of a street row at home, he should simply avoid the lot that often befalls the "innocent bystander," and hence leave the particular scene of the disturbance at his earliest opportunity. Even in those extremely rare instances when a "revolution" affects the entire country, it may be quite possible to travel about unmolested if the requisite permission so to do be obtained from the proper authorities, civil or military.

If the traveler chooses to venture into those parts of the continent where the white population may be relatively very small or nonexistent, he should ascertain, before he starts his journey, what the conditions are that he is likely to encounter and provide himself accordingly with the means of defense.

## STEAMERS.

Though none of the steamships that ply between the United States and the countries of South America are equal in tonnage or appointments to the great European liners, very fair accommodations may be secured on most of them. For the chief ports on the north and west coasts the best connections are made from New York to Colon and thence eastward, or across the isthmus from Colon by railway to Panama, and thence southward. The trip to Colon can also be made from New Orleans, and to Panama from San Francisco. To the chief ports on the east coast the traveler may take a steamer from New York direct.

On the steamships engaged exclusively in the coastwise service along the continent of South America, travel is apt to be somewhat disagreeable. While those plying along the west coast from Panama to Valparaiso are superior to the vessels touching at the minor ports along the coasts of the Argentine Republic and Brazil, their accommodations are rather poor. Two lines, namely the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the *Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores* (South American Steamship Company) practically control the west-coast traffic between the points mentioned. The former is a British concern, and the latter a Chilean corporation. Occasionally it is possible to take passage on a vessel of the Kosmos Line, which is owned by a German company, or on a tramp steamer of some sort; but, aside from the advantage of not being obliged to await the arrival of a boat belonging to either of the principal lines, the passenger has little or nothing to gain.

On the steamers of both the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the *Compañía Sud Americana de Vapores* freight is the all-important consideration. To it regularity, speed, and comfort are altogether subordinated. Though the time-table, as it may be seen, for example, in the Handbook of Information issued by The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, would indicate that the vessels of the two lines have weekly and semiweekly sailings between Panama and Valparaiso, there is absolutely no guarantee of the date for either a departure or an arrival. Through service between these ports is unknown. The speed of the boats is as slow as the delays are vexatious. A few hours or a week or more may be spent in a single port. The length of the stay depends upon the amount of cargo to be shipped or discharged, and sometimes upon quarantine regulations as well.

Often the freight is composed largely of cattle, and the fact soon becomes known in an unmistakable fashion. Nor is it uncommon to find the decks stacked up with cargo of a more or less perishable nature. Other discomforts on board are the fumigation to which the vessel and its burden may be occasionally subjected, the process of coaling, and the omnipresent flea. Should the passenger, furthermore, be detained on board by reason of the quarantine, he is supposed to pay 10 shillings extra a day for his maintenance.

The steamers belonging to the two lines mentioned, though comparatively small in tonnage, are well built and steady. They are commanded by British officers, usually Scotchmen, and manned by Chilean sailors. As a rule the members of the crew are a noisy, filthy, and thievish lot of fellows, over whom the officers seem to have less control than might be desired. The vessels carry only two classes of passengers, namely, first and third. The latter are called deck passengers, and accordingly are given accommodations for themselves and their belongings somewhere on the open deck. The first-class passengers are provided with staterooms having a doorway, and a window that open directly on the deck. Though spacious enough and kept fairly clean, the staterooms are not well ventilated. Each of them is supplied with two sets of doors and window shutters, one set to be used during the day and the other, a sort of lattice-work arrangement, to be used at night. At both times, however, the pilfering propensities of many of the crew and the deck passengers make it frequently needful to keep the respective door and shutter closed and locked.

The food and the service on these boats range from passable to very poor. For the provision of fresh meat live cattle and fowls are kept on board and slaughtered as the necessity arises. The cooking is Chilean, with an occasional admixture of English, and though the dishes are plentiful, they are seldom appetizing. Few of the stewards speak English, and fewer still understand the proper performance of their duties. All orders for drinks should be written on the blanks ("vales") furnished for the purpose, and the price carefully noted on them as well.

Since the cost of passage on either of the main lines of west coast steamers is the same, the tickets are interchangeable. The passenger delayed in port, furthermore, is permitted to continue his journey by the next vessel available. On the other hand, the rates of fare are apt to be as variable as the times of departure and arrival are uncertain, and often depend, it would seem, less upon the distance to be traversed than upon the inclination of the ticket agent to raise or lower his charges. Stop-overs commonly are not allowed. Rarely do the tickets themselves indicate the number of the stateroom, and practically nothing is done by the companies to have the baggage hoisted on board or placed in the hold. The passenger, therefore, must seek out a steward and secure from him a stateroom and a key to it. For the latter accommodation a deposit equal to \$1 must be paid in advance, which the steward expects to retain as a partial tip. The passenger, also, must see to it personally that his baggage is brought on board and put into the hold. As soon as this is done, and before he pays the porter or boatman, he should secure from the purser, or from the man in charge of the baggage section of the hold, a number of leaden checks called "fichas" corresponding to the pieces of baggage there deposited. Exasperating delays, also, frequently occur when the baggage has to be taken out of the hold after the vessel has arrived in port. For this purpose in any case the "fichas" must be given to the boatman or porter. During the process of shifting the baggage at all times it is wise to keep an eye on the various articles so as to insure their gentle handling as well as their security.

#### BOATMEN AND PORTERS.

With but few exceptions, in the seaports of South America the steamers anchor some distance from the landing stage and the passengers and baggage are put ashore or taken on board in small boats. In engaging boatmen or porters the traveler should make it a general rule to employ only those who have numbers on their hats, and to remember the numbers as a means of identification. A thorough understanding, also, as to the inclusive price should be reached before either person or property is intrusted to their care. In no case should the boatman be paid until he has deposited both passengers and baggage in the place agreed upon. If he makes some extra demand, as often happens, or should the passenger be dissatisfied with the service rendered, complaint may be directed to the captain of the port. Ordinarily, however, a quiet but firm refusal to pay more than the amount stipulated is sufficient. Angry altercations with the boatmen or porters are never wise.

So far as the sum to be paid for the landing or embarkation of passengers and baggage is concerned, this must depend upon the number of persons, the number, weight, and size of the pieces of baggage, the distance to be covered, the condition of the tide or of the weather, etc. While nothing like a fixed rule can be laid down, it may be said that under ordinary circumstances the average price demanded on the west coast for landing or embarking passengers ranges from what would be equivalent of 50 to 75 cents per person; trunks, from 50 cents to \$1; and suit cases and smaller articles, from 25 to 50 cents. Judicious bargaining, however, may reduce these figures. For carrying baggage from the landing stage to the hotels and elsewhere the porters are accustomed to charge from 25 cents to \$1. In the ports along the east coast the rates demanded are apt to be considerably higher, often amounting to several dollars for a slight amount of labor. The most convenient, though not always the least expensive,



way of paying these porters and boatmen is to let the hotel do it, and put the charge on the bill.

At the railway stations small pieces of baggage are commonly handed to the porters through the car windows. To them also should be given the receipts for trunks and other heavy articles. As a rule the porters will carry the baggage only from the station to the cabs. For their services a fee of from 25 to 50 cents is usually sufficient.

At times it will be found possible to leave the heavy baggage at the landing stage or at the railway station and to intrust the hotel porter with the duty of obtaining it. Only in a very few of the large cities are representatives of hotels accustomed to meet the traveler on his arrival.

#### CUSTOMS DUTIES.

In general it may be said that the custom-house examination of the ordinary personal effects of travelers is fairly lenient in all of the countries of South America. Unused articles, however, are liable to duty.

Occasionally small sums in the shape of fees for the landing of baggage and the enforcement of sanitary regulations and charges for the passing of baggage, according to the weight and the number of the packages, may be levied. The hours of the custom-house officials, however, are not always certain; hence, if the traveler wishes to have his baggage stored in the custom-house until it can be examined, he may have to pay a small fee in addition for so doing. While it is preferable to be present at the examination of baggage in the custom-house, the keys may be left with the boatman or porter who is to bring it to the hotel. Bribery of the customs officials should not be attempted.

#### RAILWAYS.

There are no transcontinental railways in South America, and but two international lines, namely, those from Peru and Chile into Bolivia. Only in Chile, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and southern Brazil do anything like modern railway systems exist. Here the roadbeds are fairly well made, the rolling stock is of good European or American manufacture, and dining cars, sleeping cars, and parlor cars, as well as vestibule trains, all constructed somewhat on the American model, are provided. The speed and service of the trains also are satisfactory.

Along the north coast and a considerable portion of the west coast the majority of the railway lines are freight roads that run back from the seaports a few miles into the interior. Outside of the Chilean lines, none of the railways in these sections of the continent offers accommodations that can compare at all in speed, safety, comfort, or convenience with those of the other three countries of the south. As a rule also the trains on such lines run during the daytime only; and the traveler may find it needful to take along his own provisions, since the railway restaurants are none too certain or too tempting.

Though the European compartment system is not in use, the cars themselves, on practically all of the railways on the continent, are arranged according to classes. On the lines in the northern States first class is quite indispensable, whereas on some of the railways in the southern countries second class will be found fairly acceptable. Heavy baggage is seldom, if ever, carried free. In checking it the traveler has to show his ticket, and he should see that the correct number of articles, as well as the precise destination, are entered on his receipt. Suit cases and other pieces of fair size may be placed between the seats or on the racks of the cars.

#### EXPRESS AGENCIES.

Only in a few of the largest cities of South America can the traveler find agencies for the special transportation of baggage and other commodities. Along the seaboard arrangements for this purpose may be made at the steamship offices and with the



various shipping and commission houses. In those parts of the continent where no railways exist the traveler will have to negotiate with the owners of such pack animals as may be procurable.

#### HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Except in cities like Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, and Montevideo, first-class hotels approximating those of Europe are unknown in South America. Even these can hardly be compared in the comfort and luxury of their appointments with the standard set for such establishments in the United States. Still, as a rule, the proprietors, who are usually Italians, Frenchmen, or Germans, do all in their power to satisfy the reasonable requirements of their foreign guests.

The average hotel in the South American countries is built around a large court. This may insure coolness in summer, but during the brief winter season the traveler will find the house chilly and drafty. Stoves heated with oil, gas, or electricity are sometimes procurable, but their use is expensive and is always charged extra. Noises in the court are apt to be heard in other parts of the house, and particularly in those rooms which receive their light and ventilation from the court itself. Nor is the traveler in his own apartment always assured of quiet, because the rooms commonly have connecting doors and are divided by thin partitions. Reading, writing, and reception rooms are extremely rare. Baths also are not always obtainable. As a rule the living rooms are cared for by men servants who are not over punctilious in the performance of their duties.

In the smaller towns and in the country districts the traveler has to content himself with inns and taverns of an unpretending cast. Here the food, the furnishing and cleanliness of the bedrooms, the sanitary conditions, and the service are often inadequate, even for moderate requirements.

Boarding houses, of course, are fairly numerous, but except for some of those to be found in the larger cities they can not be recommended to the American traveler. Their comparative inexpensiveness, indeed, and the opportunity that they give to study native customs are about the only advantages they offer.

The first-class hotels in general are conducted on both the European and the American plan. In the second-class houses and in those of less pretension the American plan is customary. The first breakfast in both cases is often charged extra. So far as the larger hotels are concerned, the rates for fair accommodations by the European plan range from the equivalent of \$1.50 a day and by the American plan from \$3 a day upward, but the upward tendency is decidedly marked. The traveler content with a cheap room or possessing the ability to bargain may reduce these figures to some extent. On the whole, however, the hotel prices are much higher than those demanded for a similar class of accommodations in the United States. The charge, of course, varies according to the situation and furnishing of the rooms, those on the upper floors or facing the court being usually less expensive. In all cases the guest should come to a precise understanding with the landlord or his representative in regard to the daily rate and all extra charges, such as those for heating. Light and service are commonly reckoned in the price of the room. The departure of the guest, furthermore, should be notified at the hotel office before 10 o'clock in the morning, otherwise a charge for the entire day of departure may be included in the bill. Absence from meals is rarely allowed for. In the less pretentious houses and in those of the smaller towns and the country districts, to be sure, the charges are much lower than the ones above mentioned. Their amount will depend not only upon the traveler's conception of his needs, but also upon his power to lessen it by bargaining.

The first breakfast is regularly taken in the guest's own room. The lunch, or second breakfast, is to be had usually from 11.30 to 1.30, and sometimes as early as 10. Dinner is served between 6.30 and 8.30, the intermediate hour being the favorite one. Ordi-

narly the food is abundant and well cooked. The peculiarities of the Spanish or Portuguese cuisine, to which the American traveler may not be able to adapt himself readily, are never obtrusive in the better sort of hotels and restaurants, and are often absent altogether. In some cases, however, the names of the dishes may be unfamiliar to the guest acquainted with either Spanish or Portuguese, because not a few of them are of local or native origin. Good restaurants and cafés are uncommon outside of the large cities.

#### STAGECOACHES—STREET CARS—CABS.

In the sparsely settled regions of the interior the usual mode of transit is by horse or mule, but stagecoaches are occasionally to be found. Within such vehicles the space allotted to the traveler for his hand baggage is apt to be very limited. Trunks and other heavy pieces it is customary to send on by pack animals, and they are likely to arrive long after the owner needs them. Places for passengers and baggage should be secured considerably in advance of the hour scheduled for starting. To anyone with weak nerves a ride in one of these stagecoaches in the mountainous portions of the countries may prove to be a decidedly strenuous experience.

Almost all of the large cities are supplied with electric street-car service. The fares, as a rule, vary according to the distance to be covered. On receipt of the fare the conductors give to the passengers a slip which must be preserved and shown on demand.

Cabs, also, are common in the larger cities. The fares are presumed to be fixed by tariff, but it is always well to come to a clear understanding with the cabman in regard to the fare per trip or per hour before engaging the vehicle, especially if the trip is to extend beyond the ordinary zone of traffic. A small gratuity is expected at the end of the journey.

#### POST-OFFICE—TELEGRAPH—TELEPHONE.

In the smaller towns the post-office may be open for a few hours only during the day, and may be closed about noon time when the employees are at breakfast. Special branches of the postal service, such as the distribution of *poste restante* letters or the dispatch of registered letters, are apt to be carried on at different and variable parts of the day. Time and trouble may be spared, therefore, by having all letters addressed to some hotel or in care of a diplomatic or consular office of the United States. The addresses should be short and simple, and the affix "Esquire" should never be written. In claiming letters at the post-office the showing of one's visiting card is much more effective than a verbal utterance of the name.

In addition to the post-office proper, stamps are often sold in tobacco shops, but the practice varies from country to country. The rate for foreign letters is substantially that fixed by the International Postal Union, except in Uruguay, where it is doubled. Letter boxes in the streets are far from common in South American cities. Often they are to be found only at the post-office, in the larger hotels, and in some of the tobacco shops. Important letters should be posted by the writer in person, and at times it is advisable to have the stamps canceled in his presence, since theft of the stamps is not unknown. Money orders, also, are not always to be obtained in the several countries.

Telegrams may be written in English, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, or Italian. The charges for foreign telegrams or for cablegrams vary according to the rates of exchange. All of the larger cities are equipped with a fairly adequate telephone service.

#### PLACES OF INTEREST—GRATUITIES—SHOPS.

Guidebooks of any sort to the places of interest in the South American countries are not common, even when printed in Spanish or Portuguese. If obtainable, they

may be found in the larger bookstores. Sometimes the city directories are useful in this respect, but they seldom contain just the information sought. Since the hours at which churches, museums, picture galleries and the like may be seen vary so much in the different States, it is necessary to ascertain them on the spot. Accordingly the traveler will often have to depend upon what he may be able to learn from chance acquaintances, or upon such aids as may be furnished by the American consular or diplomatic representatives, the addresses of whom can usually be obtained at the leading hotels.

In addition to the amount stipulated for any service, drivers, guides, porters, etc., expect some small gratuity (Spanish, "*propina*;" Portuguese, "*matabicho*"). At the larger hotels the tips may be reckoned at about the equivalent of 25 to 50 cents per day for each person. The waiter expects from 5 to 10 per cent of the amount of the bill.

Prices in the shops of many cities in South America are apt to depend upon the circumstance whether the purchaser is a native or a foreigner. It is often possible to obtain articles at less than the first price asked. The assistance of guides and of hotel employees should not be invoked, for they usually receive a commission that is drawn ultimately from the traveler's own pocket. Purchases, indeed, are best made in the company of some native acquaintance.

In many parts of South America the traveler will encounter slowness and delay in the filling of orders, particularly when articles are to be repaired. Promises for the morrow that is long in coming are not infrequent. During the middle of the day the stores may be closed for an hour and a half or more while the clerks are at breakfast.

Even the commonest of articles may not be kept in the stock of the establishment where a reasonable expectation would place them. Photographers, in particular, seldom have at hand copies of the samples that they show to their customers.

### BOOKS.

In the absence of a good general description of the republics of South America, the following books are recommended as the most useful for the traveler who may wish to have some idea of the geographical situation, history, institutions, and characteristics of the people whom he is about to visit:

- A. H. Keane, *Central and South America* (London, Stanford).
- A. Hale, *The South Americans* (Indianapolis, The Bobbs Merrill Co.).
- C. E. Akers, *History of South America* (New York, Dutton).
- T. C. Dawson, *The South American Republics* (New York, Putnam).
- C. M. Pepper, *Panama to Patagonia* (Chicago, McClurg).
- W. L. Scruggs, *the Colombian and Venezuelan Republics* (Boston, Little, Brown).
- P. F. Martin, *Through Five Republics* (New York, Dodd, Mead & Co.).

### PRINCIPAL STEAMSHIP LINES TO SOUTH AMERICA.

Since the addresses in New York of the agencies of some of the steamship lines plying either from the United States or from Europe, to South America are occasionally difficult to ascertain, it seems advisable at the outset to furnish a fairly complete list of such agencies, from which further information may be obtained about the various sailing routes to the southern continent, viz: Atlas Line (37 Broadway); Booth Line (17 Battery Place); Compagnia Lloyd Italiano (50 Wall street); Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes (27 Whitehall street); Compagnie Générale Transatlantique (19 State street); Compañía Transatlántica (128 Pearl street); Hamburg South American Steamship Company and Hamburg-American Line (37 Broadway); Houston Line (Produce Exchange); Kosmos Line (37 Broadway); La Italia: Società di Navigazione & Vapore (50 Wall street); La Ligure Brasiliana (50 Wall street); Lamport & Holt Line (Produce Exchange); La Veloce: Navigazione Italiana & Vapore (50

Wall street); Leyland Line (17 Battery Place); Lloyd Brasileiro (Produce Exchange); Navigazione Generale Italiana (50 Wall street); Pacific Mail Steamship Company (349 Broadway); Panama Railroad Steamship Line (24 State street); Prince Line (31 Broadway); Quebec Steamship Company (29 Broadway); Red D Line (88 Wall street); Royal Dutch West India Mail Service (17 State street); Royal Mail Steam Packet Company (22 State street); Trinidad Line (29 Broadway).

# I. FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The three chief ports of the United States from which passage may be taken by steamer to South America are New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco. From New Orleans the steamers of the Leyland Line, the Harrison Line, the Prince Line, and occasionally also of the Hamburg South American Steamship Company and the Hamburg-American Line, run to Colon and to other ports along the northern coast of the continent. From San Francisco the vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and those of the Kosmos Line, the service of which is not so regular, cover the distance to Panama (Ancon) in upwards of three weeks. At this point in turn connections may be made, southward along the west coast, or by rail to Colon, and thence eastward along the north coast.

As New York is the usual port of departure for South America, most of the steamship lines mentioned below start from there. The few exceptions will be noted at the proper place. The approximate duration of the voyage from New York to some of the principal ports of the southern continent is indicated after their respective names, but the actual number of days required for the journey is often greater.

## (1) TO THE NORTH COAST (SPANISH MAIN).

### (A) To Panama.

*Colon (seven days).*—Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; Atlas Line; Panama Railroad Steamship Line. In addition to the service furnished by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, connections for the ports of Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas, and the islands adjacent to the north coast, may be made by such lines as the following: Hamburg South American Steamship Company and Hamburg-American Line; Leyland Line; Harrison Line; Compagnie Générale Transatlantique; La Veloce; Navigazione Italiana á Vapore; and the Compañía Transatlántica. The steamers belonging to these lines come either from New Orleans or from a European port.

### (B) To Colombia.

Cartagena: Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; Atlas Line.

Puerto Colombia (Savanilla): Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; Atlas Line. From this port connections may be made for Barranquilla and the journey thence by steamer up the Magdalena River to Las Yeguas; thence by rail to Honda; and thence by rail, coach, and on mule back to Bogotá. The trip from Barranquilla to Bogotá occupies from two to three weeks.

### (C) To Venezuela.

Carúpano: Royal Dutch West India Mail Service.

Ciudad Bolívar (Angostura): Trinidad Line.

Cumaná: Royal Dutch West India Mail Service.

Guanta: Royal Dutch West India Mail Service.

La Guayra: Red D Line; Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; Royal Dutch West India Mail Service. From La Guayra the journey by rail to Caracas consumes about two hours.

Maracaibo: Red D Line.

Puerto Cabello: Red D Line; Royal Dutch West India Mail Service.



*(D) To British Guiana, Trinidad, and Tobago.*

Demerara (Georgetown): Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; Quebec Steamship Company. The town is also reached from Barbados by the Pickford and Black Line.

Port of Spain: Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; Royal Dutch West India Mail Service; Trinidad Line.

Tobago: Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; Trinidad Line.

*(E) To Dutch Guiana and Curaçao.*

Paramaribo: Royal Dutch West India Mail Service.

Curaçao: Red D Line; Royal Dutch West India Mail Service.

*(2) TO THE WEST COAST.*

From New York or New Orleans to Colon, and thence by the Panama Railroad (three hours) to Panama, is the customary way of making connections for a trip down the west coast of South America; though, as above observed, it is possible to go to Panama directly from San Francisco. When starting from New York the passenger will save himself much annoyance, and some expense as well, if he buys his ticket and checks his baggage through to the west coast port of destination.

The vessels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and of the Compañía Sud-Americana de Vapores, the two principal lines plying along the west coast, and those belonging to the Kosmos Line and others not pretending to any regularity of service, start from the port called "La Boca," a short distance by rail from Panama. The train thither is taken at the station of the Panama Railway. On his arrival at the dock the passenger should see to it personally that his baggage is put aboard the steamer, and in its proper place.

From Panama to Valparaiso the distance is 3,115 miles, and the duration of the voyage is, usually, between three and four weeks. At most of the ports the steamer remains from a few hours to a day or two, whereas at Callao, Peru, it may stay sometimes as long as a week. The first regular stop south of Panama is Guayaquil, Ecuador. Should the passenger wish to visit any port lying between these two, he must go on certain vessels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company only; and should he then wish to proceed southward from Guayaquil, he has to transship in that port to a steamer belonging to either line. If he is bound to some small port south of Guayaquil he should be careful to ascertain beforehand whether the vessel selected calls there. Owing to the unhealthy condition of Guayaquil, furthermore, a passenger who has gone ashore in that city can not land at any port in Peru, unless he has been at least six days at sea, or unless he submits to detention in quarantine for the period that may be lacking. A similar regulation is enforced at Guayaquil against the vessels from Peruvian ports. At Panama, however, no one can land who has been ashore at Guayaquil.

Both the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the Compañía Sud-Americana de Vapores maintain a special service between Eten, Peru, and Valparaiso. In this case the vessels are known as "caleteros." Passengers desiring to go to Chilean ports, such as Coronel, Lota, Talcahuano (for Concepción), Corral (for Valdivia), Puerto Montt, and Ancud, which lie to the south of Valparaiso, must transship in Valparaiso itself. Only the boats of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company ply southward as far as Punta Arenas.

Following is a list of the ports southward from Panama to Valparaiso:

In Colombia: Buenaventura, Tumaco.

In Ecuador: Esmeraldas, Bahía, Manta, Cayo, Machalilla, Manglar Alto, Ballenita, Puerto Bolívar, Guayaquil (four days from Panama direct, and eleven days, if the intermediate ports be visited).

In Peru: Tumbes, Payta, Eten, Pacasmayo, Huanchaco, Salaverry (for Trujillo), Chimbote, Samanco, Casma, Supe, Huacho, Callao (ten days from Panama), Cerro

Azul, Tambo de Mora, Pisco, Lomas, Chala, Quilca, Mollendo (sixteen days from Panama), Ilo.

In Chile: Arica, Pisagua, Caleta Buena, Iquique (eighteen days from Panama), Tocopilla, Gatico, Antofagasta (nineteen days from Panama), Taltal, Chañaral, Caldera, Carrizal, Huasco, Coquimbo, Valparaiso (twenty-three days from Panama).

### (3) TO THE EAST COAST.

#### (A) *To Brazil.*

Bahia (sixteen days from New York): Lamport & Holt Line, Hamburg South American Steamship Company, and Hamburg-American Line, Prince Line, Lloyd Brasileiro.

Cabedello: Hamburg South American Steamship Company and Hamburg-American Line, Lloyd Brasileiro.

Ceara: Booth Line, Lloyd Brasileiro.

Desterro: Hamburg South American Steamship Company and Hamburg-American Line.

Maceio: Hamburg South American Steamship Company and Hamburg-American Line.

Manaos (sixteen days, and thence up the Amazon to Iquitos, Peru): Booth Line.

Maranhã: Booth Line, Lloyd Brasileiro.

Pará (eleven days): Booth Line, Lloyd Brasileiro.

Paranagua: Hamburg South American Steamship Company and Hamburg-American Line.

Pernambuco (Recife): Lamport & Holt Line, Hamburg South American Steamship Company and Hamburg-American Line, Lloyd Brasileiro.

Rio de Janeiro (eighteen days): Lamport & Holt Line, Hamburg South American Steamship Company and Hamburg-American Line, Prince Line, Lloyd Brasileiro.

Rio Grande do Sul: Hamburg South American Steamship Company and Hamburg-American Line.

Santos (nineteen days): Lamport & Holt Line, Hamburg South American Steamship Company and Hamburg-American Line, Prince Line, Lloyd Brasileiro.

São Francisco do Sul: Hamburg South American Steamship Company and Hamburg-American Line.

Victoria: Hamburg South American Steamship Company and Hamburg-American Line, Lloyd Brasileiro.

#### (B) *To Uruguay.*

Montevideo (twenty days): Lamport & Holt Line, Prince Line.

#### (C) *To the Argentine Republic.*

Buenos Aires (twenty-one days): Lamport & Holt Line, Prince Line.

Other lines of steamships plying between New York and several of the ports above mentioned are the Lynzan & Barber, the Houston, and the Norton.

## II. FROM EUROPE.

To the east coast and via the Straits of Magellan to the southern portion of the west coast of South America, passengers may go with more comfort and convenience by way of Europe than by any of the steamship lines from the United States. The better class of European steamer, indeed, is larger, its accommodations are more satisfactory, and its speed is greater than those of a similar type of vessel from this country. The ports along the north coast, also, can be reached from Europe by such lines as the following: Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Hamburg South American Steamship Company and Hamburg-American Line, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, La Veloce, Navigazione Italiana á Vapore, and Compañía Transatlántica. On the

principal lines the tickets are usually interchangeable, but precise information on this point must be sought at the offices of the companies concerned.

The names of the steamship lines now to be mentioned in connection with the several European countries apply, in general, to the service between Europe and the ports of the east coast of South America. On their way thither the steamers touch at various European ports, embarkation at which may mean a saving of time. Some of the lines also have special services to and from countries outside of their place of origin.

*English lines.*—Royal Mail Steam Packet Company (from Southampton), Pacific Steam Navigation Company (from Liverpool), Lamport & Holt Line (from Liverpool), Booth Line (from Liverpool to the Amazon ports as far as Iquitos, Peru), Prince Line (from London), Anglo-Argentine Shipping Line (from London and Liverpool), New Zealand Shipping Company (from London and Plymouth), Shaw Savill White Star Line (from London and Plymouth), Houlder Line, MacIver Line, Houston Line, and Nelson Line (all from Liverpool).

*French lines.*—Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes (from Bordeaux), Compagnie des Transports Maritimes à Vapeur (from Marseille).

*German lines.*—Hamburg South American Steamship Company and Hamburg-American Line, and the Kosmos Line (from Hamburg), North German Lloyd Steamship Company (from Bremen).

*Italian lines.*—Navigazione Generale Italiana, La Veloce, Navigazione Italiana á Vapore, La Italia, Società di Navigazione á Vapore, Compagnia Lloyd Italiano, La Ligure Brasiliana (all from Genoa and Naples).

*Spanish lines.*—Compañía Transatlántica, and Sociedad Anónima de Navegación Transatlántica (from Barcelona and other Spanish ports).

### III. LOCAL SERVICE ALONG THE EAST COAST, AND TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTES.

Direct connection between the northern and eastern ports of South America, and between the minor ports along the east coast or along the Amazon and its affluents, is possible only in local coasting steamers, of which, as a rule, the speed, accommodations, and regularity in departure and arrival can not be recommended. Information about the service of this sort may be obtained at the New York or at the European offices of any of the steamship lines plying to the east coast; but the information of course is apt to be more specific if ascertained at the local offices of the coasting companies concerned in the principal cities of Brazil and the Argentine Republic. The Brazilian lines engaged in such traffic are the Lloyd Brasileiro; Empresa Esperança Martima, Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira, Empresa de Navegação Rio de Janeiro, Serviço Marítimo A. C. Moreira, and Companhia Cruzeiro do Sul. In the Argentine Republic the coasting lines are those of the Compañía Hamburgo Sud-Americana, and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

There are two regular and convenient ways of reaching the west coast from the east and vice versa. One is the transcontinental route connecting the Argentine Republic with Chile, and the other is the sea route through the Strait of Magellan. During seven months in the year, namely, from October to May, it is possible to make the journey between Buenos Aires and Santiago mostly by rail, and for a comparatively short distance by carriage or on mule-back over the passes of the Andes. The trip consumes anywhere from forty to forty-eight hours. Arrangements for the purpose may be made in Buenos Aires at the offices of the Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway Company (No. 281, 25 de Mayo), of the Expreso Villalonga (No. 236 Balcarce), or of the Expreso La Confianza (No. 313 Cuyo); or in Santiago at the corresponding offices of the Andean Railway and of the express agencies mentioned. During the winter months, however, from May to October, when the passes over the Andes are usually not open to traffic, or are in such a condition as to render traveling over them somewhat perilous, the route via the Strait of Magellan has to be chosen. The ves-



sels belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company make the voyage between Montevideo and Valparaiso in from ten to twelve days, depending upon whether or not they touch at the Falkland Islands. A more picturesque, though somewhat longer, route is that taken by the small German steamers of the Kosmos Line and others, which thread their way through the Smyths Channel instead of through the wider waterways of the Straits. Practically all of the vessels, both English and German, touch at Punta Arenas, Chile.

#### THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

*Guidebooks.*—Handy Guide to the Argentine Republic. 140 pp. (Buenos Aires, Robert Grant & Co., 540 Cangallo.) Martinez, Baedeker de la République Argentine. 700 pp. The latter may be purchased also at the book store of Grant & Co. Both volumes contain information, not only about the Argentine Republic itself, but about the routes from that country to the adjacent Republics of Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Chile as well. That of Martinez, of course, is more detailed in its statements.

*Money.*—The so-called "national money" ("moneda nacional," often abbreviated thus: m/n) of the Argentine Republic is a paper currency. The unit of value is the peso. In its paper form it is worth about 44 centavos in Argentine gold, or 43 cents in American money. The English sovereign is accepted at the value of 5 pesos in Argentine gold, or about 11 pesos, 40 centavos in paper; and the American eagle at that of 10 pesos, 36 centavos in Argentine gold, or about 23 pesos, 55 centavos in paper. The fractional currency is of silver and nickel.

#### BUENOS AIRES.

*Arrival and departure.*—Most of the steamers from the United States and Europe proceed directly up the La Plata River and land their passengers at the docks in Buenos Aires. A few, like those of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, discharge their passengers at Montevideo, whence the voyage to the Argentine capital has to be continued by a European liner, or by a vessel of the local Mihanovich Line. In this case a supplementary ticket, or an order for such, should be obtained from the purser before the arrival of the boat at Montevideo. A Mihanovich steamer leaves Montevideo daily at 6 p. m., and makes the trip to Buenos Aires in about ten or twelve hours. Both stateroom and meals are included in the price of the ticket, which is a fraction over \$6 in American money.

From Buenos Aires a network of railways branches out to the northern and western parts of the Republic. Various local steamers, belonging chiefly to the Mihanovich Line, ply up the Uruguay, La Plata, Paraná, and Paraguay rivers to a number of cities and towns in Uruguay and Paraguay, as well as in the Argentine Republic itself.

*Hotels.*—There are many hotels in Buenos Aires, ranging from first-class to fair. Those like the Palace Hotel, the Grand Hotel, and the Paris Hotel are strictly first-class, and their prices are correspondingly high. The Phoenix Hotel is frequented chiefly by English people, and its rates are more reasonable. Among the other hotels may be mentioned the Royal Hotel, Caviezel's New Hotel, Metropole Hotel, Grand Hotel Frascati (splendid hotel), Imperial Hotel, Grand Hotel Eslava, Albion Hotel.

*Cabs.*—The fare for an ordinary drive in a cab drawn by one horse or two is 80 centavos, and per hour, \$1.50 m/n. Automobiles, also, are available, but at much higher rates.

*Objects of interests.*—The docks and harbor works, the water-supply building (Aguas Corrientes), the Museum of Natural History, the Museum of Fine Arts, the National Historical Museum, the Museum of National Products, the Botanical and Zoological Gardens, the Congressional Palace, the Government Palace, the Stock Exchange (La Bolsa); the city hall, or "cabildo," an old colonial building; the National Library



and the Museum-Library of General Mitre; the offices of La Prensa; in some respects the most remarkable newspaper enterprise in the world; the Jockey Club house; the opera house; the Cathedral, within which is the tomb of the famous Gen. San Martín; the Church of Santo Domingo, which contains some English battle flags captured by the Argentinos in the early part of the last century, and the Recoleta Cemetery. Drives should be taken, also, in some of the parks like those of Palermo, Lezama, and 9 de Julio, and along some of the principal streets and avenues like Florida, the Avenida de Mayo, and the Avenida Alvear. Further points of interest are the rural exposition grounds and the race track at Palermo; the wool market, the largest of its kind in the world; the Riachuelo, with its crowded shipping; and the suburb of Belgrano.

A number of agreeable excursions can be made from Buenos Aires. During the months from November to March the summer resort of Mar del Plata and that of El Tigre, with its noted boat clubs, are worth visiting. A short journey by rail to the city of La Plata gives an opportunity to see its famous Museum of Natural History and its national observatory. Another trip by rail to the city of Rosario, the great wheat center of the Republic, affords a glimpse of the agricultural areas where harvesting is conducted on a gigantic scale, and of the "estancias" or stock farms, with their thousands of horses, cattle, and sheep. If the traveler can obtain permission so to do, he should not fail to visit one of these establishments. The return journey from Rosario may be made advantageously by steamer down the Paraná. An interesting trip of longer duration is that by steamer to the Falls of the Iguazú, which are more imposing than those of Niagara, and at the same time to the picturesque ruins of the Jesuit missions. The necessary information and tickets may be secured at the office of the Mihanovich Line, corner of Cangallo and 25 de Mayo.

*Photographs.*—These may be purchased in many of the bookstores and also at the studio of ENRIQUE C. MOODY, who has one of the best assortments in the city.

#### BOLIVIA.

*Money.*—The unit of value is the boliviano. In silver it is worth about 40 cents and in paper about 32 cents. Other silver coins are the 50, 20, 10, and 5 centavo pieces, called, respectively, the "medio boliviano," the "peseta," the "real," and the "medio real." There are also small coins of nickel and copper. The English sovereign passes current at 12½ bolivianos.

#### LA PAZ.

*Arrival and departure.*—There are two customary routes over the Andes to La Paz, one from Mollendo, Peru, by rail and steamer, the other from Antofagasta, Chile, by rail and coach. The former is decidedly preferable. A train leaves Mollendo daily and makes the ascent to Arequipa in about six hours. From Arequipa trains run on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday up to Puno on the Peruvian side of Lake Titicaca (twelve hours). Here a steamer is taken in the evening for a trip of fifteen hours to Guaqui on the Bolivian shore of the lake. From this point the traveler has a journey of about four hours by rail to Tiahuanaco and Alta La Paz, where he boards an electric train for the descent into La Paz proper. If the route from Antofagasta, Chile, be adopted, one must proceed by rail via Calama and Uyuni to Oruro. From that point the journey has to be continued by coach to Sicasica, and thence to La Paz.

*Hotels.*—The Grand Hotel Guibert and its annexes.

*Objects of interest.*—The buildings and streets of the city itself; the native Indians, in their many-hued garments and with their odd customs; the bull-ring; the market; the old churches and the park. An interesting drive may be taken down the picturesque valley to Olrajes.

## BRAZIL.

*Money.*—The circulating medium in Brazil is chiefly paper. The paper milreis is worth about 30 cents, though its value fluctuates considerably. The English sovereign is a legal tender at the equivalent of 16 milreis. There are also silver pieces of 500 reis and of 1 and 2 milreis; nickel pieces of 100, 200, and 400 reis, and copper pieces of less than 100 reis. As the nickel coins vary in size, regardless of the value that they represent, each one has to be examined separately.

## RIO DE JANEIRO.

*Arrival and departure.*—Passengers coming by sea are landed in rowboats or in steam launches, and this will continue to be the case until the docks now in construction are finished. Rio de Janeiro, also, may be entered by means of the railway from São Paulo. Passengers leaving the capital city by sea are presumed to secure from the custom-house a release for their baggage, for the stamping of which a small fee is charged; and in addition they must pay a tax, usually included in the price of the steamer ticket, for the privilege of departure. The fees demanded on all occasions by boatmen, porters, and cabmen, be it said, here and in the other large cities of Brazil, are apt to be extortionate to a degree. To most of these cities the journey from Rio de Janeiro has to be made by sea. Information about the special shipment of baggage may be had at the office of the Expreso Pan-Americano (No. 2 Avenida Central).

*Hotels.*—The best hotels in Rio de Janeiro are the Grande Hotel Internacional and the Hotel dos Estrangeiros. The former is situated at some distance from the city, and commands a fine view of the harbor. Other hotels are the following: Hotel Alexandra, Hotel Santa Thereza, White's Hotel, Hotel dos Estados, Hotel Bello Horizonte, and Hotel Vista Alegre.

*Cabs.*—The fare for a single trip ranges from 2 milreis upward, depending partly upon the length of the ride and partly upon the ability of the passenger to bargain. The rate per hour is ordinarily 8 milreis, subject, however, to the latter limitation.

*Objects of interest.*—Museum of Fine Arts; National Museum; the Cathedral and the churches of the Candelaria and La Gloria; the famous Botanical Gardens, with their avenues of imperial palms; the Government buildings; the National Library; the Monroe Palace; the Opera House; the market; and the race course. Nor should the traveler fail to visit the narrow Rua do Ouvidor, the great business street and center of social and political life in the capital; the Avenida Central, a new avenue cut straight through the center of the city; the Cattete, the street on which the Executive Mansion of the Republic is situated; the handsome Avenida A-Beira Mar, a new driveway skirting the harbor; and the beaches or "praias" of Botafogo and Flamengo. The city also has a number of fine parks, of which the "Parque Publico" and the "Parque da Praça da Republica" are the best.

From Rio de Janeiro many charming excursions are at the disposal of the traveler. Those by trolley to Ipánema, Sumaré, Tijuca, the Vista Chinezta, and Santa Thereza, and by rack railway to the summit of Corcovado, for example, afford magnificent views of the harbor from the hills and mountains with which the Brazilian capital is surrounded. Closer views of the harbor are obtainable by a special trip to Paqueta, the most beautiful of the many islands with which it is studded; or by the regular boat from the Prainha wharf across the harbor to Mauá. Here the train may be taken to the pleasant mountain resort of Petropolis, the seat of most of the foreign legations accredited to Brazil. Several of the suburban districts of Rio de Janeiro, also, may be reached by rail, and are well worth visiting.

*Photographs.*—These may be purchased at the studios of Marc Ferrez and Th. M. de Campos.

## SÃO PAULO.

*Arrival and departure.*—The traveler who wishes to see São Paulo, the leading city of southern Brazil, has a choice of routes—either by sea to Santos, and thence by rail, or directly by rail from Rio de Janeiro. Practically all of the ocean liners stop at the great coffee port of Santos, where the passengers are landed at the docks. Should it be necessary to remain any length of time in Santos, accommodations may be had at the Rotisserie Sportsman or at the Grande Hotel Internacional, which are situated in the city proper, or better, at the Guarujá or at the Balneario José Menino, located at some distance from the city.

The trip by railway from Rio de Janeiro takes about twelve hours. If made by day a good chance is afforded to see the intervening country, but the ride is apt to be rather hot and dusty. Many will find a night journey preferable, although, owing to a difference in the gauge, the traveler has to change cars at Jcarehy very early in the morning. For all these reasons the trip to São Paulo is more agreeably made from Santos, and over the fine São Paulo Railway. Aside from the scenic attractions that it offers, the journey is so short (three hours) as to enable the traveler, who may be pressed for time, to go and return on the same day.

*Hotels.*—For a city of the size of São Paulo the hotels are very poor. The best is that called, like its counterpart in Santos, Rotisserie Sportsman. Others are the Roma, the Grande, the Bella Vista, and the Francia.

*Cabs.*—The fares range from 2 to 10 milreis, according to the distance and to the faculty of the passenger for bargaining.

*Objects of interest.*—In the city proper the museum and national monument of Ypiranga, and Mackenzie College, an American institution of learning, may be visited to advantage. Beyond the city trips may be taken by rail to the great coffee "fazendas" or plantations. The extensive works also of the São Paulo Light and Power Company, a Canadian-American corporation, on the Tieté River, deserve a visit.

Photographs may be procured at the studio of Guilherme Gaensly.

## CHILE.

*Money.*—The unit of value is the peso. In its paper form it is worth about 20 cents, but the rate of exchange fluctuates greatly. The fractional currency is of silver. Coins of a denomination greater than 50 centavos are not common. In some places, indeed, small currency is so scarce that token money (fichas), made of lead or of rubber, and even postage stamps, are used for the purpose.

If foreign money has to be exchanged, the traveler entering Chile from the east will find a more favorable rate at Juncal; from the south, at Punta Arenas; or from the north, at Arica, than is apt to be the case at Santiago or Valparaíso. Similarly, on leaving the country he would do well to dispose of his Chilean paper at any one of the three frontier towns above named before proceeding farther. Failure to do so means a heavy discount. Incidentally, also it might be remarked that the pelts of the vicuña, alpaca, and other animals, which are usually offered for sale at Punta Arenas, can be obtained more cheaply and in better quality at Arica or La Paz.

## SANTIAGO.

*Arrival and departure.*—Santiago can be reached by rail from three directions, viz, eastward from Juncal, southward from Talcahuano, and westward from Valparaíso (five to seven hours). To the traveler coming from the southward the all-day journey from Talcahuano to Santiago is preferable to the route by sea to Valparaíso and thence to the Chilean capital. Similarly, if the cities between Santiago and Valdivia are to be visited, the trip by rail (twenty-four hours to Valdivia, with a change of cars at San Rosendo) will be found more convenient and otherwise agreeable than the one by sea. Though the steamers bound northward regularly stop at Talcahuano, those

bound southward do not; hence, ordinarily, the vessel has to be boarded at Valparaíso.

*Hotels.*—Grand Hotel, Hotel Oddo (with its annexes A and B, in the latter of which only rooms may be had), Hotel Royal, and Hotel de Francia.

*Cabs.*—The fare is 1 to 3 pesos per drive, and 2 pesos per hour. Bargaining is advisable.

*Objects of interest.*—Quinta Normal (a model farm and agricultural school), the National Museum and the Museum of Fine Arts (both of which are within the precincts of the Quinta Normal), military museum, Military School, Houses of Congress, La Moneda (the mint, and the official residence of the President of the Republic), the printing office of "El Mercurio," the National Library; the Cathedral, and the churches of San Francisco, Santo Domingo, La Merced, las Sacramentinas, and La Recoleta Dominica, Cousiño Park, the Alameda, the race course, and the hill of Santa Lucia, from the summit of which a fine view of Santiago and its surrounding mountains is obtainable. Outside of the city, drives may be taken to the famous Cousiño "estancia" and to the estate called "Peñalolen."

Photographs are procurable at the respective studios of Spencer and Heffer.

#### VALPARAISO.

*Arrival and departure.*—As already observed, Valparaíso is reached by rail from Santiago, or by the steamers that ply along the west coast. Passengers by sea are sent ashore in small boats. In case of a heavy storm, however, passengers can not be landed or taken aboard until it subsides.

*Hotels.*—Except for the Royal Hotel, there are no hotels in Valparaíso which offer satisfactory accommodations.

*Objects of interest.*—In the city itself the naval school and the view of the harbor from the heights, which are reached by elevators, constitute the principal attractions for visitors. From Valparaíso a pleasant trip may be taken to Viña del Mar, a noted summer resort.

#### ECUADOR.

*Money.*—The unit of value is the sucre, worth about 50 cents. The money in common use consists of paper and a fractional currency of silver. In business dealings one often hears the term "real" applied to the 10-centavo piece.

#### GUAYAQUIL.

*Arrival and departure.*—After a sail of a few hours up the Guayas River, the steamers anchor a mile or two below the city. The passengers are landed or taken aboard in small boats. Should the tide be unfavorable, vexatious delays are apt to result.

*Hotels.*—There is no good hotel in Guayaquil, and only those well protected with wire netting against mosquitoes should be patronized at all. Fair accommodations may be found at the Hotel Guayaquil, the Hotel de Paris, and the Gran Hotel Victoria.

*Objects of interest.*—There is little about Guayaquil to attract the traveler. A few of the churches are worth a visit. The street scenes, also, especially those along the water front, are rather curious, and the processes of drying and packing cacao beans offer some degree of interest. The latter, however, may be observed to greater advantage on the cacao plantations themselves, which lie at some distance from the city.

Photographs may be purchased at the studio of Julio Timm.

#### QUITO.

*Arrival and departure.*—Since the railway from Guayaquil up the mountains to Quito has not yet been completed, the trip to the capital city has to be made partly by rail, and partly by diligence, carriage, or automobile. The entire journey occupies from two to three days. Although interesting beyond measure alike in scenery and



in picturesqueness, it is attended with many discomforts, of which the service on the railway itself is not the least. The train for Ambato, the present terminus of the line so far as passenger traffic is concerned, leaves Duran on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday upon the arrival of the ferryboat, that in turn leaves Guayaquil at about 6 a. m. As the train does not reach Riobamba until quite late at night, the traveler has to remain there until the next morning (Hotel Ferrocarril; Hotel California). From this point the train for Ambato leaves about 6.40. At Ambato (Hotel Guayas) places may be secured in an uncomfortable diligence that starts for Quito about 1 p. m.; in an automobile, provided that a supply of gasoline happens to be procurable, or in a private carriage, should such be available. In any case the fare for the transportation of persons and baggage is expensive, and as a rule, also, nothing heavier than hand baggage will be carried on any of these conveyances. The trip by automobile from Ambato to Quito can be made in a few hours, whereas that by diligence or carriage compels the traveler to stay over night at Latacunga (Hotel Siglo XX; Hotel Italia). In the latter case the diligence or carriage starts from Latacunga very early in the morning of the third day, and after a stop for breakfast at Muchachi, arrives at Quito at about 4 p. m. Both at Quito and at Ambato the accommodations on any of the three modes of conveyance should be engaged at the earliest possible opportunity. The train for Duran and Guayaquil, furthermore, leaves Ambato on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays about 2 p. m., and, as before, the traveler must spend the night at Riobamba.

*Hotels.*—Hotel de Paris (Charpentier's); Royal Palace Hotel.

*Objects of interest.*—Though many of the streets and buildings of Quito have undergone a certain amount of modern reconstruction, the city itself has preserved a quaintly colonial aspect. The cathedral and other churches, the government buildings, the public square, the park, the market, and the observatory, all merit some inspection. With so large a population of native Indians, a visit to Quito affords an unusual opportunity to observe their interesting characteristics and customs. A stroll, also, along the narrow and hilly, but picturesque streets and out into the beautiful country beyond is well worth the traveler's while.

Photographs are obtainable in the shops around the public square.

#### PANAMA.

*Money.*—The unit of value is the balboa, worth about 50 cents. American money also circulates freely in the Republic.

#### PANAMA AND COLON.

*Arrival and departure.*—The routes to and from these cities have been described above in the account of the principal steamship lines. The American town of Ancon, in the Canal Zone, lies but a few minutes' walk from Panama.

*Hotels.*—In Ancon, the Tivoli; in Panama, the Hotel Central; in Colon, the Hotel Imperial.

*Objects of interests.*—In Panama the Cathedral, and in Ancon the hospital grounds and the American settlement in general should be visited. From Panama trips may be made to the ruins of the former Spanish town of that name, and to the island of Toboga. The canal works at Culebra Cut, Gatun Dam, Bas Obispo, and elsewhere, may be inspected from the direction of either Panama or Colon. The latter city in itself offers no special interest to the traveler; but from it excursions may be taken along the Chagres River and to the old Spanish fort of San Lorenzo.

Photographs may be purchased at several of the shops in Panama.

#### PERU.

*Money.*—Paper currency is not used in Peru. The gold coin known as the "libra" is the precise equivalent of the English sovereign, and the one circulates as freely as

the other. The fractional currency is made up of silver coins called "soles," 10 of which equal a libra, the subdivisions of the sol, and copper pieces of 1 centavo and 2 centavos. In business dealings the 20-centavo piece is commonly termed a "peseta," and the 10-centavo piece a "real." No person entering the country is allowed to bring with him more than 50 soles in silver.

#### LIMA.

*Arrival and departure.*—Passengers arriving at Callao, the seaport of Lima, are sent ashore in small boats. Before leaving the steamer arrangements should be made with the runner from the Gran Hotel Maury, in case that hotel in Lima be selected by the traveler, or with a boatman for the transference of the baggage direct to the Maury or to any other hotel in the capital. Then, after the customs examination has been completed, the trolley or the train may be taken for the half hour's trip to Lima. On the return journey similar arrangements can be made at the hotel for the dispatch of the baggage aboard the steamer at Callao.

*Hotels.*—Gran Hotel Maury and its various dependencies, like the Hotel de Francia é Inglaterra, Grand Hotel, Hotel Cardinal, Hotel Nuevo Mundo, Hotel Internacional.

*Cabs.*—The fare is 30 centavos a trip and 1 sol per hour.

*Objects of interest.*—In spite of its population of considerably over 100,000, Lima has kept much of the aspect of a Spanish colonial town. The houses are usually but one story or two in height, and the architecture of many of them, with their inclosed balconies and their open "patio" or court, is decidedly quaint. Though the streets have undergone a process of renaming, the people often cling to the old designations by blocks (*cuadras*). While strolling through these streets the traveler will have a chance to observe quite a number of curious scenes and types that the course of modernization has not affected to any great extent. Such scenes and types, however, may be seen to more advantage in other Peruvian towns, like Arequipa and Cuzco.

Among the interesting buildings that should be visited is the cathedral, with its imposing façade and its finely carved wooden stalls. Within the cathedral, also, in a glass coffin, preserved in one of the chapels at the left of the entrance, repose the mummified remains of Francisco Pizarro, the old Spanish "conquistador" of Peru. They are shown by a custodian for a small gratuity. Other churches of interest are those of San Agostin, Santo Domingo, the original seat of the University of St. Mark, and containing a beautiful recumbent statue of Santa Rosa, the patron saint of Lima; San Francisco, and particularly its cloisters with their remarkable collection of tiles dating from the early part of the seventeenth century, and San Carlos. The traveler should see also the Casa Verde or "Green House," formerly the palace of the Spanish viceroys of Peru and now the executive mansion of the Republic; the Senate House, once the abode of the Inquisition; the building of the Chamber of Deputies, in the session hall of which, as well as in that of the Senate, the ingenious system of voting by electricity should be inspected; the "Cabildo" or city hall; the "Plaza de Armas," the great public square; the University of St. Mark, the oldest in both the Americas, its charter dating from 1551; the National Library; the Museum of National History and the Exposition Grounds; the panteon or cemetery; the market; the bull-ring, and the race course.

From Lima via Callao short excursions may be taken by trolley to the neighboring towns of Barrancos and Chorillos. A very interesting trip is the one up the Oroya Railway. Not only is this railway the highest in the world, but it rivals, if it does not surpass, in scenery that afforded by the journey to Quito, Ecuador, and to La Paz, Bolivia, already described. The train leaves Callao and Lima early in the morning on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The highest point on the line, some 15,600 feet above sea level, lies between the stations of Casapalca and Ticlio. At Oroya connection may be made, late in the afternoon, with the train for Cerro de Pasco, one



TRANSPORTATION  
ROUTES BETWEEN  
THE  
UNITED STATES  
AND OTHER  
AMERICAN COUNTRIES  
AND RAILROADS  
IN OPERATION IN  
LATIN AMERICA  
PREPARED BY THE  
INTERNATIONAL BUREAU  
OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS  
JOHN WARETT FRANCIS  
JOHN WARETT FRANCIS  
1908

Note.—While the utmost care is taken to insure accuracy in the publications of the International Bureau of American Republics, no responsibility is assumed on account of errors or inaccuracies which may occur thereon.

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of the noted mining regions of Peru. From Cerro de Pasco the train for Lima and Callao leaves on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Photographs may be obtained at the studios of GARREAUD, COURRET, and MORAL.

#### AREQUIPA AND CUZCO.

The traveler in Peru should not fail to visit these two towns, the one so reminiscent of Spanish colonial days and the other so closely associated with the period of Inca rule and the feats of the "conquistadores." As above stated in the account of the route to La Paz, Bolivia, a train leaves Mollendo daily for Arequipa. At Mollendo may be found fair hotels, like the Ferrocarril, the Buena Vista, and the 4 de Julio; and at Arequipa, the Don Pedro, the Europa, the Royal, Pablo's, the Gran Central, and Bernardi's. From Arequipa trips may be taken to the Harvard Observatory and to the summit of El Misti. The best way of reaching Cuzco at present is to go by train from Arequipa, or from Puno in case that the traveler is returning from La Paz, to Juliaca and thence to Checacupe. From the point last named the journey to Cuzco has to be continued by diligence.

#### URUGUAY.

*Money.*—The peso is the unit of value, and in both of its forms, gold and paper, is worth about \$1.02 in American money. The American eagle passes current at 9 pesos, 66 centésimos, and the English sovereign at 4 pesos, 70 centésimos. Silver and nickel pieces constitute the fractional currency.

#### MONTEVIDEO.

*Arrival and departure.*—As indicated above in the description of the steamship routes to South America, most of the European liners, and one or two of the liners from New York and New Orleans, touch at Montevideo. Until the harbor works are completed the vessels have to lie some distance offshore, and in case of a storm or of unusually shallow water in the harbor this distance may be several miles. The passengers are landed or taken aboard in steam launches or in rowboats.

*Hotels.*—Grand Hotel Lanata, Hotel Oriental, Hotel Pirámides, Hotel Barcelona, Hotel Central y de la Paz, Hotel Español, Hotel de Paris. In the immediate neighborhood of the city there are hotels like the Pardo and the Pocitos in the localities of the same name.

*Cabs.*—The fare per drive ranges from 50 centésimos upward, depending on the distance, and from 1 peso upward per hour. Bargaining is advisable.

*Objects of interest.*—For its location and general attractiveness Montevideo is one of the most charming cities in South America. While there the traveler should visit the harbor works the National Museum, the Solis Theater, the Cathedral, and the churches of the Redentoristas and of the Seminario, and the Capilla Jackson. Near the city are two rather pretty parks, namely, the Prado and the Parque Urbano; the zoological garden, known as Villa Dolores, and the summer resorts of Los Pocitos and Villa Colon. For the sake of the fine view that it affords, a trip should be made to the top of the Cerro or hill from which Montevideo is said to have derived its name in Latinized form (*montem video*).

The country districts of Uruguay, also, are very pleasing. Though the "estancias" do not rank in size with those of the Argentine Republic, they are quite worth visiting, and many of them can be reached by rail. Another point of interest lying at some distance from Montevideo is the famous works of the Liebig Extract of Meat Company at Fray Bentos on the Uruguay River. Information about the trip, which is made most conveniently by way of Buenos Aires, can be obtained at the offices of the Mihanovich Line in Montevideo.

Photographs may be purchased at several of the studios or bookstores, such as those of Fitzpatrick, Galli, and Maveroff.

# STEAMER CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND LATIN AMERICA.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has made every effort to secure correctness in these tables, but requests that attention be called to errors and omissions. Two tables are given: (1) The names of all seaports in Latin America having direct communication with seaports in the United States. Ports not mentioned can be reached by coastwise vessels from those ports set in *italic*. The national capital is directly under the name of each Republic, even where this Republic has no port. The distances are chiefly from the chart of the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, and do not always correspond to distances allowed for commercial measurements. (2) The names, so far as could be ascertained, of each steamship line having a transportation route to any seaport in Latin America. A traveler to any country in Latin America should find the seaport he wishes in Table 1, then turn to Table 2, and under the guide numbers he can trace out the route he wishes to follow.

**AUTHOR'S NOTE.**—It must be clearly understood that these tables, prepared by Albert Hale, give only the direct connections between ports in the United States and those in Latin America. This does not imply that the latter ports can not be reached in other ways. For example, the traveler wishing to land at any port on the west coast of Central America may more easily go from New York or New Orleans to Panama and from there take a north-bound steamer to his destination. To reach Buenos Aires he may go first to Valparaiso and thence across the Andes. To reach many of the ports in the West India Islands it is possible to make connections at Jamaica, Porto Rico, Barbados, Trinidad, and Curaçao with steamers to and from Europe, or with a so-called intercolonial service; but these steamers do not touch at United States ports, and therefore no mention is made of them. Finally, the traveler who prefers to do so, may go from the United States by any steamer to Europe, where steamers of English, German, French, Spanish, Italian, and Austrian lines will carry him to ports in Latin America. These steamship lines have no direct ports of call in the United States, and therefore specific mention of them has been omitted.

South of Panama the steamers touching at Colombian and Ecuadorian ports north of Guayaquil do not proceed south of that port, but transfer passengers here. To the southern ports of Chile it is usual for passengers to transfer at Talcahuano, although occasionally a steamer may go beyond that port as far as Punta Arenas and Montevideo on its way to Europe. Such details can be obtained from the agents of the lines touching these ports.

TABLE 1.

To reach ports in—	Number in Table 2.	Approximate distance (miles).	Days en route.	Fare.*
ARGENTINA (Spanish spoken): <i>○Buenos Aires</i> .....	1, 2, 5, direct 3, transfer at Rio. 4 <sup>b</sup> , via England. 6, freight only 7, passengers north bound only 8, 9, chiefly freight.	From New York 5,808	27	\$135. 00
Bajada Grande.....	Railway from Buenos Aires.....			219. 00
Bahia Blanca.....	Railway from Buenos Aires, 40 miles.		28	
La Plata.....	Railway from Buenos Aires, 200 miles and 5, 6, 7, 9		27	
Rosario.....			28	140. 00
BOLIVIA (has no seaport—Spanish spoken): <i>○Sucre</i> ..... <i>○La Paz</i> .....	Stage from La Paz. 35, 36, from Panama to Mollendo, rail to Puno, 330 miles, across Lake Titicaca, and rail to La Paz. 35, 36, to Arica, rail to Tacna, mule and 60 miles of stage to La Paz. 35, 36, to Antofagasta, thence 575 miles to Oruro, and by stage 160 miles to La Paz, 735 miles. To Buenos Aires, rail to Jujuy, 1,000 miles, and 253 miles mule, across the Andes, to La Paz.....			

## BRAZIL (Portuguese spoken):

	1, 2, 3a, 4b, 5.	From New York.
Manaos.....	11.	4,778
Pará (Belem).....	11.	18 100.00
Maranhão (Maranhã, São Luiz).....	11.	3,915 18 100.00
Paranáíba.....	11.	3,000 14 80.00
Ceará (Fortaleza).....	11.	3,272 15 80.00
Natal.....	11.	3,422 16
Parahíba (Cabodello).....	3a.	3,646 17
Recife (Pernambuco).....	3a, 3b, 4b.	3,846
Macelo.....	3a.	3,640 18
Bahia (São Salvador).....	1, 2, 3a, 4b, 5.	3,696 15 125.00
Victoria.....	1, 2, 3a, 4b, 5.	3,800
Santos.....	1, 2, 3a, 4b, 5.	4,096 16 135.00
Paranáguá.....	3a.	4,518
São Francisco.....	3a.	5,005 21 145.00
Florianopolis (Desterro).....	3a.	5,128 23 150.00
Rio Grande do Sul.....	3a.	5,178 24 150.00
Porto Alegre.....	3a.	25 150.00
		27 170.00
		28
<i>From Panama.</i>		
1,932	17	167.50
1,960	17	170.00
2,000	18	170.00
2,128	19	177.50
2,335	20	182.50
2,400	21	187.50
	21	192.00
2,500	22	196.00
2,608	23	204.00
2,801	24	214.00
2,894	24	214.00
2,816	24	215.00
2,979	25	
3,128		
3,498		
3,632	29	250.00
<i>From New York.</i>		
2,223	10	50.00
2,223	10	50.00
2,283	11	50.00
<i>From New Orleans.</i>		
2,207		
<i>From Panama.</i>		
355	2	32.00
433	4	40.00

## CHILE (Spanish spoken):

○Santiago.....	Rail from Valparaiso, 80 miles	
Arica.....	23, 24, 44, 45	
Pisagua.....	23, 24, 44, 45	
Iquique.....	23, 24, 44, 45	
Tocopilla.....	23, 24, 44, 45	
Antofagasta.....	23, 24, 44, 45	
Caldera.....	23, 24, 44, 45	
Carriçal Bajo.....	23, 24, 44, 45	
Huasco.....	23, 24, 44, 45	
Coquimbo.....	23, 24, 44, 45	
Valparaiso.....	23, 24, 44, 45	
Talcahuano.....	23, 24, 44, 45	
Tome.....	23, 24, 44, 45	
Coronel (Lota).....	23, 24, 44, 45	
Valdivia (Corral).....	23, 24, 44, 45	
Puerto Montt (Ancud).....	23, 24, 44, 45	
Wellington.....	23, 24, 44, 45	
Punta Arenas.....	23, 24, 44, 45	
COLOMBIA (Spanish spoken):		
○Bogotá.....	River and rail from Sabanilla, or mule from Buenaventura.	
Sabanilla (Puerto Colombia).....	3b, 4a	
Barranquilla.....	3b, 4a	
Cartagena.....	3b, 4a	
Santa Marta.....	3b, 29c	
Buenaventura.....	44, 45	
Tumaco.....	44, 45	

## Steamer connections between the United States and Latin America—Continued.

TABLE 1—Continued.

To reach ports in—	Number in Table 2.	Approximate distance (miles).	Days en route.	Fare.
<b>EQUADOR</b> (Spanish spoken):				
○Quito.....	Rail from Guayaquil.	477	6	\$56.00
Esmeraldas.....	23, 24, 44, 45	581	7	60.00
Baños.....	23, 24, 44, 45	596	7	60.00
Manta.....	23, 24, 44, 45	842	4	68.00
<b>GUAYANA</b> (Spanish spoken):				
○Asunción.....	Steamer from Buenos Aires, or from Montevideo.	1,000	5	25.00
<b>PERU</b> (Spanish spoken):				
○Lima.....	Trolley, train, or carriage, 10 miles from Callao.	740	6	100.00
Tumbes.....	23, 24, 44, 45	849	6	112.50
Payta.....	23, 24, 44, 45	961	7	116.50
Eten.....	23, 24, 44, 45	1,031	7	116.50
Facasmayo.....	23, 24, 44, 45	1,130	8	121.50
Salaverry.....	23, 24, 44, 45	.....	.....	.....
Chimbote.....	23, 24, 44, 45	.....	.....	.....
Huacho.....	23, 24, 44, 45	.....	.....	.....
Ancon.....	23, 24, 44, 45	.....	.....	.....
Callao.....	23, 24, 44, 45	1,337	9	129.00
Pisco.....	23, 24, 44, 45	1,449	14	136.00
Mollendo.....	23, 24, 44, 45	1,771	16	162.00
Illo.....	23, 24, 44, 45	1,825	16	167.00
Iquitos.....	11, via River Amazon	5,750	26	140.00
<b>URUGUAY</b> (Spanish spoken):				
○Montevideo.....	1; 2, 4b, 5, 6, 7, 9, 44, 45	5,768	21	135.00
Colonía.....				
Maldonado.....				
Paysandu.....				
Salto.....				
<b>VENEZUELA</b> (Spanish spoken):				
○Caracas.....	Train, 22 miles from La Guayra.	1,845	7	60.00
La Guayra.....	3c, 17a, 22	1,910	8	73.00
Puerto Cabello.....	3c, 17a, 22	2,195	9	73.00
Maracaibo.....	22	.....	.....	.....
Coro.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guanta (Barcelona).....	17a	1,985	.....	.....
Cumaná.....	17a	2,040	.....	.....



Ciudad Bolívar.....	Up the River Orinoco. Steamers from the Island of Trinidad.	2,500	.....
Cardano.....	17a.....	2,600	.....
Margarita Island.....	17a.....	1,940	.....
PANAMA (Spanish spoken).....	From New York to Colon, 1,981 miles; from New Orleans, 1,380 miles; from San Francisco to Panama, 3,277 miles.		
@Panama.....	42, 44. Steamers to Colon, and rail 47 miles.	2,028	6 \$76.05
Colon.....	3b, 4a, 12, 29d.....	1,981	6 70.00
Bocas del Toro.....	29b, 29d, 29g.....	1,450	5 35.00
COSTA RICA (Spanish spoken):	Rail from Limon, or from Puntarenas (not quite finished).		
@San José.....	3b, 29a, 29d.....	a1, 287	..... 5
Limon (Atlantic side).....	42, 44.....	b2, 017	..... 50.00
Puntarenas (Pacific side).....		From San Francisco.	2,916 25 120.00
GUATEMALA (Spanish spoken):	Rail from Puerto Barrios, or from San Jose de Guatemala.		
@Guatemala City.....	29b, 29f, 32.....	From New Orleans.	950 5 30.00
Atlantic side:	29f, 32.....		937 5 30.00
Puerto Barrios.....		From San Francisco.	
Livingston.....			
Pacific side:	42, 44.....	2,310	13 100.00
Ocos.....	42, 44.....	2,325	14 100.00
Champerico.....		2,399	17 100.00
San Jose de Guatemala.....			
HONDURAS (Spanish spoken):	Coach from Puerto Cortez, coach from Amapala.		
@Tegucigalpa.....	28, 29f, 33.....	From New Orleans.	..... 5 30.00
Atlantic side:	33.....		5
Puerto Cortez.....		From New Orleans.	..... 5
Irene.....		From Mobile.	.....
Truxillo.....		From New Orleans.	.....
Pacific side:	29h.....	From New Orleans.	890 4 30.00
Cebalga.....	42, 44.....	From San Francisco.	2,597 22 105.00
BRITISH HONDURAS (English):	29c, 29f, 32.....	From New Orleans.	827 4 25.00
@Belize.....			
NICARAGUA (Spanish spoken):	River, lake and rail from San Juan del Norte (Greytown). Rail and Lake from Corinto.		
@Managua.....	35.....	From New York.	From New Orleans.
Atlantic side:	35b.....	1,992	4 40.00
Cape Gracias.....	3b, 35a.....	2,033	4 40.00
Bluefields.....			
Greytown.....			
San Juan del Norte.....			

a From New Orleans to Limon.

b From New York.





## Steamer connections between the United States and Latin America—Continued.

TABLE 2.

No.	Steamship line.	Flag.	Port of departure.	Ports of direct call.	Sailings.	Transportation.
1	LAMPFORD & HOLT LINE..... Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Steam Navigation Com- pany (Limited). Busk & Jevons, general agents, 301 Produce Ex- change, New York, N. Y.	British and Belgian.	New York (see also No. 27).	BRAZIL: Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos. URUGUAY: Montevideo. ARGENTINA: Buenos Aires.	4th or 5th and 19th or 20th of each month. .....do. .....do.	Passenger and freight. Do. Do.
2	LLOYD-BRAZILERO (Brazilian Steam- ship Line). John C. Seager Company, agents, Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y.	Brazilian, British, and Norwegian.	New York	BRAZIL: Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos. All ports in Brazil. URUGUAY: Montevideo. ARGENTINA: Buenos Aires. See route (11) on map.	Three departures monthly. .....do. .....do.	Do. Do. Do.
3	HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE (Allas Services) 35 and 37 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Edye & Co., freight agents, 8-10 Bridge street, New York, N. Y.	German.	.....do	3a BRAZIL: Cabedello, Pernambuco, Maceio, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Parangua, Sao Fran- cisco do Sul, Florianopolis (Desterro), Rio Grande do Sul. 3b COLOMBIA: Savannah, Cartagena, Santa Marta. PANAMA: Colon. COSTA RICA: Limon. NICARAGUA: Greytown. HAITI: Port-au-Prince. HAITI: Cape Haiti, Port-de- Paix, Gonaives, St. Marc, Petit Goave, Miragoane, Jeremie, Aux Cayes, Jacmel. 3c VENEZUELA: La Guayra, Puerto Cabello.	1st and 15th of each month.  Once a week. .....do. .....do. Once a month. .....do. Every two weeks.	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
4	THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO. (Royal Mail steam packet Mata Real, R. M. S. P.). Sanderson & Son, 22 State street, New York, N. Y.	British.	New York	4a. COLOMBIA: Cartagena, Savanilla (Puerto Colombia). PANAMA: Colon. N. B.—These steamers continue on to Southampton, where they connect with R. M. S. P. steam- ers bound for ports in—	Excursions during the winter.  Every alternate Sat- urday.	Do. Do.



5	PRINCE LINE (LIMITED) Paul P. Gerhard & Co., 361 Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y.	.....do.....	.....do..... New Orleans oc- casionaly.	4b. BRAZIL: Pernambuco (Recife) Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos. URUGUAY: Montevideo. ARGENTINA: Buenos Aires. Tickets are sold to all South American ports through Eng- land over the White Star Line to Southampton or Liverpool, the Cunard Line to Liverpool, the American Line to South- ampton, and over the Atlantic Transport Line to London.	10th and 25th of each month. 15th of each month.	Do.
6	BARBER & CO. (INCORPORATED) Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y.	Foreign.....	New York. Baltimore.	BRAZIL: Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, San- tos. URUGUAY: Montevideo. ARGENTINA: Buenos Aires, Rosario.	Twice a month.....	Freight only.
7	NORTON LINE OF STEAMERS. Norton & Son, general agents, Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y.	British.....	New York. Other ports occa- sionally for freight; on the return voyage call at Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.	URUGUAY: Montevideo..... ARGENTINA: Buenos Aires, Rosario. On the return voyage steamers touch at various ports in South America and will call at ports in Central America and Mexico on sufficient inducements.	Fortnightly, from New York.	Freight only, from New York. Both passengers and freight to New York.
8	THE TWEEDIE TRADING Co..... 97 Broad street, New York, N. Y.	Foreign.....	New York. Occasionally Fer- nandina and Gulf ports.	BRAZIL: Any port..... URUGUAY: Any port. ARGENTINA: Any port.	Once a month.....	Freight only.
9	AMERICAN RIO PLATA LINE. Howard Houlder & Partners, 24 State street, New York, N. Y.	British.....	New York. Loads also at Baltimore and Savannah.	URUGUAY: Montevideo..... ARGENTINA: Buenos Aires, Rosario, Bajada Grande, Bahia Blanca.	About the 25th of each month.	Chiefly freight, but will carry a few pas- sengers.
10	WEST INDIA STEAMSHIP Co..... 302 Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y.	British and foreign.....	New York.....	Accepts freight for all ports in Atlan- tic, Gulf, and Caribbean waters.	Irregular.....	Freight only.
11	THE BOOTH STEAMSHIP Co..... Booth & Co., 88 Gold street, New York, N. Y.	British.....	New York.....	BRAZIL: Para, Maranao, Ceara, Par- nahyba, Manaus. PERU: Iquitos.....	5th, 11th, 25th of each month. For Iquitos, every 40 days.	Passengers and freight.

## Steamer connections between the United States and Latin America—Continued.

TABLE 2—Continued.

No.	Steamship line.	Flag.	Port of departure.	Ports of direct call.	Sailings.	Transportation.
12	PANAMA RAILROAD CO.; PANAMA RAILROAD STEAMSHIP LINE. 24 State street, New York, N. Y.	American.	do.	PANAMA: Colon.	Every five days.	Passengers and freight.
13	COMPANIA TRANSATLANTICA. Emilio Tomasi, Pier 10, East River, New York, N. Y.	Spanish.	do.	CUBA: Habana. Mexico: Vera Cruz.	12th of each month.	Do.
14	MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE. 82-92 Beaver street, New York, N. Y.	Cuban.	do.	14a CUBA: Matanzas, Sagua, Cardenas, Cal. archi. 14b CUBA: Nipe, Nuevitas, Gibara. 14c CUBA: Nuevitas, Nipe, Gibara, Puerto Padre. 14d CUBA: Matanzas, Santiago, Manzanillo, Cienfuegos. 14e CUBA: Habana. 14f CUBA: Habana, Sagua, Cardenas. 14g CUBA: Cal. archi, Santiago, Guantanamo, Cienfuegos.	Every two weeks. Every four weeks. Every four weeks, alternating with above. Every four weeks. Every two weeks. do. Every four weeks.	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
15	THE NEW YORK AND PORTO RICO STEAMSHIP CO. 12 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; 419 Common street, New Orleans, La.	American.	New York. New Orleans.	Porto Rico: San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez. do.	Every Saturday. Three sailings a month.	Do. Do.
16	INSULAR LINE (INCORPORATED). Wm. E. Peck & Co., 116 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Richard Meyer, New Orleans, La.	do.	New York.	Porto Rico: San Juan and other ports.	Every two weeks.	One steamer both passenger and freight; three steamers freight only.
17	ROYAL DUTCH WEST INDIA MAIL. 17 State street, New York, N. Y.	Dutch.	New York.	17a HAITI: Port au Prince, St. Marc, Petit Goave, Aux Cayes, Jacmel. VENEZUELA: Puerto Cabello, La Guaira, Guanta Cumana, Carupano, Margarita Island. British West Indies: Trinidad. 17b DUTCH GUIANA: Paramaribo, Trinidad, Barbados.	Every two weeks. Every week.	Passengers and freight. Do.

					Every second week ...	Passengers and freight.
18	CLYDE STEAMSHIP Co. (West-India Line). 12 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	.....do.....			SANTO DOMINGO (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, Santo Domingo City, Monte Cristi, Puerto Plata, Samana, Sanchez, Macoris, Azua.	
19	HOUSTON LINE. 111 Produce Exchange Building, New York, N. Y.	.....do.....	British.		Brazil and Argentine ports	
20	QUEBEC STEAMSHIP Co. (LIMITED). A. E. Outenryde & Co., 29 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	.....do.....	.....do.....		WEST INDIES: Windward Islands, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados. BRITISH GUIANA: Demerara.	Do.
21	NEW YORK AND DEMERARA STEAMSHIP LINE. L. W. & P. Armstrong agents, 106 Wall street, New York, N. Y.	.....do.....	.....do.....		BRITISH GUIANA: Demerara.	Do.
22	RED "D" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS 82 Wall street, New York, N. Y.	.....do.....	American.		FRENCH GUIANA: Cayenne, steamers connect with above at Demerara.	Do.
23	NEW YORK AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP Co. (LIMITED). W. R. Grace & Co., Hanover Square, New York, N. Y.	.....do.....	British.		PORTO RICO: San Juan. VENEZUELA: La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Maracaibo. CURAÇAO: Dutch West Indies.	Do.
24	THE WEST COAST LINE. Operated by Wessel, Duval & Co., 25 Broad street, New York, N. Y.	.....do.....	British, usually	New York, occasionally Norfolk and Philadelphia.	CHILE: Principal ports. PERU: Principal ports. ECUADOR: Principal ports.	Freight only.
25	AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN STEAMSHIP Co. Dearborn & Lapham, general agents, 10 Bridge street, New York, N. Y.	.....do.....	American.	New York	MEXICO: Coatzacoalcas (Puerto Mexico).	Do.
26	NEW YORK AND CUBAN MAIL STEAMSHIP Co. (formerly Ward Line). Pier 14, East River, New York, N. Y.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	26a CUBA: Habana, Santiago, Cienfuegos, Guantanamo, Manzanillo. 26b Mexico: Progreso, Campeche, Vera Cruz, Tampico.	Passengers and freight.
27	PENINSULAR AND OCCIDENTAL STEAMSHIP Co. Jacksonville, Fla.; also 71 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Port Tampa and Key West, Fla. Knight's Key, Fla.	CUBA: Habana Do.	Do. Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays.

Steamer connections between the *United States and Latin America*—Continued.

TABLE 2—Continued.

No.	Steamship line.	Flag.	Port of departure.	Ports of direct call.	Sailings.	Transportation.
28	HUBBARD-ZEMURRAY STEAMSHIP CO.. Mobile, Ala.	Norwegian.	Mobile, Ala.	SPANISH HONDURAS: Puerto Cortez.	Weekly.	Passengers and freight.
29	UNITED FRUIT CO., (Main office) 131 State street, Boston, Mass.; 321 Charles street, New Orleans, La.	American, English, Norwegian.	Boston. New York. do. New Orleans.	29a COSTA RICA: Limon. 29b PANAMA: Bocas del Toro. GUATEMALA: Puerto Barrios. 29c COLOMBIA: Santa Marta. BRITISH HONDURAS: Belize. 29d COSTA RICA: Limon (on return voyage from Bocas del Toro). PANAMA: Colon.	Every Saturday. Twice a month. Once a month. Every Saturday. do.	Do. Freight only. Do. Do. Steamer to Bocas del Toro direct, freight only. Passengers and freight.
30	ATLANTIC AND MEXICAN GULF STEAM- SHIP CO., 82-92 Beaver street, New York, N. Y.; also James Gibboney & Co., Mobile, Ala.; W. J. Hammond Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La.	Foreign.	Mobile. do. New Orleans.	29f BRITISH HONDURAS: Belize. GUATEMALA: Livingston. Puerto Barrios. HONDURAS: Puerto Cortez. 29g PANAMA: Bocas del Toro. 29h SPANISH HONDURAS: Ceiba. 30a MEXICO: Progreso (Yucatan). 30b MEXICO: Progreso (Yucatan).	Every Thursday. Stops at Livingston every second week. Every Thursday. Every Saturday. Every other Satur- day. Every other Friday.	Do. Do. Do. Freight only.
31	MARKLEY MILLER & Co., Mobile, Ala.		Mobile.	MEXICO: Frontera, Tabasco, La- guna, Campeche.	Monthly.	
32	ORR LAUBENHEIMER CO., J. B. Dartch, Mobile, Ala.		do.	BRITISH HONDURAS: Belize. GUATEMALA: Livingston, Puerto Barrios.	Every Thursday.	
33	CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO..	Norwegian.	New Orleans. Mobile.	HONDURAS: Puerto Cortez. (Trione occasionally).	Once a week.	Freight only.
34	LAMPORT & HOLT (see also No. 1).....	British and Belgian.	New Orleans.	WEST INDIES: St. Lucia, Barbados.		Passengers and freight.



35	THE BLUEFIELDS STEAMSHIP CO. (LIMITED).	Norwegian.	New Orleans..... Mobile (occasionally).	35a. NICARAGUA: Cape Gracias, Greytown. 35b. NICARAGUA: Bluefields.	About every two weeks. Once a week.	Passengers and freight. Do.
36	THE GANS STEAMSHIP LINE. New York. THE INSULAR LINE. New York. LYKES STEAMSHIP LINE. Richard Meyer, agent, 825 Gra- vier street, New Orleans, La.	Any nationality. American. Any nationality.	Any port..... New York and New Orleans. New Orleans, Gal- veston.	Any port. do. Cuba: Santiago, Manzanillo, Cienfu- egos.	Freight only. Monthly. do.	Freight only. Do. Do.
37	NEW YORK AND PORTO RICO STEAM- SHIP CO. (See also No. 15.) 619 Common street, New Or- leans, La.	American.	New Orleans.....	Porto Rico: San Juan.	Every two weeks.	Passengers and freight.
38	SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.—ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES (Morgan Line).	do.	do.	Cuba: Habana.	Every five days.	Do.
39	MEXICAN-AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO. J. H. McFarlane, manager. Room 400 Perrin Building.	Norwegian.	39a. New Orleans. 39b. Galveston (via Port Ar- thur, Tex.).	Mexico: Tampico, Veracruz. Mexico: Tampico (transferring here for Veracruz).	Every Saturday. Every second week.	Do. Do.
40	COMMERCIAL UNION NAVIGATION CO. Galveston, Tex.	do.	Galveston.....	Cuba: Habana.	Every alternate Fri- day.	Do.
41	WOLVIN LINE, TEXAS CITY-MEXICO STEAMSHIP CO.		Texas City, Tex.	MEXICO: Veracruz, Coatzacoalcas, Progreso.	Three sailings each way every month.	
42	PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Home office, New York; gen- eral offices, 384 Flood Build- ing, San Francisco, Cal.	American.	San Francisco.....	MEXICO: Mazatlan, San Blas, Man- zanillo, Acapulco, Salina Cruz. GUATEMALA: Ocos, Champetico, San José de Guatemala. SALVADOR: Acajutla, La Libertad, La Unión. HONDURAS: Amapala. NICARAGUA: Corinto, San Juan del Sur. COSTA RICA: Punt Arenas. PANAMA: Panama (Ancon).	Every nine or ten days.	Do.
43	PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO. San Francisco, Cal.	do.	San Francisco (touches coast towns from San Diego to Sike).	MEXICO: Ensenada, Magdalena Bay, San Juan del Cabo, Mazatlan, Al- tata, La Paz, Topolobampo, Santa Rosalia, Guaymas.	7th of each month.	Do.

## Steamer connections between the United States and Latin America—Continued.

TABLE 2—Continued.

No.	Steamship line.	Flag.	Port of departure.	Ports of direct call.	Sailings.	Transportation.
44	KOSMOS LINE..... Lendal M. Gray, manager. Union street wharf No. 2 (pier 19), San Francisco, Cal.	German.....	San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma and Puget Sound ports, and occasionally San Diego.	MEXICO: Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Salina Cruz, Tuxtepec, San Benito. GUATEMALA: Ocos, San Jose. SALVADOR: Acapulco, La Libertad, La Union. HONDURAS: Amapala. NICARAGUA: Corinto, San Juan del Sur. COSTA RICA: Punta Arenas. PANAMA: Panama. COLOMBIA: Buenaventura, Tumaca. ECUADOR: Esmeraldas, Bahía, Manabita, Guayaquil. PERU: Tumbes, Paita, Pimentel, Eten, Pacasmayo, Salaverry, Callao, Pisco, Mollendo. CHILE: Arica, Tocopilla, Antofagasta, Caldera, Carizal, Huasco, Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Coronel, Ancud, Wellington, Punta Arenas. URUGUAY: Montevideo.	Every two or three weeks.	Passengers and freight.
45	(PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.....) (COMPANIA SUD AMERICA DE VAPORES. Panama; United States Office, No. 9 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)	British..... Chilean.	Panama.....	COLOMBIA: a Buenaventura, Tumaco. ECUADOR: a Esmeraldas, Bahía, Manabita, Balenita, Guayaquil. PERU: Tumbes, Paita, Eten, Pacasmayo, Salaverry, Callao, Pisco, Mollendo, Ilo. CHILE: Arica, Pisagua, Iquique, Tocopilla, Antofagasta, Caldera, Carizal, Bajo, Huasco, Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Tome, Coronel, Lota, Punta Arenas. URUGUAY: Montevideo.	.....	Do.

a Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE ORIENT IN UNITED STATES TRADE.

The potentialities of Latin America in comparison with the Orient as a field for commercial development were discussed with clarity and vigor in the Congress of the United States on April 17, 1908, by Representative J. L. SLAYDEN, of Texas, in connection with the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

In treating Mexico, South and Central America, and the Orient as allied subjects, Mr. SLAYDEN stated:

We are appropriating a considerable sum this year for consular and court buildings in the Orient, and so far nothing has been recommended for the American countries.

I shall invite your attention to a brief analysis of the trade of the Orient in comparison with that of Central and South America, both actual and potential. The remarkable journey made by the Secretary of State, Mr. ROOT, was a recognition of the vast and growing importance in commerce and politics of the South American countries. No better missionary could have been sent afield. A broadly intellectual man with large training in business affairs and a protracted experience in high and responsible office, he was quick to comprehend the people of the American Republics and the possibilities of their development. It will amply reward any Member of this body to read his addresses, and with maps and statistics follow him through that great tour.

The average citizen of our country no more understands the facts about South America than he does the languages of those countries. It is news to most of them to learn that Brazil is as large as the United States and will then have a remnant of territory as big as California and South Carolina left over. The Argentine Republic is as large as all the United States east of the Mississippi and with Texas added. Mexico, with which we are more familiar, is equal in area to nearly all the States east of the Mississippi River. It is nearly three times as big as Texas.

I wish I had time, Mr. Chairman, to give a lot of these interesting facts about South and Central American countries or I wish I had the power to compel every man who has the right to vote on these appropriation bills to read the data that I shall insert in the Record. Better still, if Members will only avail themselves of the facilities offered by the International Bureau of American Republics, they have open to them sources of information that will delight and instruct them. That useful Bureau is actually introducing the citizens of the North American Republic to their neighbors in the south.

In Latin America are 20 governments that have a population of about 50,000,000 people who do a total annual business of nearly \$2,000,000,000. They import \$897,-128,563; they export \$1,070,660,724, making a total of \$1,967,789,287, to be exact.

What particularly interests us is to know what share of that vast trade we control in the United States and how to increase it. Our merchants sell to Latin America \$237,-840,679 worth of stuff each year and buy to the value of \$316,496,576, a total trade with the United States of \$554,337,255. How many of our people know that we do a business of more than half a billion dollars each year with Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies? For that matter, how many Members of Congress know it? Mr. BARRETT, the head of the International Bureau of American Republics, in an article that appeared in "Munsey's Magazine" last June, called attention to the fact that the total foreign trade, exports and imports, of the ten South American Republics for the year 1905, plus that of the British, French, and Dutch Guianas, exceeded \$1,200,000,000. He directed attention to the deplorable fact that notwithstanding our favorable geographical situation, the United States had less than \$250,000,000 worth

of that trade. Then, this magnificent business is not at a standstill. It has not reached its full growth. In fact, it is just beginning to grow. All that vast area to the south of the United States, so many times larger than our own country, has a population of only about 50,000,000. It covers nearly all habitable latitudes. It extends nearly as far to the south of the equator as we do to the north of it. Everything that the soil yields that man requires can be produced somewhere in Central or South America or Mexico. It is a land of magnificent possibilities near home that we overlook for things of smaller value farther away.

Let me invite your attention to a few of the interesting facts disclosed by a study of the commercial and financial statistics of the principal countries of the world.

The people of the Argentine Republic import \$34.86 worth of foreign merchandise for each person in that country. The people of China import 78 cents' worth of stuff per head. In other words, each citizen of the Argentine Republic is worth forty-five times as much as a Chinaman as a customer. Brazilians are worth twelve times as much and Mexicans ten times as much, measured by imports. Little Uruguay, which is larger than New York and West Virginia, by the way, imports for each man, woman, and child in the country to the extent of \$21.13, or more than twenty-seven times as much as China.

Now, I am going to ask your attention for a few minutes while I make a brief comparison of two or three of these neglected South American countries with one in the Orient that is much in the public eye.

The Argentine Republic, as I have stated, consumes foreign imports to the value of \$34.86 per head. Japan imports to the value of \$5.07 per head. It is perfectly plain that in the present development of trade each citizen of the Argentine Republic is worth, approximately, seven times as much as a Japanese. The people of far-away New Zealand are worth nearly fourteen times as much per head as customers as are the people of Japan, but they are not so much in the limelight and we almost forget them. Down in Central America one citizen of Costa Rica buys as much foreign stuff as three Japanese, and the latter are of less value to our exporters, man for man, than the inhabitants of Ecuador and Paraguay, two countries of minor importance in the south.

While I am on this subject, I will also call attention to the fact that even with a vast amount of stores brought into the Philippines for the American Army, the inhabitants of that archipelago only take imports to the value of \$3.38 per head. They are surpassed in commercial importance by the inhabitants of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador, Cuba, Ecuador, Haiti, even Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Santo Domingo, Uruguay, and Venezuela, as to their value per head as customers.

I am firmly impressed with the idea, Mr. Chairman, that if we were to quit squandering such vast sums on the less important trade of the Far East and devote a tithe of it to the cultivation of business with other American countries we would be doing a wiser thing.

Mr. BARRETT, in his article to which I have referred, very felicitously speaks of South and Central America as the "Land of to-morrow." Now, that can not be said of the East Indies, of China, or even of Japan. At best they are "the lands of the day after to-morrow." All the American countries have vast unoccupied areas of fertile soil. The Orient is already crowded to suffocation.

The marvelously rapid development of our own country, the high standard of wages, and the prosperity and independence of the people of the United States have been very clearly due to the fact that we had an undeveloped continent overflowing with opportunity. The fertility of the soil, the wealth of the mines and of the forest, and the small population, when contrasted with resources, have kept our people from industrial slavery. Although opportunities are lessening with the increase of population, we still have such outlets for their energies and talents that no American workman



need yet apprehend the hard conditions of overpopulated Europe or the intolerable condition of congested China or Japan.

In Japan, China, and the East Indies men work for a few cents a day because they can do no better. In South America they do not have to, because they can go to the land and be independent. There is no emigration to the countries of the Orient. The people of Europe who emigrate will not go to a country like Japan, where  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres is the average size of a farm. They prefer America, in the North or the South, and they are going in increasing numbers to the South. There they find conditions that would look like paradise to an oriental.

Because I do not want to see my own country settled too rapidly, as I have sometimes feared it was doing, I have rejoiced to see the tide of European emigration turning toward South America. It means comfort for the industrially oppressed of Europe and it means a tremendous expansion of trade possibilities in neighboring countries for the business men of the United States. Let us show our appreciation of it and go after it.

If our characteristic American energy is exercised in the development of the possibilities in South and Central America, there is scarcely any limit to the volume of business that may be done between countries on the same continent and ourselves, having the same political institutions and aspiring along the same lines, political, social, and commercial.

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## LATIN AMERICA IN CURRENT LITERATURE.

The universality of the interest in Latin-American affairs throughout the United States is in no way more forcibly emphasized than by the increased space given to their discussion in the current magazines of the country. Commercial interests are served by trade papers and consular reports; educational stimulus is supplied through the medium of scholarships which furnish opportunities for foreign students to follow the curriculum of universities and colleges, but the periodicals of the country aim to meet the popular demand for reading matter of general interest; therefore, when month after month, the resources and conditions of Mexico, the West Indies, or the Republics of Central and South America are featured in the magazines, plain evidence is given of the trend of public thought.

It is claimed, and with truth, that the journals and monthlies of Latin America devote a great deal of consideration to intellectual and artistic development in the capitals of Europe while comparatively little attention is bestowed upon United States interests. At the same time, a decided change is taking place in this respect. A constant reader of the exchanges will have noted that within the past two years more and more space is given, both in the scientific and economic publications as well as in the daily newspapers of Latin America, to a reproduction of the views and opinions of United States writers, while political and commercial happenings are recorded with dispatch and accuracy.

Proof of the existence of a literary reciprocity between the republics of America is amply furnished by an inspection of a few of the

recent standard periodicals received by the Columbus Memorial Library.

"The Review of Reviews" for May publishes a critique of South American education by Professor WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, who while conceding the intellectual domination of the French in Latin America, overlaying Spanish and Portuguese substance, states that German and United States teachers have lately made their influence felt both by precept and example. He finds in the assembling of the Fourth International Scientific Congress, called for December 25, 1908, in Santiago, Chile, an event of significance to the intellectual history of the entire Western Hemisphere.

The May "Century" devotes several pages to exquisite reproductions of some Mexican churches from photographs made by HENRY RAVELL, the gilded carvings and decorative tile work which embellish them being described by LOCKWOOD DE FOREST.

In "Scribner's Magazine" for May is one of ARTHUR RUHL's fascinating descriptions of the "city of good airs," as he terms the capital of the Argentine Republic with charming didacticism. A kaleidoscopic impression is conveyed of the street throngs and the general gaiety and prosperity which characterize this, the second Latin city in the world.

The "Taylor-Trotwood Magazine" for the same month publishes as its principal feature the romance and tragedy of the Isthmus, in which the history of civilization from the time of Columbus to the cutting of the Panama Canal is outlined in its impress on this narrow strip of land.

"The World To-Day," for May in an article by Mrs. PETER M. MYERS, is interested in the awakening of Guanajuato, Mexico, the "city of dreams" and one of the richest mining centers of the world, from a century's sleep in the glare of electric lighting and amid the turmoil of modern improvements. Boasting the finest theater building in all North America and placed in an atmosphere charged with discussions of gold, silver, dividends, assays, and reduction processes, the spirit of the times is making itself felt here as in other parts of this progressive country.

"The American Historical Review" for April prints a scholarly paper by HERBERT E. BOLTON concerning the material for southwestern history in the central archives of Mexico, and the writer marvels, not that they contain so much data on the subject, but rather that this material has been so little used. The Californias, Texas, Louisiana, and interior provinces occupy a prominent place in the indices. The article is a preliminary report only, as the whole field is to be covered in volume form by the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

In the "North American Review" for April, F. D. McKENNEY considers the present attitude of the United States Government







toward arbitration as evidenced in the pending questions with Venezuela, while in the "Independent" for the 23d of the same month HERBERT WOLCOTT BOWEN, former United States Minister to Venezuela, publishes a critique of President ROOSEVELT's report to the Senate on the Venezuela matter.

"The World To-day" for April prints the latest of the valuable papers prepared by JOHN BARRETT, Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, in which the United States is urged to greater efforts to seize its "commercial opportunity" in Latin America. A careful analysis is made of the bases of this opportunity and statistical evidence furnished of the results of endeavor on the part of other nations.

A glimpse of Buenos Aires from its picturesque and social side is furnished by FREEMAN TILDEN in the "Van Norden Magazine" for April. He finds in this great capital not so much the Parisian atmosphere which has been claimed for it, but the distinctively Spanish-American character which gives it a charm all its own.

The bulk of "Tropical America" for April is devoted to Latin America and covers such a range of subjects as the famous Cauca Valley of Colombia; Guatemala's interoceanic route; a vacation trip through the same Republic; the business centenary of Rio de Janeiro, and the growing of bananas in Mexico.

"The National Geographic Magazine," in its issues for March and April, devotes considerable space to Latin American topics; in the former being a comprehensive article on the past and present of Haiti, by Rear-Admiral COLBY M. CHESTER, and in the latter a series of remarkable views taken along the old Inca highway and published with appropriate comment, by HARRIET CHALMERS ADAMS.

"The Sunset Magazine" for March makes a feature of the story of Magdalena Bay, by ARTHUR WALLBRIDGE NORTH, a writer who seems to have made his own the province of Lower California and whose recently issued book on "The Mother of California" has attracted widespread attention by reason of its timeliness and value.

"The American Journal of Sociology" in its last quarterly issue—January to March, 1908—has a paper on municipal progress in Brazil, in which the enormous strides taken in the direction of improvement and sanitation by the cities of the State of São Paulo are treated by Professor L. S. ROWE, of the University of Pennsylvania.

In the "Outlook" for March 14, SYLVESTER BAXTER, in discussing South American railways, states that the first half of the twentieth century promises to be for the southern continent the great railway-building era that the second half of the nineteenth century was for the northern. This article is the result of personal observation and study of the subject during the writer's journeys in South America in 1906 as a special correspondent of the "Outlook."

"The Popular Science Monthly" for February publishes the comment of ALFRED F. SEARS on German influence in Latin America, in which the writer limits that influence to mental and commercial processes and finds the French characteristics most evident in customs and manner of living.

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## ESTABLISHMENT OF A LATIN AMERICAN INFORMATION BUREAU.

The Bureau of the American Republics is in receipt of the information that there has been established in New York City a center for the distribution of complete and accurate information relative to civil, commercial, fiscal, and administrative legislation and general statistics of each of the American Republics, as well as data concerning their mercantile development.

The circular of the enterprise states that it is established in deference to the increasing commercial relations between the United States and Latin America and is designed for the benefit of lawyers, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, investors, and industrial men of both continents.

It is known as "The Dependable Information Bureau," and may be addressed at 42 Broadway, New York.

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## THE RUBBER MARKET IN 1907.

In reviewing the rubber market in 1907 it will be seen that the production of plantation rubber in Ceylon and British Malay has increased more rapidly than it was expected.

The supply of Ceylon in 1907 was 230 tons against 160 tons in 1906, and that of Malay 780 tons in 1907 against 350 tons in 1906.

Brazil does not show any signs of reducing her rubber production, although it is likely that the next crop may suffer a decrease. The amount of rubber exported from Brazil, which includes that of Bolivia and Peru shipped through the Amazon, was 41,500 tons in 1907 against 38,000 tons in 1906. The world's supply in 1907 amounted to nearly 69,000 tons against 65,000 in the previous year; on the other hand, consumption was almost the same in both years—that is to say, 66,000 tons. The supply of rubber in Bolivia and Bolas del Caucho increased considerably; the production of Mollendo rubber was almost the same as in 1906.

The demand for fine rubber from Para, Bolivia, and Peru was excellent until the last two months of the year on account of the serious financial crisis in the United States of America, the closing of

factories, the money stringency, several bankruptcies, and the increased production of the article, all of which factors caused a reaction from the exceedingly high prices of the last four years to the rapid decrease at the close of the year.

The business in England was excellent; in France, good; in Germany, fair; in Russia, rather poor, and in America, good until November.

The shipments of Venezuelan rubber through the Orinoco had a slight increase; Ecuador exported the usual amount, and there were small shipments from Colombia. A decrease was noted in production of Mexico and Nicaragua.

The total exports of rubber from the western coast of Africa amounted to 17,000 tons in 1907 as compared with 17,200 in 1906. The Congo State, French Congo, and Sudan had an output of 6,000 tons.

The qualities of rubber from Niger, Gold Coast, Accra, and Lagos improved, but the prices were low. The rubber shipped from Cameroons, Sierra Leone, Baboon, and Conakey was of good quality and commanded comparatively high prices.

It is estimated that the rubber plantations in the East occupy an area of 350,000 acres, as follows:

	Acres.
Ceylon.....	150,000
Malaya, Malacca, etc. (containing about 14,000,000 trees, of which not even 1,000,000 were tapped in 1907).....	100,000
Borneo.....	11,000
Dutch East Indies, Java, and Sumatra.....	70,000
British India.....	25,000

There are also plantations in the Philippines, Samoa, Hawaii, New Guinea, Queensland, and Seychelles.

On the west coast of Africa the plantations are worked with great activity, and much progress has been accomplished in German West Africa, British East Africa, Uganda, and West Indies, the increase in the cultivated area being about 2,000 acres.

Plantations have been established in Mexico, Nicaragua, and Honduras, and their number is continuously increasing; up to the present date about 2,000 acres of land have been planted.

In Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia there are also some plantations, but their area is unknown and probably not extensive.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

### DETAILS OF FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1907.

The Statistical Office of the Argentine Government in its regular bulletin covering the foreign trade of the Republic during 1907 shows

a total value of \$582,065,052, gold, covering imports worth \$285,860,-683 and exports \$296,204,369.

In the distribution of imports by countries of origin the United Kingdom heads the list, followed by Germany, the United States, France, Italy, and Belgium in the order named.

As a receiver of exports the United Kingdom again leads, followed by France, Germany, Belgium, Brazil, and the United States.

The trade with the various countries was as follows, with comparisons with 1906:

## IMPORTS.

Country.	1907.	Compara- son 1906.	Country.	1907.
Africa.....	\$57,509	+ 25,240	Greece.....	\$46,976
Germany.....	45,811,170	+7,394,911	Guatemala.....	2,917
Austria.....	2,394,600	+ 670,899	Japan.....	205,226
Belgium.....	15,896,850	+3,668,810	Morocco.....	542
Bolivia.....	126,877	- 7,235	Mexico.....	4,972
Brazil.....	7,849,355	+1,208,330	Norway.....	429,984
Chile.....	554,824	+ 26,609	Nicaragua.....	1,166
Spain.....	7,294,469	- 73,800	Persia.....	1,154
United States.....	38,842,277	- 632,617	Peru.....	533,303
France.....	25,468,026	-1,276,849	Portugal.....	289,964
Italy.....	24,003,241	+ 120,395	French possessions.....	8,428
Holland.....	1,762,006	+ 250,262	Dutch possessions.....	32,818
Paraguay.....	1,414,337	+ 105,365	British possessions.....	6,048,139
United Kingdom.....	97,935,743	+3,105,805	American possessions.....	21,163
Uruguay.....	2,472,754	+ 639,513	Roumania.....	1,675
Australia.....	69,166	.....	Russia.....	429,736
Canada.....	1,601,526	.....	San Salvador.....	708
Colombia.....	2,493	.....	Dominican Republic.....	787
Cuba.....	576,982	.....	Sweden.....	511,119
China.....	479,162	.....	Switzerland.....	2,137,748
Denmark.....	58,763	.....	Turkey.....	36,854
Ecuador.....	49,061	.....	Venezuela.....	13,790
Egypt.....	4,747	.....		

As compared with the preceding year, imports from Germany are thus shown to have increased 19.2 per cent; from Belgium, 30 per cent; from the United Kingdom, 3.2 per cent, and from Holland, 16.5 per cent, while those from France decreased 4.7 per cent, and from the United States, 1.6 per cent.

## EXPORTS.

Country.	1907.	Compara- son, 1906.	Country.	1907.	Compara- son, 1906.
Africa.....	\$1,415,590	-2,542,441	United Kingdom.....	\$53,716,152	+10,492,114
Germany.....	36,423,056	-2,994,140	Uruguay.....	1,376,638	- 3,657,802
Austria.....	751,974	+ 705,646	Cuba.....	724,480	.....
Belgium.....	29,592,133	+3,970,738	Denmark.....	120,888	.....
Bolivia.....	608,052	+ 279,454	Egypt.....	51,500	.....
Brazil.....	14,018,431	+2,127,116	Norway.....	106,144	.....
Chile.....	1,850,667	+ 465,120	Peru.....	110,675	.....
Spain.....	1,935,605	- 636,971	Portugal.....	29,731	.....
United States.....	10,940,436	-2,391,676	French possessions.....	664	.....
France.....	37,762,046	+1,998,692	British possessions.....	49,877	.....
Italy.....	5,219,466	+1,686,658	Sweden.....	665,149	.....
Holland.....	4,174,490	+1,199,252	Orders.....	93,270,767	- 2,343,981
Paraguay.....	182,670	- 22,344			

As regards exports, shipments to France increased 5.5 per cent; to Holland, 40.3 per cent, and the United Kingdom, 24 per cent, as compared with 1906, while to Africa there was a decline of 64.2



per cent; to Germany, 7.5 per cent; to the United States, 17.9 per cent; to Italy, 24.4 per cent, and "orders" decreased by 2.5 per cent.

The classification of imports for 1907, their valuations, and their relative values in 1906 were as follows:

Articles.	1907.	Comparison 1906.
Live stock.....	\$2,035,913	— 490,698
Foodstuffs.....	20,915,396	+ 3,253,388
Tobacco.....	5,010,491	+ 99,412
Wines, spirits, etc.....	12,633,739	+ 839,700
Textiles.....	47,333,191	— 6,796,848
Oil.....	8,084,771	+ 203,798
Chemicals and drugs.....	8,188,495	+ 605,636
Colors and dyes.....	1,557,043	— 83,392
Timber and appliances.....	6,360,043	+ 747,821
Paper and appliances.....	5,702,264	+ 787,527
Leather and appliances.....	2,044,811	— 269,740
Hardware.....	33,161,139	— 1,781,169
Metals and appliances.....	7,543,106	— 1,049,024
Agricultural implements.....	18,541,509	+ 1,383,024
Locomotion.....	52,320,750	+ 17,265,386
Ceramic products.....	20,634,552	— 276,248
Building materials.....	23,020,393	+ 1,018,695
Electrical appliances.....	3,373,375	— 56,656
Various manufactures.....	7,399,102	+ 489,541

The principal increase in import values is under the head of "locomotion" and includes automobiles, steel sleepers, railway material in general, locomotives, tramway cars, etc.

The value of automobiles imported was \$782,520, an increase of \$295,974; of steel sleepers, \$7,972,111, an increase of \$3,680,165; of railway materials, \$10,058,564, an increase of \$4,187,779; of locomotives, \$8,067,454, an increase of \$3,675,084, and of tramway cars, \$775,162, an increase of \$132,087.

Of the more than \$3,000,000 increase reported for foodstuffs, \$2,701,468 is credited to sugar imports, the total value for the year being \$2,838,254, less than half being refined sugar.

The decline of \$6,796,848 noted for textile imports is attributable to the advance of native manufactures.

Exports show the following valuations and comparisons with 1906:

Articles.	1907.	Comparison 1906.
Pastoral products.....	\$123,820,205	— 316,234
Agricultural products.....	164,091,621	+ 6,436,929
Forest products.....	5,342,357	— 579,502
Mineral products.....	565,039	+ 291,223
Game products.....	829,559	— 268,941
Various.....	1,155,588	— 1,612,935

With the exception of a slight gain in mineral exports, the only classification showing an increase is that of agricultural products, under which head wheat figures for \$82,727,747, a gain of \$16,166,566 over the preceding year, the total shipments aggregating 2,680,802 tons, or 432,814 tons more than in 1906.

Next to wheat the ranking place belongs to linseed, of which 763,736 tons, valued at \$36,081,221, were exported, a gain of 225,240 tons and \$10,165,360 being indicated for the year.

The gain in oats is represented by 91,905 tons and \$2,476,213, the year's exports being 143,566 tons, valued at \$3,593,397.

A decline of 1,417,007 tons and \$23,711,708 is scheduled for maize exports, the figures for the year being 1,276,732 tons and \$29,653,979.

While pastoral products declined as a whole in quantity and value exported, it is noted that a gain of \$88,882 is reported for live stock, the total shipments being valued at \$3,158,856, two-thirds of which is to be credited to cattle.

Articles manufactured from pastoral products also show a gain of \$2,344,492, the aggregate export valuation being \$10,802,634, in which tallow figures for \$4,806,835, or \$1,324,309 more than in 1906.

The condition of the flour trade is indicated by the fact that shipments for the three years 1905, 1906, and 1907 were covered by 145,000, 129,000, and 127,500 tons, respectively.

As regards quebracho, the exportation of logs in 1907 amounted to 246,500 tons, of which the United Kingdom received 175,000, while extract was shipped to the amount of 28,000 tons, of which the United Kingdom took 17,700 tons. There were also exported 38,800 sleepers, of which 34,100 went to Chile and 4,700 to Uruguay.

#### THE MINING INDUSTRY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The development of the mineral possibilities of the Argentine Republic is demonstrated by the fact that in the export returns for the year 1907 the only classification other than agricultural products showing an increased valuation was under the head of minerals.

The total shipments aggregated \$565,039, representing a gain of \$291,223 over those of the preceding year. The specific item accounting largely for this increase is copper, bar copper figuring for \$292,495 and ore for \$170,207, the gain over 1906 being \$212,367 and \$86,484, respectively.

Tin was exported to the amount of 33,350 kilograms, valued at \$6,670, against none in 1906, and iron ore shipments increased to the extent of 127,528 kilograms, with an increased valuation of \$8,927, the total value being \$29,669.

Silver exports of 3,443 kilograms, worth \$1,722, are also reported, against none in the preceding year; and another item of shipment, borate of lime, figures for 990,000 kilograms, valued at \$49,500, a gain over 1906 of \$2,956.

The report of the Division of Mines, recently issued, shows that the actual production of minerals throughout the Republic is still small, though concessions have been granted and surveys made which indicate the beginning of a thorough exploitation of the resources. Among the mining enterprises under development on a sound economic basis are the Bora deposits and mines at Salta and Jujuy. The mineral extracted from these mines is for the most part calcareous borate of

soda, which is extracted by quarrying. The mineral is very pure and is shipped in a crude state without any treatment. Difficulty in transporting the product to the railroad hinders the exploitation under present conditions.

Among other noteworthy properties, the Concordia mine at Jujuy claims special attention, for it possesses very rich lodes and shows excellent results. This mine belongs to an Anglo-German syndicate and the shares are quoted at 150 to 200 per cent. The syndicate has recently made large purchases of mining machinery in Europe, from which it is evident that work on a large scale is to be started. The Famatima mine, in the same district, is also being worked.

Gold is found in Tierra del Fuego, and gold washing has been carried on for some time in a primitive manner. Recently, however, an English company has been formed for the purpose of extracting gold in a more systematic and up-to-date manner, and a modern plant with dredging and washing machinery is to be installed. Regular work at Neuquen is in the hands of a Buenos Aires company.

In addition to the above-mentioned enterprises, copper, silver, and lead are exploited and wolfram and tin have been discovered embedded in granite layers at Mazon and exploration work inaugurated.

Petroleum has been discovered in the northern part of the Republic, chiefly at the foot of the eastern slope of the Cordilleras toward Chaco, in the provinces of Salta and Jujuy. It is found between layers of red-colored formation of a kind of chalk, called "*formación petrolífera*." The petroleum wells situated in the southern part of Mendoza and Neuquen are of considerable importance and the product has been extracted in appreciable quantities. It exists in the Rhatian layers of lime, carrying bituminous coal.

#### LIVE STOCK STATISTICS, 1907.

The bureau of statistics and rural economy of the Department of Agriculture of the Argentine Republic has published recently figures showing the live stock in the Republic during the year 1907, as follows:

Cattle.....	25, 844, 800
Sheep.....	77, 581, 100
Horses.....	5, 462, 170
Mules and donkeys.....	545, 870
Goats.....	2, 566, 800
Swine.....	2, 841, 700

The province of Buenos Aires is credited with the possession of 7,000,000 head of cattle and 48,000,000 sheep; Corrientes has 6,000,000 of the former and 1,400,000 of the latter; Entre Rios has 3,000,000 and 5,340,000, respectively; Cordoba, 2,500,000 and 2,800,000; Santa Fe, 2,500,000 and 1,800,000. Of horses, Buenos Aires has

1,700,000; Salta, 725,000; Entre Rios, 590,000; Corrientes, Cordoba, and Santa Fe about 425,000 each. Cordoba has 120,000 of the mules and asses, and Jujuy, 57,000. The goats are most numerous in Cordoba (850,000); San Luis has 420,000; Santiago del Estero, 340,000; Salta, Rioja, and Catamarca about 200,000 each. Santa Fe has 2,000,000 pigs, and Mendoza, Santiago del Estero, and Entre Rios about 40,000 each.

Cattle and sheep in the southern territories are increasing in numbers. The Pampa has 550,000 head of cattle and 7,000,000 sheep; the Rio Negro, 177,600 of the former and 3,620,000 of the latter; Chubut, 200,000 and 1,200,000; Santa Cruz, 100,000 and 3,000,000; Neuquen, 200,000 and 600,000, and Tierra del Fuego, 350,000 sheep.

#### FORECAST OF CROPS FOR 1907-8.

Taking as basis for its calculations the data received from all agricultural centers, the division of statistics and rural economy of the Argentine Department of Agriculture has published the forecast of the cereal and flax crops of 1907-8, estimates of the cereal exports, etc. The results of the crops of wheat, flax, and oats are thus estimated:

	1907-8.	1906-7.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Wheat.....	5,484,000	4,245,000
Flax.....	1,085,000	826,000
Oats.....	443,000	180,000

The above comparison shows that the production of wheat in 1907-8 will have an increase of 1,239,000 tons (29 per cent) over that of 1906-7; that of flax, 259,000 tons (31 per cent), and that of oats, 263,000 tons (146 per cent).

Calculating on the above figures, the exportation may be estimated as follows: Wheat and flour, 4,250,000 tons; flax, 1,000,000 tons, and oats, 420,000 tons.

In regard to the maize crop, the division of statistics says that it has not been able to obtain definite information, but that the production for 1907-8 may be estimated at 3,456,000 tons. The area of lands cultivated with maize during 1907 was 2,730,500 hectares.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES AND ROADS IN 1908.

The general bureau of bridges and roads of the Argentine Republic submitted to the Minister of Public Works a bill providing for the investment of 1,200,000 *pesos*, national currency, in the construction of bridges and roads throughout the Republic during 1908. Besides this amount, there have been appropriated already, in several items of the budget law of 1908, 1,558,000 *pesos*, national currency, for the same purpose.



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11



1. John Barrett, Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, Secretary of the Committee.
2. Andrew Carnegie, Delegate of the United States to the First Pan-American Conference, Vice-Chairman of the Committee.
3. Congressman James L. Slayden, of Texas.
4. Congressman Charles B. Landis, of Indiana.
5. Robert Bacon, Assistant Secretary of State.
6. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, Honorary President of the Committee.
7. William I. Buchanan, Delegate of the United States to the Second and Third Pan-American Conferences, Chairman of the Committee.
8. Senator Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia.
9. William E. Curtis, Executive Officer of the First Pan-American Conference.
10. L. S. Rowe, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Delegate to the Third Pan-American Conference.
11. Edmund J. James, President of the University of Illinois.



Provision has also been made for the paving of streets of Buenos Aires, 1,000,000 *pesos*; construction of the road from Buenos Aires to Tigre and Campo de Mayo, 60,000 *pesos*, and of the road from Cruz del Eje to Candelaria, 25,000 *pesos*.

A total of 3,843,000 *pesos* (about \$1,281,000) to be invested during 1908 in the construction of roads and bridges is thus shown.

#### INCREASE IN VALUE OF FARMING LANDS.

The Department of Agriculture of the Argentine Republic has published recently interesting statistics relating to the increase in value of farming lands from 1903 to 1907.

In the year 1903 there were sold 8,279,329 hectares of land for the amount of 116,592,556 *pesos* paper; four years after, in 1907, only 6,616,885 hectares were sold, valued at 162,041,358 *pesos* paper. This comparison shows that the increase of the price of lands has been considerable, as in 1907, while nearly 1,700,000 hectares less than in 1903 were sold, there was an excess in value of almost 50,000,000 *pesos*.

A larger proportion of increase is noted comparing the statistics regarding mortgages on farming lands in the two years in reference. In 1903 there were mortgaged 6,376,702 hectares of land for 69,139,748 *pesos* paper, and in 1907, 6,527,711 hectares for 118,918,079 *pesos* paper.

#### RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

A decree of the President of the Argentine Republic, dated February 29, 1908, appropriates the sums of \$386,772 and \$256,210.58 gold to be applied during the month of May, 1908, to the construction of the lines to Bolivia, and from Serrezuela to San Juan, respectively.

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## BOLIVIA.

#### ELECTION OF A NEW PRESIDENT.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the Bolivian Minister in the United States that on May 4, 1908, Señor FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA was elected President of Bolivia by a majority of 20,934 votes, in succession to Señor ISRAEL MONTES.

The two vice-presidents chosen to serve with President GUACHALLA are Señores EUFONIO VIZCARRA and FIDEL VALDÉS.

The new president will be inaugurated on August 6, 1908, for a period of four years.

Señor GUACHALLA was formerly Minister from Bolivia to the United States and has served his country in various diplomatic and official capacities.

## CUSTOMS CONVENTION WITH PERU.

On January 31, 1908, the representatives of Bolivia and Peru signed at La Paz a convention to regulate, in accordance with the treaty of commerce and customs of November 27, 1905, the free transit of merchandise imported or exported through Mollendo, or any other port that the Peruvian Government may designate for the commerce of Bolivia. This convention shall be in force until July 1, 1911, but at the expiration of this period it shall be continued indefinitely unless one of the contracting parties shall have denounced it after one year's notice.

The President of Peru approved this convention on February 8, 1908.

## BRAZIL.

## EXPORTS OF RUBBER IN 1907.

Figures covering the exports of rubber from Brazil during 1907 give the total quantity as 36,489,772 kilograms (40,000 tons) valued at 217,504,288 *milreis* (\$71,775,323.84) as compared with 34,960,184 kilograms (37,000 tons) in 1906, valued at 210,284,551 *milreis* (\$69,393,901.83).

The *seringa* variety formed the bulk of the shipments, aggregating 33,382,681 kilograms, of which what is known as "fine" formed half of the total or 16,938,294 kilograms, worth over \$40,000,000. Other varieties were *manicoba*, 2,428,678 kilograms; *mangabeira*, 678,238 kilograms and balata gum, valued at \$9,800,000, \$700,000, and \$230, respectively.

The countries to which shipment was made and the quantities and values recorded for each in the two years, 1906 and 1907, were as follows:

	1906.		1907.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Germany.....	2,282,305	\$4,341,874	2,331,248	\$4,617,095
Argentine Republic.....	4,705	11,483	11,191	27,373
Belgium.....	120,995	241,809	17,816	30,883
United States.....	16,749,449	33,500,696	16,811,251	33,223,250
France.....	3,083,309	6,820,565	2,506,161	5,544,099
Great Britain.....	12,422,609	23,962,602	14,353,634	27,461,262
Uruguay.....	296,812	574,870	457,809	871,359

## PORT WORKS AT BAHIA.

In accordance with the plans and estimates approved by the President of Brazil, the work on the port improvements at Bahia is to be completed at the end of 1912, work having been begun in November, 1906.



The port of Bahia ranks third in importance in the Republic, coming after Rio de Janeiro and Santos as regards the importance of its movement, but the city is second only to Rio in size and population. It is the principal outlet for the States of Minas Geraes and Bahia, the latter containing one-third of the whole population of the Republic. The value of the trade movement is over \$35,000,000 annually.

The construction work, which is in the hands of a French company, with headquarters at Rio de Janeiro and agencies at Bahia and Para, is to cost \$8,000,000, and the company is to operate the port until 1972, at which time the undertaking will revert to the Brazilian Government. The Federal Government, however, reserves to itself the right to redeem the concession commencing from the year 1922.

The work undertaken is very extensive, and includes the building of quays, piers or breakwaters, carriage roads along the quays, warehouses, depots, etc. The protecting works consist of a rectilinear breakwater 325 meters in length, starting from the southern extremity of the Marine Arsenal and completed by another breakwater 915 meters long. These external protections are backed by a pier 1,295 meters long, and between the two piers there will be a channel 358 meters long, through which ships will have to pass to come alongside the quays.

The works of the quays will consist of: one, to start from the southern end of the custom-house, extending 658 meters in length and 6.50 meters wide, for the use of coasting vessels; another, 1,342 meters long and 9.50 meters wide to be used by Trans-Atlantic liners. A temporary quay, 1,400 meters long, will be constructed close to the latter, and rails will be laid in connection with the Bahia and San Francisco Railway.

Additional works will include a repair dry dock, a dock for small craft, 15 warehouses, two coal depots, and two magazines for inflammable goods.

At present there are no quays, properly so-called, which can be used for shipping, vessels drawing more than 5 meters being obliged to anchor 5 miles from shore.

The actual and material guaranties provided by the undertaking are provided by the port dues, which in 1905 would have produced \$500,000; the assets of the company and the product of a 2 per cent gold tax on all imports at Bahia, which latter is collected by the Government and applied to the guaranty of the payment of 6 per cent annually on all moneys expended by the company. The sources of revenue for the necessary service total \$873,600, according to estimates made in the act of concession, and improvement in port conditions will naturally cause a vast advance in receipts.

## INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

According to statistics published in the "*Revista Commercial e Financeira*," there are 2,400 industrial establishments in Brazil, with a total capital of 575,000,000 *milreis* (approximately \$189,750,000). These are distributed among the different States as follows:

State.	Number of factories.	Capital.	State.	Number of factories.	Capital.
		<i>Milreis.</i>			<i>Milreis.</i>
Federal District .....	600	145,000,000	Santa Catharina .....	140	8,500,000
São Paulo .....	184	121,000,000	Alagoas .....	30	6,800,000
Rio de Janeiro .....	188	65,000,000	Parahyba do Norte .....	23	4,300,000
Rio Grande do Sul .....	215	37,000,000	Ceará .....	25	3,700,000
Pernambuco .....	100	44,000,000	Amazonas .....	15	2,500,000
Bahia .....	120	30,000,000	Sergipe .....	26	5,700,000
Maranhão .....	25	12,000,000	Paraíba .....	7	2,300,000
Paraná .....	126	11,800,000	Rio Grande do Norte .....	15	900,000
Para .....	30	8,000,000	Espirito Santo .....	5	200,000
Minas Geraes .....	533	27,000,000			

## A NEW FIBER PLANT.

A recent number of the "*A Lavoura*," of Rio de Janeiro, contains an article on the fiber plant known as Gravatá, which abounds along the coast region of the States of Rio de Janeiro and Espirito Santo. This is a plant of the genus *Bromelia* and produces an excellent, strong, white, and silky fiber. By many the fiber of the Gravatá is considered superior to the heniquen of Mexico. In the northern part of the State of Rio de Janeiro the extraction of this fiber has been carried on on a small scale for many years, but recently there has been given a new impulse to this industry, and companies have been formed for the cultivation and extraction on a large scale.

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The exposition grounds at *Praia Vermelha* are at present the scene of great activity. About 2,000 workmen are employed in the preparation of the grounds and construction of buildings, and present indications are that everything will be ready for the opening day, which is fixed for June 16. The grounds have been laid out, and the streets are being paved. The wharf extending along the side of the grounds which faces the bay is already finished, and the various State and Federal pavilions are well under way.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the State of São Paulo signed a contract on March 17 last with the firms E. JOHNSTON & Co. and JOSEPH TRAVERS & SONS, of London, for the purpose of increasing the consumption of São Paulo coffee in England. By the terms of the contract these companies will organize a company for this purpose with a capital of £50,000, and for the term of five years. The company is to receive an annual subsidy from the State of São Paulo of £12,000 during the first three years, and of £10,000 during the

remaining two years. The subsidy will be applied to the establishment of a large coffee depot in London, and in carrying on the propaganda throughout Great Britain.

The Brazilian Government has appointed as its delegates to the Conference on Maritime Law, which meets at Brussels in May, 1908, Dr. RODRIGO OCTAVIO DE LANGAARD MENEZES, Professor of international law in the Faculty of Social and Juridical Science of Rio de Janeiro, and Lieut. Capt. ARMANDO BURLAMAQUI.

The Department of Industry, Communications, and Public Works has extended to July 1, 1908, the time for submitting proposals for the construction of the railway from São Luiz to Caxias and branch line from São Luiz to Itaqui, in the State of Maranhao.

A decree of March 7, 1908, authorizes a credit of 2,000,000 *milreis* for the extension of the main line of the Brazilian Central and branch line from Sabara to Ferros.

The Minister of Industry has appointed Dr. LOURENÇO BAETA NEVES to represent Brazil at the International Congress on Irrigation and Forests, which meets at Albuquerque, New Mexico, in May, 1908.

A decree of July 11, 1907, definitely approves the plans and estimates for the port works at Victoria, State of Espirito Santo.

A decree of February 27, 1908, permits the importation into Brazil of wines containing not more than 350 milligrams of sulphurous anhydrid per liter.

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## CHILE.

### FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1907.

Figures issued by the statistical office of the Chilean custom-house report the total trade values for 1907 at 573,762,585 *pesos*, equivalent, at the rate of \$0.365, to \$209,423,343 United States currency. In this total, imports figure for 293,681,855 *pesos* (\$107,193,877) and exports for 280,080,730 *pesos* (\$102,229,466).

Revised figures of the commercial values for 1906 indicate a somewhat larger total than was originally reported, imports and exports combined aggregating 527,319,039 *pesos* (\$192,471,448), the former estimated at 237,697,642 *pesos* (\$86,759,639) and the latter at 289,621,397 *pesos* (\$105,711,809).

A comparison of these figures for the two years shows an increased trade value for the Republic in 1907 of \$16,951,895. This increase is entirely on the side of imports, for which a gain of \$20,434,238 is noted, advancing from \$86,759,639 to \$107,193,877, while exports decreased by \$3,482,333, declining from \$105,711,809 to \$102,229,466.

The falling off in export values is attributable to the smaller shipments of nitrate, the aggregate value for the year being given as 206,202,950 *pesos* (\$75,264,076) against \$79,320,710 in 1906.

The total customs revenue for 1907 reached the sum of 120,305,348 gold *pesos* (\$43,309,925) against 113,316,239 gold *pesos* (\$40,793,846) in 1906, an increase of 6,989,109 gold *pesos* (\$2,516,079).

All the duties in the Chilean tariff are fixed in *pesos* of 18 pence (36 cents American), but, according to the financial law passed in August, 1907, the importer or exporter may pay the customs duties in paper money valued according to the international rate of exchange.

The principal receipts of the Chilean treasury are derived from the duties levied on nitrate exports. These duties, which have varied, are at the present time \$1.13 per 100 kilograms and \$0.42 per kilogram of iodine.

In order to limit the overproduction of nitrate and thus avoid a heavy fall in price a "combination" or trust was formed for five years dating from April 1, 1901, in virtue of which all the owners of nitrate lands or of nitrate manufactories agreed to limit their production in proportion to the producing capacity of their establishments. It is owing to this trust that the price of nitrate, which in 1900 fell to \$1.50, has been raised. The trust having expired in 1906, it was renewed for a period of three years with a membership of about eighty establishments.

According to customs statistics, the exportation of nitrate and iodine has increased from 22,090,313 kilograms of nitrate and 83,863 kilograms of iodine in 1880 to 1,768,050,000 kilograms of nitrate and 351,220 kilograms of iodine in 1906.

The exports were shipped to the following countries:

	Metric quintals.
England.....	7, 988, 100
Germany.....	3, 484, 320
France.....	1, 043, 900
Italy.....	262, 180
Spain.....	244, 920
Holland.....	1, 018, 640
Belgium.....	395, 850
Austria.....	15, 130
Sweden.....	22, 000
United States.....	3, 063, 490
Costa Rica.....	520
Ecuador.....	370
Uruguay.....	1, 010
Peru.....	790
Japan.....	34, 790
Honolulu.....	92, 030

Most of the nitrate industries of Chile have been organized with English capital and under English management. The railroads in the north of the country were in part established for the use of this



enterprise. The two most important lines belong to the English Nitrate Railway Company, whose shares are quoted on the Paris bourse, and to the Antofagasta and Bolivian Railway Company. A French company in Dunkirk maintains a fleet of sailing vessels, which carry coal from Europe and return laden with nitrate. Other exports comprise animal, vegetable, and mineral products, beverages and liquors, spices, and various products.

The total copper production of Chile amounted in 1906, to 19,310 tons, worth \$8,330,914, which were shipped to Great Britain, United States, France, and Germany. The exportation of this metal has decreased in spite of the high prices which it has commanded in recent years, falling from 39,000 tons in 1879 to 19,310 tons in 1906.

In his message of June 1, 1907, President Montt stated that the development in the cattle-raising industry is shown by the great increase in wool exports, whose value in 1906 amounted to \$3,266,666, an increase of more than \$866,666 over the exports of the preceding year.

According to the Chilean customs statistics, the value and countries of destination of these exports were as follows:

*Ordinary wool.*

Great Britain.....	\$132, 738
Germany.....	63, 948
France.....	74, 734
Italy.....	646
Belgium.....	85
United States.....	17, 876
Argentine Republic.....	86
	290, 113

*Merino wool.*

Great Britain.....	\$308, 015
Germany.....	54, 405
France.....	30, 315
Italy.....	7, 125
United States.....	5, 500
	405, 360

Imports consist principally of animal, vegetable, and mineral products, textiles and their manufactures, industrial oils, blacking, combustibles, and paint, paper, cardboard and their manufactures, beverages and liquors, perfumery, drugs and chemical products, machines, instruments, arms, ammunition and explosives, and various products.

According to the presidential message, 51 per cent of the total imports represent articles for use in native industries and only 8½ per cent articles of luxury. In this first category enter machinery and other articles in iron, the imports of which in 1906 exceeded \$13,000,000, an increase of \$4,666,666 over 1905.

Among the most important of these are mining, agricultural, industrial, and railway machinery, imported principally from Great Britain, Germany, United States, Belgium, and France.

The imports of combustibles are quite large, representing \$8,614,700, furnished almost entirely by England and Australia.

The total imports of coal amounted to \$6,789,526, of which England furnished \$4,950,373 and Australia \$1,566,186. The total imports of coke reached \$126,806, of which England furnished \$104,366. Peru furnishes charcoal, the United States petroleum, and England the greater part of the candles.

Metal products form an important chapter, the total imports reaching \$15,016,002. The United States occupies fourth place in this commerce, having furnished products for a value of \$806,977. Under this heading are included fine metals, jewelry, iron and steel (corset steels, wire, knives, metallic covering, nails, etc.). Among the articles listed under the caption "Stone and earthenware" figure glass, mirrors, cut glass, and porcelain, furnished principally by France.

The total imports of textiles and their manufactures reached \$14,293,009, supplied by England, Germany, and France.

The total imports of straw, fibers, hemp, and jute amounted to \$2,038,153.

Almost all the raw cotton imported into Chile comes from France, this country having furnished for \$2,685 out of a total importation of \$3,661. The imports of raw material are and will remain insignificant owing to the lack of cotton mills. Cotton could be raised in the Province of Arica, but the experiments made have not yet given practical results.

The imports of the following articles exceeded \$300,000: Cotton for suiting, drawers, chemises, etc., plain or corded white material; cotton cloth for suiting or lining, coarse cotton cloth (United States imports of this article amount to \$231,810), and other cotton goods. Great Britain and Germany supply almost all of these articles.

The imports of raw or manufactured linen are not very large, only reaching a value of \$249,891, sewing thread being the only important article. The total imports amounted to \$12,311, supplied principally by Germany, France, and Great Britain.

The imports of wool (raw material and manufactured articles) amounted to \$4,455,831. Germany imports almost all the raw material, having supplied \$163,747 out of a total importation of \$287,777.

The total imports of silk and articles in silk reached \$1,122,000 gold. Sewing silk and embroidery silks are the only forms of raw material imported into Chile, and these amount to a value of \$48,916. Great Britain, France, and Germany are the principal importers of silk goods into Chile, France occupying first place in this commerce.

The customs tariff in force in Chile has for basis the customs regulation of December 26, 1872, and the law of December 23, 1897. Article 1 of this law levies a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on the importation of all articles, with the exception of the following: Merchandise paying a specific duty (per kilogram), merchandise paying 60, 35, 15, and 5 per cent, and merchandise exempt from import duties (as books). The value of merchandise has been fixed by the tariff of valuation, dating from 1903. Among the articles which pay a duty of 60 per cent may be mentioned printed, lithographed, or engraved articles (with the exception of books and magazines), tin articles, carriages, canned goods, preserves, cravats, corsets, furniture, ready-made clothing. Chile is under an extremely high protection tariff; and if some articles are exempt from duty on their importation into Chile, the greater part pay a high import rate; nevertheless, the introduction of foreign merchandise is constantly developing.

#### RAILROADS IN 1907.

The question of railroad construction in Chile is as important as that of its maritime communications. The first railroad was built in 1851 by an American engineer, WHEELWRIGHT, to whom is due also the establishment of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the idea of the Transandine railroad, connecting Cladera with Copiapo. The first lines were built in the north, owing to the nitrate industry and the necessity of transporting the product to the sea.

According to the table prepared by the Ministry of Public Works in March, 1907, the different railroad lines in exploitation at that time aggregated 2,810 kilometers, or 1,746 miles, belonging to the Government, and 2,484 kilometers (1,543 miles) to private enterprises; 1,000 kilometers (621 miles) were under construction, of which 393 kilometers (244 miles) were for private companies and 558 kilometers (346 miles) for the Government.

The operation of railroads does not correspond in Chile to the population and the area of the country. However, the country is developing its lines very rapidly owing to the initiative of the Government. In 1893 the Government only owned 1,106 kilometers (687 miles). The lines built by private enterprise have not increased as rapidly during the period mentioned. Most of the private lines are found in the industrial region in the north.

The Chilean railway system is very unequally distributed. In the longitudinal line great distances are not connected and the Government is endeavoring to overcome these disadvantages by extending its existing roads to the north as well as to the south and by connecting all the local or private lines. By a treaty of peace and amity concluded October 20, 1904, Chile contracted with Bolivia to connect

Arica with the high plateaus of La Paz by rail, so that its territory from Puerto Montt will some day be connected with the Pan-American system.

## COLOMBIA.

### BANANA CULTURE IN MAGDALENA.

The International Bureau of the American Republics is in receipt of an interesting report from Señor JUAN CAMPELO, of Santa Marta, Department of Magdalena, Republic of Colombia, relating to the cultivation of bananas in that department, where production is constantly increasing.

Señor CAMPELO says that Colombian and foreign capital is being invested in this profitable industry, which, it is hoped, will soon be one of the sources of wealth of the country. The soil is excellent, but requiring irrigation a part of the year, as the dry season is very protracted. A railroad connecting Santa Marta with the banana district transports the fruit to the port, where the bunches are carried directly from the cars to the ships. The port of Santa Marta has, according to the report, excellent navigation facilities and the steamers can anchor at a distance of four or five meters from the landing place without requiring a wharf.

Exportation of bananas commenced in 1892, when 171,891 bunches were exported, and has increased considerably. In 1906 the exports amounted to 1,397,388 bunches, valued at \$491,124.39 gold, and in 1907 to 1,858,970 bunches, valued at \$711,574.23 gold.

In 1906 the number of vessels entering the port of Santa Marta to take banana cargoes was 63, and in 1907, 88 were recorded, an advance of 25 steamers.

### REGULATION OF THE MANUFACTURE OF CIGARETTES.

The "*Diario Oficial*," of Colombia, dated February 19, 1908, publishes a decree of President REYES regulating the production of cigarettes in the country, which is declared free, but subject to the provisions and regulations in force. Each factory must have its special name, different from that of any foreign factory whose products are imported into the Republic. The design of the packages must also be different, not only from those of the other factories in the country, but also from those of foreign factories, in order to prevent imitations. The repacking or rewrapping of cigarettes of one brand to make them appear as being of another brand is prohibited.

### EXPLOITATION OF IVORY NUTS.

United States Consul ISAAC A. MANNING, of Cartagena, reports that the Colombian Government has issued a decree making the



exploitation of ivory nuts free after April 1, 1908, in the Atrato River Basin, the basin of the River Leon, and in the region adjoining the Gulf of Uraba. An export duty of \$2 per ton American gold will be collected on all the nuts exported. There had been granted a concession to various local parties for the monopoly of the ivory nuts of the district, and this new decree was issued to rescind it. Most of the ivory nuts exported are from this territory.

#### IMPORTANT DECREES.

At a meeting of the Council of Ministers of Colombia on March 23, 1908, President REYES announced the issuance of three important decrees, to wit: One abolishing the monopoly on hides and substituting therefor the tax on slaughter of cattle; one reducing from 15 *centavos* to 10 *centavos* per kilogram the tax on tobacco, the reduction to be made at the rate of 1 *centavo* every two months; and one abolishing the fluvial tax on articles of export. Further decrees of the same date provide for a reorganization of the diplomatic and consular service of the Republic.

### COSTA RICA.

#### POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC, 1907.

According to figures issued by the National Statistical Bureau of Costa Rica, the population of the Republic on December 31, 1907, was 351,176, distributed among the various provinces, as follows:

San Jose.....	111, 003
Alajuela.....	82, 809
Cartago.....	55, 373
Heredia.....	39, 921
Guanacaste.....	29, 093
District of Puntarenas.....	18, 052
District of Limon.....	14, 925

#### GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

By virtue of a contract celebrated on February 29, 1908, between the Minister from Costa Rica in Washington, Señor Don JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO and Dr. JOSÉ R. GRIME, veterinary surgeon of the United States, and approved by the Executive on March 28, following, Doctor GRIME has been chosen to serve as an auxiliary to the Sanitary Bureau of the capital and in such other sections of the Republic as may require his official services.

He is especially charged with the inspection of slaughterhouses and their products offered for public sale with the purpose of adequately providing against any menace from this quarter to the health of the community.

**COFFEE EXPORTS, SIX MONTHS OF 1907-8.**

According to official statistics, the coffee exports from Costa Rica from September 30, 1907, to March 31, 1908, amounted to 7,903,056 kilograms, of which 7,754,291 kilograms were shipped through Puerto Limon, and 148,765 kilograms through Puntarenas. Great Britain alone received 6,848,564 kilograms of the total above mentioned.

**DISCUSSION OF IMPORTANT CONTRACTS.**

The President of Costa Rica, in a decree dated March 20, 1908, convoked an extraordinary session of the Constitutional Congress on April 6, 1908, for the discussion of the following contracts, entered into between the Secretary of Promotion and the companies mentioned: Contract with the Costa Rican Railroad Company, amending the Astua-Pirie contract; contract between the same company and the Northern Railway Company in regard to the management agreement made by both in London on June 15, 1905, and contract with the United Fruit Company in regard to the acceptance and ratification of the one signed on the 15th of July, 1907, and approved by law of September 11, 1907.

**CUBA.****STATUS OF THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.**

A preliminary estimate of the Cuban sugar crop of 1907 as made by the Statistical Office of the Republic fixed the total output at 10,979,517 sacks (320 pounds each), which amount was stated to be a possible overestimate. The figures for the year recently issued show a total of 9,976,960 sacks, or about 1,000,000 less than the estimate.

For 1908 the estimated production is placed at 8,508,500 sacks.

The output of each Province in 1907 and the estimate for 1908 are given as follows by the "Cuba Review" for March, 1908.

Province.	1907.	1908 (estimated).
	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>
Havana.....	1,346,880	1,056,000
Pinar del Rio.....	226,248	184,000
Matanzas.....	2,687,673	2,164,500
Santa Clara.....	3,678,646	2,925,000
Puerto Principe.....	270,087	405,000
Santiago.....	1,767,426	1,774,000

## TOBACCO PRODUCTION AND EXPORT, 1907.

Figures compiled for the "Cuba Review" covering the output of Cuban tobacco during the years 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907 show totals of production as follows:

	Bales.		Bales.
1904.....	428, 108	1906 .....	286, 288
1905.....	473, 617	1907 .....	440, 745

The various producing provinces are credited with the following quantities in 1906 and 1907:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>		<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Vuelta Abajo.....	139,346	234,012	Remedios.....	87,851	93,950
Semi Vuelta.....	11,886	21,885	Puerto Principe.....	1,028	1,009
Partidos.....	37,711	75,344	Santiago de Cuba.....	7,852	13,641
Matanzas.....	614	904			

The exports of tobacco and manufactures are valued, for 1907, at \$28,645,908.60 as compared with \$36,702,585.75 in the preceding year, while the native consumption is estimated at \$13,697,640.04 and \$12,334,154.72 during the two years, making the total crop value aggregate \$42,343,548.64 in 1907 and \$49,036,740.47 in 1906.

Out of a total of 200,672 bales of leaf tobacco exported in 1907 and valued at \$14,960,933, the United States took 180,274; of the 186,428,607 cigars sent abroad, worth \$13,112,226, out of a total production of 364,400,997, that country received 61,869,131; while the cigarette production is placed at 227,299,494 packages, of which 16,505,104, valued at \$449,928, were shipped abroad and 210,794,390 consumed locally.

## SANITARY CONDITIONS IN 1907.

The report of the National Sanitation Department of the Cuban Government for 1907 states that the year was signalized by a prevalence of satisfactory conditions as a result of the nationalization of the health service of the Republic in accordance with the decree of August 26 of that year.

Only 7 cases of yellow fever are reported for the city of Havana and 161 in the rest of the island and the 1906 record was 71 cases in the capital and 41 in the interior.

The department gave special attention to the extermination of mosquitoes, to proper regulation of the milk supply, and adequate inspection was made of such establishments as are devoted to the preparation of food products, including ice, mineral waters, confectionery, etc. Chemical analyses of beers and other liquors were enforced and in all private and public schools medical inspection was made at regular intervals, the number of scholars vaccinated as a precaution against infection numbering 5,520.

The capital's total mortuary list for the year aggregated 6,708, the greater number of deaths being due to tuberculosis, of which 1,176 fatal cases were reported.

#### ADHERENCE TO THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

On March 17, 1908, the Republic of Cuba officially declared its adherence to the convention signed in Geneva on July 6, 1906, for the amelioration of the condition of soldiers wounded on the field of battle and to the final protocol of said convention signed on the same date.

The convention in reference was the result of a conference held for the purpose of revising the convention of Geneva signed in 1864.

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### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

#### PUBLIC WORKS IN 1907.

Pursuant to his constitutional duties, the Secretary of Promotion and Public Works of the Dominican Republic submitted to the President, on February 27, 1908, his report covering the administration and transactions of his department during the calendar year 1907.

The report begins with an account of the National Exposition held at the capital in commemoration of the 43d anniversary of the restoration of the Republic, and inaugurated on August 16, 1907. All the provinces were represented, and each had an exhibit of its products, agricultural as well as industrial; according to the report, the outcome of this exposition was highly satisfactory.

The Republic was invited by the Government of the United States to participate in the Jamestown Exposition held at Norfolk, Va., in the summer of 1907. A building made of native woods was constructed in the exposition grounds, in which were elaborately exhibited the various products of the Republic. The Dominican exhibit was awarded gold, silver, and copper medals, and its success was extremely gratifying.

Speaking of the railroads of the country, the Minister states that there are at present under process of construction four lines which will connect with the coast important centers of production that up to the present day have not been exploited on account of the lack of transportation facilities. One of these lines, which is being built by the Government and will soon be completed, is the railroad from Santiago de los Caballeros to Moca, and its trains are operated as far as the town of Peña, near the latter city; this line connects with the Dominican Central Railroad, and it will give great facilities to the exportation of the products of Moca and Salcedo, important cacao regions.



The Government is also building the railroad that will connect the port of La Romana with the city of Seybo, the work of construction on which was commenced in January, 1907; this line, according to the report, will give a great impulse and stimulus to the production of cacao in the Seybo region, converting it into the principal center of the cacao production of the country. At present, the Province of Seybo, without communication facilities and distant from a port, has more than 2,000,000 cacao trees in state of production.

The other two lines referred to are being constructed by virtue of concessions obtained from the Government; one of them will connect the capital with the city of San Cristobal, with a branch line to the copper mines of San Francisco, and the other will unite the port of Barahona with the town of San Juan.

In regard to agriculture, the principal native source of wealth, the Minister makes several recommendations concerning its promotion and development, such as the establishment of new communication facilities throughout the Republic and the demarcation of public lands. The cattle-breeding law that went into effect during the year has proven greatly beneficial to the cattle industry.

Public works progressed considerably during the period covered by the report. In Santo Domingo, the dredging of the mouth of the River Ozama is prosecuted with activity; it is estimated that this work will cost a considerable amount of money, but at the same time it will be highly beneficial to the commerce of the country. In the Province of Monte Cristi the following works were completed: A bridge over the Chacuey River; two dams in the Maguaca Stream; and the dredging and canalization of the River Chacuey. The irrigation works in that province are being carried out with rapidity under the supervision of an American engineer engaged by the Government for this purpose. In September, 1907, the wharf and warehouses built by the Habanero Lumber Company were formally opened; the same company established during the year several plantations in Paradis, Province of Barahona. In the capital, the work of turning into a park the Plaza de la Independencia was commenced. The construction of the highway from Santo Domingo to San Cristobal was prosecuted with activity, and the Minister requests the appropriation of an additional sum for its completion. Several municipalities of the Republic carried out at their own expense some important improvements.

#### THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The "*Gaceta Oficial*" of the Dominican Republic for April 4, 1908, publishes the text of three agreements for the adjustment of the public debt of the Nation. The first agreement, signed at New York on the 27th of January, 1908, between the Government and

Messrs. KUHN, LOEB & COMPANY, relates to the issue of bonds of the Republic, at 5 per cent, with a sinking fund, and guaranteed with the customs revenues of the country, to the amount of \$20,000,000 in gold currency of the United States. The second contract was entered into in the city of New York on January 24, 1908, between the Republic and the Samana and Santiago Railroad Company, whereby the latter abandons from the 1st of February, 1908, all the rights which, in accordance with the resolution of Congress of February 13, 1887, it had to collect for the period of thirty-five years, 7 per cent of the import duties at the custom-house of Sanchez, in exchange for bonds of the Republic of the face value of \$195,000 gold with interest at 5 per cent from February 1, 1908. The third agreement referred to was signed at the city of New York on February 13, 1908, between the Government and the San Domingo Improvement Company, of New York, the San Domingo Finance Company, of New York, the Dominican Central Railroad Company, the National Bank of Santo Domingo, by the terms of which the sum to be paid by the Government to said companies for the transfer to the latter of all rights and interests owned or represented by the former in the National Bank of Santo Domingo (including 6,338 shares of the capital of said bank), the transfer of the Dominican Central Railroad (including 15,000 shares thereof), for the surrender to the Government of old bonds of the Republic to the amount of £830,654, and as full settlement of all debts and claims of any kind that said companies had against the Republic, is fixed at \$4,312,242.76 gold.

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## ECUADOR.

### THE SPECIAL SANITATION COMMISSION OF GUAYAQUIL.

President ALFARO, of the Republic of Ecuador, issued a decree, under date of March 24, 1908, providing for the establishment in the city of Guayaquil of a special sanitation commission to be composed of four members, one of whom shall be designated as its chairman. The principal object of the commission shall be the eradication of bubonic plague, yellow fever, and smallpox in the city of Guayaquil and its suburbs and the establishment of hygiene in all homes by means of the methods of modern sanitary practice. The decree gives the commission full powers for the execution of its duties and provides that the work of sanitation of Guayaquil must be carried out within two years, in accordance with the report presented by Dr. JOHN C. PERRY and Dr. BOLIVAR J. LLOYD, of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Doctor LLOYD has been appointed chairman of the commission.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF VAN NESS PARK AND SURROUNDINGS, SITE OF THE NEW BUILDING.  
VISTA PANORÁMICA DEL PARQUE VAN NESS Y SUS ALREDEDORES, EN DONDE SE CONSTRUIRÁ EL NUEVO EDIFICIO.





A modern water and sewerage system is to be installed, for which bids are to be invited in the United States and Europe.

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## HONDURAS.

### RAILROAD CONTRACTS WITH THE UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

"*La Gaceta*," the official publication of the Honduran Government, in its issues for March 14 and 18, 1907, publishes two proposed contracts to be entered into between the Republic and the United Fruit Company. One of the contracts stipulates the lease to said company, for a period of sixty-five years, of the National Railroad from Puerto Cortes to La Pimienta, with the privilege of rebuilding the same and of constructing branch lines from the main line to the neighboring banana plantations; the extension of said branch lines to be not less than 30 miles. The other contract relates to the construction and exploitation of a line from La Pimienta to the Gulf of Fonseca, with branch lines to the neighboring plantations; the life of the contract will be seventy-five years.

### CREATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Considering that agriculture is the basis of the development of national industries, and that the creation of a special department will contribute efficiently to its promotion, the President of the Republic, in a decree dated March 2, 1908, has ordered the organization of the Department of Agriculture, by virtue of the powers vested in him by articles 108 and 111 of the political constitution of the Republic.

### COLONIZATION OF LANDS IN THE MOSQUITIA TERRITORY.

The official publication of the Republic of Honduras publishes a proposed contract presented to the Minister of Promotion and Public Works by the representative of the European-American and Development Company, in regard to the colonization of public lands situated in the Mosquitia Territory, for which purpose the company agrees to introduce in the country 10,000 colonists within the period of ten years from the date of the approval of the contract. The immigrants must be natives of central or northern Europe and under 40 years of age.

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## MEXICO.

### FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1907-8.

According to figures published by the statistical division of the Department of Finance and Public Credit of the Mexican Republic, the total value of imports received during the first seven months of

the fiscal year 1907-8 (July, 1907, to January, 1908) was 142,657,-412.04 *pesos* (\$71,328,700), as compared with 128,513,030.70 *pesos* (\$64,256,500) in the same months of the previous year, an increase of 14,144,381.34 *pesos* (\$7,072,000). In the month of January, 1908, the value of imports was 19,679,713.34 *pesos* (\$9,839,800), which, in comparison with 20,766,322.19 *pesos* (\$10,383,000), the receipts in January, 1907, represents a decrease of 1,086,608 *pesos* (\$543,000).

The exports were valued at 146,904,949.68 *pesos* (\$73,452,400), in comparison with 140,184,883.20 *pesos* (\$70,092,400) during the same period of the fiscal year 1906-7, an increase of 6,720,066.48 *pesos* (\$3,360,000). The value of products exported during the month of January, 1908, was 19,118,438.05 *pesos* (\$9,559,000), showing a decrease of 3,182,507.97 *pesos* (\$1,591,000) when compared with the amount of 22,300,946.02 *pesos* (\$11,150,400) for the same month of 1907.

#### NATIONAL CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

SEÑOR LIMANTOUR, the Secretary of Finance of the Republic of Mexico, submitted to the Congress of the Union, under date of April 3, 1908, a bill for the incorporation of chambers of commerce. It is divided in seven titles, wherein are specified the functions of said institutions; the privileges and rights that they are to enjoy; the manner in which they shall be constituted and incorporated; the procedure to be followed in arbitral hearings and extrajudicial liquidations before them; and, finally, provisions regarding their dissolution. Chambers of commerce organized in accordance with this bill, after its passage, shall be called "National Chambers of Commerce," and have for object, in general, the promotion of the national commerce, and, in particular, the discharge of the duties specified in the bill.

#### EXPLOITATION OF PETROLEUM DEPOSITS.

Under date of December 4, 1907, President DIAZ, of Mexico, promulgated a contract entered into on the 14th of August, 1907, between the Government and Messrs. LUIS DE LA BARRA and JUAN BRINGAS for the exploration and exploitation of petroleum deposits located in private lands, with the authorization of the respective owners, in the Department of Pichucalco, State of Chiapas. The concessionnaires must invest in said explorations and exploitation the sum of 100,000 *pesos* (\$50,000) within the period of seven years from the date of the contract.

#### RAW HENEQUEN EXEMPTED FROM EXPORT DUTIES.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of Mexico, dated April 4, 1908, publishes the text of a proposed law exempting raw henequen from the payment

of export duties, and repealing paragraph A of section IV of article 1 of the law of May 22, 1907. This bill contains, besides, a provision for the refund to the producers of henequen of the amount of export duties paid by them on the fiber exported since the 16th of February, 1908.

The bill in reference was presented by Secretary LIMANTOUR to the Chamber of Deputies on April 4, 1908, and became a law on April 23.

#### RAILROAD LINE IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

The "*Diario Oficial*," of the Mexican Republic, for April 4, 1908, contains the text of a contract entered into between the Government and Mr. JOHN D. SPRECKLES for the construction and exploitation of a railroad line in the Territory of Lower California, starting from a point of the boundary line between Mexico and the United States near monument No. 255 thereof, and terminating at the ranch of Jacumba, near monument No. 232 of said boundary line. The line must be completed within the period of six years, and its total length shall be 85 kilometers.

#### BANKING LAW OF THE REPUBLIC.

The reforms that are to be made in the method of operating banks in Mexico have been agreed upon by the representatives of the chartered banks of the country and will be enacted into law by the national Congress. These proposed reforms were suggested by Minister of Finance JOSÉ Y. LIMANTOUR. Some of the provisions are radical and of far-reaching importance.

At present charters or concessions are granted in Mexico for the establishment of three distinct kinds of banks, viz: Banks of issue, mortgage banks, and loan banks known as *Bancos refaccionarios*.

In the first class are such as are permitted to issue notes of the various denominations which are redeemable at par and at sight to bearer. The minimum capital is fixed at \$500,000 and at least 50 per cent of the total subscribed capital must be held in cash before operations are commenced. Bank notes do not constitute legal tender and can not be issued for lesser denominations than \$5. Cash in hand must at no time represent less than one-half of the amount of its circulation plus its sight deposits and deposits at three days' sight. Circulation is limited to three times the amount of paid-up capital.

Banks of issue are prohibited from discounting paper of any running nature, from negotiating in paper running over six months, and from accepting notes of other documents for discount which do not bear two responsible signatures or are guaranteed by mortgage security. They can not secure loans or contract any compromise on notes of their own circulation, and are forbidden to mortgage their properties or surrender their discounts for collateral security to any third party.

They can not accept mortgages on properties except under special circumstances and with the approval of the Department of Finance, as follows: When a client's credit decreases and it becomes necessary to protect the note discounted. Authorization is granted by the department only on condition that the total amount of the mortgage in favor of the bank does not exceed one-fourth of the paid-up capital, and only when this security is given to protect a credit which will mature within two years from the date of transaction.

Mortgage banks are those which make loans on rural and urban properties and issue bonds which accrue interest and are amortizable through special conditions and at specified date, being protected by the mortgage paper. The minimum capital must be \$500,000 and 50 per cent of the total subscribed stock in cash.

Banks of loans are authorized or organized with the express object of facilitating mining, agricultural, and industrial enterprises by means of privileged loans without mortgage security. These banks issue short-time credit bonds which accrue interest and are payable at specified times or dates. The minimum capital stock is \$200,000.

Special concessions are granted for the classes of banks named, and in no case can one concession cover the working of any two, nor can any one class of bank transact such business as pertains to or is covered by the concession of another of a different order. Such concessions are granted by Congress, by Executive decree, and for banks of issue are limited to thirty years and to fifty years for loan and mortgage banks.

Concessions can not be secured by less than three persons, who are required to prove within four months the constitution of the stock company which proposes working the same, as well as the transfer of the concession to said company. The stock companies are composed of at least seven persons, the stock being considered as registered bonds until the total value of the same has been paid in. It is obligatory before the concession can be obtained that the concessionaires shall deposit bonds of the national public debt with a nominal value, at par, or at least 20 per cent of the amount of cash which the bank is required to have in its vaults for the commencement of operations. This deposit is returned as soon as business commences.

Charters for the establishment of institutions of credit are granted to private individuals or corporations, but the exploitation thereof can only be carried on through the medium of corporations or stock companies legally organized in the Republic. The domicile of the institution is considered to be where the head office is located and the capital stock can not be increased without the approval of the Minister of Finance.

Exemptions and reductions in taxation are only granted to the first bank established in each State or Federal territory, all others



being required to pay all taxes established by law as well as a special Federal tax of 2 per cent per annum on the total paid-up capital of the institution.

State banks can not organize or open branches out of their own territory or cancel or manipulate their circulation except by special authorization of the National Executive. This special authorization is never granted except when sufficient proof is furnished to show that the requisite commercial relations exist between various States. On no account can branches be established in the city of Mexico or the Federal District.

All banks are subject to Government intervention, the inspector being named by the Chief Executive of the nation.

A monthly cash balance is published in which is shown, apart from the balances of those accounts required by law, the total cash on hand, total notes in circulation, and the amount of sight or three days' sight deposits.

Should the bank's circulation at any time exceed the amount required by law, the same must be communicated immediately in writing to the Government inspector and the bank is required to suspend all further operations of loans until its note circulation is again within the legal limit. If this be not attained within fifteen days, the Department of Finance will fix a convenient time, which in no case may exceed one month, so that the bank's circulation may be adjusted. Failure to comply with this is penalized by forfeiture of concession and the liquidation of the affairs of the bank.

All banks are obliged to redeem all notes placed in circulation by them. Branches are only required to redeem these notes placed in circulation bearing a countermark showing that same have been issued. The denominations are limited to notes of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 *pesos*, which are stamped by the Government upon authorization of the Department of Finance. This authorization is only given when proof is shown that the notes represent an amount in accordance with the bank's concession.

All notes presented by the public are redeemable even though torn or impaired if the number, series, denomination, and signature are legibly shown. Those withdrawn from circulation are destroyed by fire according to law.

Foreign institutions of credit which make a practice of issuing credit paper can not establish branches or agencies in the Republic for the handling or negotiation of their paper.

#### STATUS OF THE BANKS OF THE REPUBLIC.

The United States Consul at Aguascalientes, W. D. SHAUGHNESSY, in reporting on Mexican banking methods and the financial situation, states that the banks of the Republic rank among the foremost

in the world as regards solidity. The recent stringency both in the United States and Europe has not prevented Mexican banks from paying their obligations in cash, but it has been the cause of an advance of interest rates to 12 per cent, an increase of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent since July, 1907.

The circular issued by the Minister of Finance inviting delegates from the banks of the Republic to assemble for the discussion of financial matters has been favorably received and practical results are expected from the conference.

#### **SILVER BASIS OF THE STAMP AND CUSTOMS TAXES, MAY, 1908.**

The monthly circular issued by the Department of Finance of the Mexican Republic announces that the legal price per kilogram of pure silver during the month of May, 1908, is \$36.05 Mexican currency, according to calculations provided in the decree of March 25, 1905. This price will be the basis for the payment of the stamp tax and customs duties when silver is used throughout the Republic.

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### **NICARAGUA.**

#### **THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION AT THE HAGUE.**

According to information received from the Nicaraguan Legation at Washington, the President of the Republic, in a decree dated March 3, 1908, has appointed Señor CRISANTO MEDINA and Señor DÉsirÉ PECTOR, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, respectively, of Nicaragua in France as members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in accordance with Article 23 of The Hague convention of 1899.

#### **THE MINING INDUSTRY.**

The Minister of the Republic of Nicaragua in Washington, Señor LUIS F. COREA, has furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics with the following data on the mining industry of the country:

The mines registered in the Bureau of Statistics of Nicaragua are: Nueva Segovia, 112 gold, 9 gold and silver, and 5 silver; Chinandega, 1 gold, 1 gold and silver, 1 silver, and 1 copper; Carazo, 1 gold and silver; Jinotega, 20 gold; Esteli, 12 gold and 2 silver; Leon, 36 gold; Jerez, 132 gold; Atlantic Littoral, 171 gold.

There are lime mines throughout the country, principally in Chinandega, Carazo, Rivas, and Nueva Segovia; in the Department of Jinotega is situated a jasper deposit, and a grindstone quarry in the Department of Managua. In all parts of the Republic stone quarries may be found, but the principal ones are located in Posin-

tepe, Department of Granada, and in Miramar, jurisdiction of Tola, Department of Rivas. There are, besides, innumerable marble and other valuable quarries located in private lands.

#### FOREST PRODUCTS OF THE REPUBLIC.

Among the various forest products of the Republic of Nicaragua which have been successfully exploited elsewhere none are more plentiful than the balsam plants. Copaiba, tolú, and the Peruvian balsam are found everywhere along the coast section, none of which are at present collected for exportation. Sarsaparilla, ipecacuanha, China root, serpentaria, and other medicinal roots abound, and condurango is found in some places in immense quantities.

Gums and resins of various kinds are abundant, and the native camphor tree is said to yield a variety equal to if not superior to that produced in the Far East. Vanilla of an excellent quality grows freely, and senna grows wild in Chontales.

Many of the sections producing these plants are covered by concessions providing for rubber exploitation, and as that is the main forest industry of the country, the development of the commercial possibilities involved is at present restricted.

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### PANAMA.

#### TRADE OF BOCAS DEL TORO IN 1907.

The United States Consular Agent at Bocas del Toro, L. F. RYAN reports that out of a total value of \$794,451.33 representing exports from his consular district to the United States in 1907, \$790,737.50 were on account of banana shipments numbering 3,163,050 bunches, destined to New Orleans or Mobile.

Hides, rubber, cocoanuts, limes, native curios, quagua bark, and Mahogua wood formed the other items of export with an aggregate value of \$3,613.93.

To Europe were sent rubber, sarsaparilla, turtle shell, hides, turtle meat, and cacao, valued at \$32,275.

Imports from the United States are valued for the year at \$873,188.96 and cover large quantities of lumber and codfish, besides various articles of food and clothing as well as locomotives, bridge and railroad material, tools, gasoline, etc. Among the goods returned to the United States, valued at \$33,757.27, the principal articles were empty gasoline cans for refilling.

Steel for railway and bridge construction and for the completion of the new wharf at Almirante is also an important item of import, and the development of the transport and shipping facilities of the

district will greatly enhance the value of the banana lands. It is anticipated that during 1908 at least 4,000,000 bunches of this fruit will be shipped from the port.

#### THE PORT OF COLON IN 1907.

A decline in both imports and exports is noted for the year 1907, as compared with 1906, according to the report of the trade movement of the port by United States Consul JAMES C. KELLOGG. Total imports are stated to have been \$2,039,352, a decrease of \$735,083, while exports are quoted as \$100,792, or \$55,862 less than in the preceding year.

From the United States imports were received to the value of \$1,275,333, a decline of \$662,050, while Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, and other countries all figure for smaller shipments.

Dry goods, including boots and shoes, form the leading item of import, while on the export list, cocoanuts, worth \$37,838, rank first, followed by ivory nuts, \$23,958; tortoise shell, \$12,361, hides, \$6,442; coffee, \$4,458, and bananas, \$4,000.

Many improvements have been effected, notably a complete sewerage system and water supply, while paving and grading of streets and the construction and renovation of both public and private buildings have engaged the municipal authorities.

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### PARAGUAY.

#### PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE REPUBLIC.

The public school and college system of Paraguay is made the subject of an interesting report by United States Consul EDWARD J. NORTON, at Asuncion, who states that in 1907 the appropriations made for the Department of Justice and Public Instruction exceeded \$500,000. The Government is giving special attention to practical science and has selected such lines of study as will have future bearing on the development and progress of the country.

The primary schools of Paraguay are under the direction of the national board of education. In 1907, at the close of the scholastic year, there were 383 primary schools in the Republic, divided into four grades. During the year 698 teachers attended to the instruction of 39,749 pupils. The number of pupils in the primary schools during the past year shows the surprising increase of 10,000 over the year 1906.

The Government maintains five colleges throughout the Republic, corresponding in grade to the high schools of the United States. The



teaching staff and number of students attending these colleges are shown in the following table:

College.	Profes- sors.	Stu- dents.	College.	Profes- sors.	Stu- dents.
Asuncion .....	37	417	Encarnacion .....	6	37
Villarrica .....	8	77			
Concepcion .....	6	37	Total .....	62	615
Villa Pilar .....	5	47			

With the exception of Asuncion, the cities in which these colleges are located are small, and only one of them—Villarrica—is connected with the capital by rail. Concepcion and Villa Pilar are situated on the Paraguay River and Encarnacion on the river Parana.

The Normal Training School for teachers is a well-directed institution. The faculty numbers 58 professors, and during the past year was attended by 119 candidates.

The National University at Asuncion was founded in 1890. Its principal divisions are:

Division.	Profes- sors.	Stu- dents.	Division.	Profes- sors.	Stu- dents.
Law and social science.....	12	61	Special college of obstetrics.....	6	37
Medicine .....	21	30			
Pharmacy .....	7	14	Total .....	52	194
Notarial training.....	6	52			

The National University, as well as the National colleges, are directed by the superior board of education, composed of seven members, who serve for four years. The university is well equipped with laboratories and scientific instruments of the most modern type. The library attached to the university consists of 2,500 well-chosen volumes, and, in addition, the students have the privileges of the National Library of the Republic, founded in 1871, with over 6,000 volumes.

The National College of Agriculture and experimental farm are located a short distance from Asuncion.

Four large private schools are conducted in Asuncion, two of them under the direction of the Sisters of Charity.

Through scholarship funds the Paraguayan Government maintains about twenty young men in Europe and the United States. These young men, upon concluding their studies, are under an agreement to return to Paraguay and assist in the spread of education. Among these special students are civil and mechanical engineers, electric and hydraulic engineers, electricians, chemists, and veterinary surgeons, and those taking courses in agricultural science, arts and manufactures and commerce.

## PERU.

## COMMERCIAL AND MARITIME MOVEMENT OF IQUITOS, 1907.

The last official statistics received from Peru, relating to the commercial and maritime movement of Iquitos during 1907, indicate the progress of this important port, second in the Republic only to Callao.

The total customs revenues amounted to £249,038.7s 01c, in 1907, as against £181,846.8s 52c, in 1906, and the exports of rubber during 1907 had a total weight of 2,358,839 kilograms, distributed among the ports of destination, as follows:

	Kilograms.
Havre.....	1,037,789
Liverpool.....	1,211,992
Hamburg.....	100,534
New York.....	8,524
Total.....	2,358,839

In 1906 the rubber exports amounted to 2,152,421 kilograms, the increase in favor of 1907 being, therefore, 415,923 kilograms. For the first half of 1907 Iquitos rubber shipments, aggregating 1,714,100 kilograms, were valued at £601,000.

The maritime movement of the port during the year in reference was as follows: Entries—Vessels, 549; tons, 41,580; crew, 7,721 members, and passengers, 7,056. Clearances—Vessels, 547; tons, 41,938; crew, 7,753 members, and passengers, 7,172.

## THE HUANCAYO-AYACUCHO RAILROAD.

On February 13, 1908, the Minister of Promotion of Peru inaugurated officially the work of construction on the railroad line from Huancayo to Ayacucho. The total length of the line will be 260 kilometers and its cost is estimated at £910,000. The construction of this railroad was authorized by Law No. 667 of November 20, 1907.

## COCA, THE COCAINE OF COMMERCE.

The shrub from which the coca leaves are obtained, grows under favorable conditions to a height of about 4 meters. It is cultivated only in Peru and Bolivia, and flourishes in a temperature not in excess of 22° C, but dies if subjected to a freezing temperature. There are many valleys both in Peru and Bolivia in which it could be grown to advantage.

At the time the crop is gathered, the seeds are sown in beds where they germinate and grow, and in two months the young plants attain a height of about a foot, and are then ready to be transplanted. They should be planted in rows, with yucca or banana plants for shade, 1 meter apart and 1 meter between the furrows. The plants

must have shade in order to quickly and properly develop. The necessary permanent shade is provided by planting with the coca plants the shrubs known as *paltos* or *guavos*, to take the place of the yucca and banana plants, which are short lived. Some sunlight is necessary to induce the proper development and thickening of the leaves from which cocaine is extracted, and coca leaves cultivated in too much shade are deficient in this valuable alkaloid.

The leaves grown in the proper sunlight and shade are yellowish, small, and thick, and contain the largest percentage of cocaine. This is the kind of leaf that is preferred for chewing purposes by persons using the leaves as a stimulant, fortifier, and preventative of sleep and fatigue in the performance of arduous work, inasmuch as they prevent rheumatism, from which miners suffer when employed in mines that contain much water. Indians who masticate the leaves of this plant can work twenty-four hours without eating or sleeping. Coca leaves are used by the natives when engaged in long and fatiguing journeys and by soldiers when subject to hardships and privations. They may be used with all kinds of food, and are said to cure dyspepsia, either taken as an infusion in the shape of tea or by masticating the leaves, the latter method being the most efficacious.

At harvesting time the leaves are gathered, dried for a few hours, pressed into bales 60 centimeters long by 50 centimeters high, weighing 140 pounds, and are then ready for export. Domestic cocaine contains from 85 to 88 per cent of the alkaloid, and is worth in Hamburg about 320 marks per kilo. This price is so low that some of the Peruvian factories have had to close, since it does not pay to extract the cocaine in the country at a lower price than about 450 marks per kilo.

At an altitude of 1,000 feet the cultivation of the plant costs 20 *soles* per thousand trees per annum. Four crops are gathered during the year, and 100 pounds of leaves (the yield at each gathering of 1,000 four-year-old plants) sell in Trujillo for 25 *soles*. The life of the plant is very long, some plantations, with the plants in perfect condition, being 80 years old. The plants begin to produce leaves suitable for harvesting three months after transplanting. The fresh seeds of the plants only live about eight days, and will not germinate if sown after that time.

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## SALVADOR.

### PAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

The President of Salvador, on March 23, 1908, decreed the appointment of a committee to serve, in connection with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in carrying out the provisions of the fourth resolution of the Third International Conference of Rio de Janeiro.

The Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs is to serve as President of the Committee, which includes three other members, and the duties are specifically designated in the "*Diario Oficial*" of March 25, 1908.

#### PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1907.

The report in regard to public instruction during 1907 was submitted to the National Assembly of Salvador on the 24th of February, 1908, of which the following is an extract:

Several schools of boys and of girls were consolidated into mixed schools; 103 new mixed schools were created during year, which, added to the 29 already existing, make a total of 132 mixed primary schools in the Republic. During the year the schools of primary instruction were served by 691 principals (313 men and 278 women), 235 assistant principals (125 men and 110 women), and 260 assistant teachers (155 men and 105 women). The total number of registered pupils was 34,752, and the average attendance 24,713. The total amount of expenditures for primary instruction was 645,766 *pesos* (\$322,883); therefore, each registered pupil cost the Government 18.38 *pesos* (\$9.19), and each pupil of actual attendance, 26.13 *pesos* (\$13.06). There are in the Republic several private schools, in some of which primary instruction exclusively is taught, while in others both primary and secondary instructions are given. Some of these schools are very efficient and important. The academic instruction of the Republic is in charge of the National University of San Salvador, which embraces schools of law, medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, civil engineering, commerce, etc.

During eight months of 1907, from March to October, there were registered in the National Library 7,748 readers, who used 5,037 books and 2,184 periodicals.

#### CITIZENSHIP CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

On March 14, 1908, the representatives of Salvador and the United States signed at San Salvador a convention determining the status of the citizens of either Republic who renew their residence in the country of their origin. This convention was approved by the President of Salvador on the same day that it was concluded, and has been published in the "*Diario Oficial*" of the 17th of March, 1908.

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### UNITED STATES.

#### TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

##### STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and



Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and the Latin American countries. The report is for the month of March, 1908, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the nine months ending March, 1908, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for March, for example, are not published until some time in May.

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cocoa ( <i>Cacao; cacao; cacao</i> ):				
Central America.....	11,354	2,196	30,625	24,741
Brazil.....	211,018	236,846	2,169,397	2,253,018
Other South America.....	99,890	58,427	1,311,352	1,569,781
Coffee ( <i>Café; café; café</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,081,928	824,855	3,555,142	2,940,430
Mexico.....	217,031	753,199	898,708	1,697,974
Brazil.....	4,554,557	4,385,751	45,664,057	36,975,852
Other South America.....	1,046,221	689,622	7,077,894	6,532,846
Copper ( <i>Cobre; cobre; cuivre</i> ):				
Ore ( <i>Mineral; minerio; mineral</i> )—				
Mexico.....	464,736	100,956	3,153,519	2,249,232
South America.....	314,530	29,840	796,657	1,180,483
Pigs, bars, etc. ( <i>lingotes, barras, etc.; en linguidos, barras, etc.; en lingots, swumons, etc.</i> )—				
Mexico.....	1,304,653	240,341	10,806,297	6,320,137
Cuba.....	19,015	1,840	70,531	52,492
Peru.....	159,082	520,866	898,522	3,407,103
Other South America.....	385,800	46,791	1,357,891	831,684
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>algodón en rama; algodao em rama; coton non manufacturé</i> ):				
South America.....	68,742	10,756	538,899	366,760
Fibers ( <i>Fibras; fibras; fibres</i> ):				
Ittle or Tampico fiber ( <i>Ittle; Ittle; Ittle</i> )—				
Mexico.....	106,534	55,611	1,070,408	736,823
Sisal grass ( <i>Hequen; hequen; hequen</i> )—				
Mexico.....	1,468,055	1,024,739	11,481,330	10,474,554
Fruits ( <i>Frutas; fructas; fruits</i> ):				
Bananas ( <i>Platanos; bananas; bananes</i> )—				
Central America.....	432,137	404,174	3,717,145	4,225,262
Cuba.....	66,041	41,250	599,915	393,181
South America.....	49,347	37,621	123,990	309,297
Oranges ( <i>Naranjas; naranjas; oranges</i> )—				
Mexico.....	1,454	869	37,041	54,226
Cuba.....	492	657	7,846	3,915
Furs and skins ( <i>Pieles finas; pelles finas; peaux</i> ):				
South America.....	3,016	2,430	277,022	130,978
Goatskins ( <i>Pieles de cabra; pelles de cabra; peaux de chèvres</i> ):				
Mexico.....	325,875	201,931	2,374,784	1,432,519
Brazil.....	99,243	156,032	1,272,219	1,001,279
Other South America.....	176,152	54,807	1,728,546	736,364
Hides of cattle ( <i>Cueros vacunos; couros de gado; cuirs de bétail</i> ):				
Mexico.....	152,098	156,522	1,316,866	734,659
Cuba.....	21,722	5,188	227,625	72,507
Brazil.....	85,735	3,349	212,803	81,264
Other South America.....	522,759	411,307	6,701,734	4,286,846
India rubber, crude ( <i>Goma cruda; borracha em bruto; caoutchouc</i> ):				
Central America.....	73,954	44,920	606,000	484,588
Mexico.....	377,257	455,432	1,655,669	2,803,916
Brazil.....	4,339,249	2,054,531	25,764,383	14,175,650
Other South America.....	79,990	58,287	1,081,516	895,535

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Iron ore ( <i>Mineral de hierro; minério de ferro; mineral de fer</i> ):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cuba.....	145,385	143,298	1,552,216	1,893,920
Lead ore ( <i>Mineral de plomo; minério de chumbo; minerais de plomb</i> ):				
Mexico.....	213,068	370,553	1,950,666	2,897,609
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard ( <i>Açúcar inferior al No. 16 del modelo holandés; assucar nao superior ao No. 16 de padrao holandês; pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i> ):				
Mexico.....	1,308	729	165,319	885,561
Cuba.....	8,793,949	8,717,436	40,524,967	32,408,777
Brazil.....			912,381	
Other South America.....	64,395	16,377	1,879,732	489,027
Tobacco ( <i>Tobaco; fumo; tabac</i> ):				
Leaf ( <i>En rama; em rama; en feuille</i> )—				
Cuba.....	973,236	1,469,913	10,992,829	9,895,385
Cigars, cigarettes, etc. ( <i>Cigarros, cigarrillos, etc.; charutos, cigarros, etc.; cigares, cigarettes, etc.</i> )—				
Cuba.....	266,749	157,984	3,456,280	3,351,964
Wood, mahogany ( <i>Caoba; mogno; acajou</i> ):				
Central America.....	38,318	51,786	378,372	530,816
Mexico.....	57,858	43,805	503,317	464,625
Cuba.....	18,151	6,617	130,713	127,012
Wool ( <i>Lana; la; laine</i> ):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	1,171,333	325,427	2,737,416	1,341,221
Class 2 (combing).....	21,799	39,790	319,901	318,088
Class 3 (carpet).....	71,180	23,756	537,799	79,714

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements ( <i>Herramientas agrícolas; instrumentos de agricultura; instruments agricoles</i> ):				
Mexico.....	47,447	41,741	329,462	352,638
Cuba.....	8,807	4,580	49,110	94,531
Argentine Republic.....	157,362	155,537	3,314,407	3,132,739
Brazil.....	15,262	35,475	93,593	274,806
Chile.....	6,258	1,828	328,888	324,238
Other South America.....	16,475	17,171	174,319	210,048
Animals ( <i>Animales; animais; animaux</i> ):				
Cattle ( <i>Ganado vacuno; gado vacum; bétail</i> )—				
Mexico.....	53,577	26,422	668,879	627,951
Cuba.....	11,283	10,400	328,540	128,631
South America.....	10,703	3,882	47,992	41,372
Hogs ( <i>Cerdos; porcos; porcs</i> )—				
Mexico.....	9,471	19,765	160,925	163,316
South America.....	300	6,698	1,076	7,713
Horses ( <i>Caballos; cavallos; chevaux</i> )—				
Mexico.....	22,535	5,085	349,579	112,772
Sheep ( <i>Ovejas; ovelhas; moutons</i> )—				
Mexico.....	2,784	224	61,052	46,209
Books, maps, etc. ( <i>Libros, mapas, etc.; livros, mapas, etc.; livres, mappes, monde, etc.</i> ):				
Central America.....	3,820	5,771	38,279	64,832
Mexico.....	36,613	16,299	225,646	255,920
Cuba.....	12,349	7,641	244,923	216,194
Argentine Republic.....	5,451	8,471	70,023	51,688
Brazil.....	3,097	25,011	67,495	213,857
Chile.....	3,700	9,032	228,190	90,796
Other South America.....	10,712	13,065	90,867	111,595
Breadstuffs ( <i>Cereales; cereaes; céréales</i> ):				
Corn ( <i>Maiz; milho; maïs</i> )—				
Central America.....	2,902	2,290	22,515	59,641
Mexico.....	105,790	25,460	868,739	439,442
Cuba.....	119,878	95,028	1,060,733	886,033
South America.....	626	2,453	7,546	24,241

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
<b>Breadstuffs (<i>Cereales; cereales; céréales</i>)—Cont'd.</b>				
Oats ( <i>Avena; aveta; avoine</i> )—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	6,025	1,768	22,171	49,742
Mexico.....	4,595	1,838	42,935	23,175
Cuba.....	13,337	4,343	268,936	171,703
South America.....	475	453	10,042	8,796
Wheat ( <i>Trigo; trigo; blé</i> )—				
Central America.....	2,250	—	25,453	14,043
Mexico.....	144,892	29,036	704,689	75,575
South America.....	19,986	38,080	337,193	698,665
Wheat flour ( <i>Harina de trigo; farinha de trigo; farine de blé</i> )—				
Central America.....	111,019	130,954	1,252,478	1,403,084
Mexico.....	17,508	12,852	99,369	114,357
Cuba.....	323,120	296,470	2,269,877	2,773,144
Brazil.....	134,122	121,578	1,000,797	1,251,013
Colombia.....	13,597	11,484	122,581	150,297
Other South America.....	117,993	161,170	1,536,558	1,330,958
<b>Cars, carriages, etc. (<i>Carros, carruajes y otros vehículos; carros, carruagens, etc.; wagons, voitures, etc.</i>):</b>				
Automobiles ( <i>Automóviles; automoviles; automobíles</i> )—				
Mexico.....	66,908	39,430	628,243	327,091
South America.....	21,415	4,293	159,056	177,892
<b>Cars, passenger and freight (<i>Wagones para pasaje y carga; carros de passageiros e carga; wagons de voyageurs et de marchandise</i>)—</b>				
Central America.....	252,222	43,370	1,235,769	738,939
Mexico.....	204,435	91,343	1,725,376	1,104,692
Cuba.....	91,322	4,316	636,754	616,494
Argentine Republic.....	149,040	277,068	1,660,773	918,893
Chile.....	40,334	—	121,157	646,550
Other South America.....	122,204	100,628	519,378	973,579
<b>Cycles and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y accesorios; bicycles e partes; bicyclettes et leurs parties</i>)—</b>				
Mexico.....	7,922	7,974	72,884	70,436
Cuba.....	4,376	3,046	27,442	31,878
Argentine Republic.....	1,879	110	14,434	10,187
Brazil.....	2,318	76	8,731	6,189
Other South America.....	1,881	422	15,967	10,035
<b>Clocks and watches (<i>Relojes de pared y bolsillo; relojos de parede e de bolso; horloges et montres</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	2,232	2,302	12,967	15,567
Mexico.....	4,762	2,568	37,160	38,825
Argentine Republic.....	7,681	5,367	47,199	70,539
Brazil.....	8,251	12,085	70,445	90,847
Chile.....	3,762	2,404	35,379	37,396
Other South America.....	1,465	3,217	30,264	34,978
<b>Coal (<i>Carbón; carvão; charbon</i>):</b>				
Anthracite ( <i>Antracita; anthracite; anthracite</i> )—				
Mexico.....	785	68	5,522	17,068
Cuba.....	5,255	3,649	77,069	126,475
Bituminous ( <i>Bituminoso; bituminoso; bitumeneux</i> )—				
Mexico.....	335,246	155,715	2,375,639	2,181,196
Cuba.....	222,061	142,481	1,465,046	1,619,348
<b>Copper (<i>Cobre; cobre; cuivre</i>):</b>				
Ore ( <i>Mineral; minério; minerai</i> )—				
Mexico.....	105,653	37,777	677,881	886,333
<b>Ingots, bars, etc. (<i>Lingotes, barras, etc.; em linguaos, barras, etc.; en lingots, saumons, etc.</i>)—</b>				
Mexico.....	—	268	28,590	34,272
<b>Cotton (<i>Algodón; algodão; coton</i>):</b>				
Unmanufactured ( <i>En rama; em rama; non manufacturé</i> )—				
Mexico.....	—	23,935	36,413	264,631
<b>Cloths (<i>Tejidos; fazendas; tissus de coton</i>)—</b>				
Central America.....	149,470	92,093	1,287,762	1,081,462
Mexico.....	21,101	18,431	193,851	142,937
Cuba.....	84,080	88,296	798,197	827,722
Argentine Republic.....	10,660	2,177	203,785	70,395
Brazil.....	43,215	11,033	324,934	259,601
Chile.....	51,437	47,895	812,764	486,969
Colombia.....	68,787	24,280	634,518	453,983
Venezuela.....	25,491	22,367	348,849	202,203
Other South America.....	32,244	36,301	397,717	385,920

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Cotton ( <i>Algodón; algodão; coton</i> )—Continued.				
Wearing apparel ( <i>Ropa; roupa; vêtements de coton</i> )—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	47,198	25,344	274,395	413,841
Mexico.....	44,457	37,861	213,572	342,797
Cuba.....	41,859	32,473	260,525	244,480
South America.....	5,380	5,643	80,956	93,760
Fibers ( <i>Fibras; fibras; fibres</i> ):				
Twine ( <i>Bramante; barbante; ficelle</i> )—				
Argentine Republic.....	9,055	34,945	1,109,175	1,732,500
South America.....	14,587	7,546	205,032	224,784
Fish ( <i>Pescado; peixe; poisson</i> ):				
Salmon ( <i>Salmón; salmão; saumon</i> )—				
Colombia.....	273	595	2,591	3,961
Other South America.....	27,744	9,532	328,627	385,891
Fruits and nuts ( <i>Frutas y nueces; fructus e nozes; fruites et noix</i> ):				
Central America.....	8,136	11,123	99,412	155,062
Mexico.....	22,076	21,079	223,527	192,121
Cuba.....	11,594	9,417	192,413	186,977
South America.....	11,629	12,807	119,263	135,008
Glucose and grape sugar ( <i>Glucosas; glucoses; glucoses</i> ):				
Argentine Republic.....	4,743	16,684	71,213	89,036
Other South America.....			10,428	8,582
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes ( <i>Instrumentos y aparatos para fines científicos; instrumentos e aparelhos científicos; instruments et appareils scientifiques</i> ):				
Electrical appliances including telegraph and telephone instruments ( <i>Aparatos eléctricos incluso instrumentos telegráficos y telefónicos; instruments électriques y compris les appareils télégraphiques et téléphoniques</i> )—				
Central America.....	16,149	4,748	159,366	155,666
Mexico.....	52,729	33,359	681,547	456,139
Cuba.....	23,452	24,337	400,654	336,922
Argentine Republic.....	8,871	19,147	219,008	186,393
Brazil.....	87,964	86,881	476,892	960,283
Other South America.....	52,492	13,521	493,012	457,787
All other ( <i>Otros instrumentos; todos os demais instrumentos; instruments divers</i> )—				
Central America.....	6,164	2,992	45,542	64,226
Mexico.....	37,742	13,612	325,815	181,300
Cuba.....	14,820	13,786	110,511	110,246
Argentine Republic.....	18,425	20,674	113,058	158,800
Brazil.....	7,066	4,475	51,221	95,328
Other South America.....	8,074	4,104	131,685	111,918
Iron and steel, and manufactures of ( <i>Hierro y acero, y sus fabricaciones; ferro e aço e suas manufacturas; fer et acier et ses manufactures</i> ):				
Steel rails ( <i>Rieles de acero; trilhos de aço; rails d'acier</i> )—				
Central America.....	702	7,090	169,719	608,357
Mexico.....	126,983	32,873	866,838	475,528
South America.....	317,482	41,346	2,289,205	1,187,277
Structural iron and steel ( <i>Hierro y acero para construcción; ferro e aço para construção; fer et acier pour la construction</i> )—				
Mexico.....	99,303	30,771	606,717	619,747
Cuba.....	21,086	56,632	209,306	519,699
South America.....	84,467	42,127	392,884	729,694
Wire ( <i>Alambre; arame; fil de fer</i> )—				
Central America.....	17,066	16,648	158,378	193,868
Mexico.....	64,612	49,646	437,976	835,209
Cuba.....	38,866	31,740	325,235	475,914
Argentine Republic.....	119,081	43,474	1,040,414	1,147,074
Brazil.....	20,776	23,093	185,040	343,455
Other South America.....	28,852	22,955	423,229	514,974
Builders' hardware ( <i>Materiales de construcción; ferragens; matériaux de construction en fer et acier</i> )—				
Central America.....	26,976	26,218	264,353	273,534
Mexico.....	102,344	68,561	810,936	745,822
Cuba.....	45,687	29,847	418,203	403,111



## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Iron and steel, and manufactures of, etc.—Cont'd.				
Builders' hardware, etc.—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Argentine Republic .....	51,791	42,716	611,852	525,852
Brazil .....	51,132	45,000	377,072	489,577
Chile .....	29,078	5,376	245,797	251,812
Colombia .....	5,346	5,497	53,706	82,706
Venezuela .....	4,418	5,626	46,776	33,946
Other South America .....	32,190	43,398	241,930	320,164
Electrical machinery ( <i>Maquinaria eléctrica; máquinas eléctricas; machines électriques</i> )—				
Central America .....	7,776	15,200	45,376	105,788
Mexico .....	163,656	76,465	945,320	1,137,442
Cuba .....	4,882	7,453	79,399	69,399
Metal-working machinery ( <i>Maquinaria para labrar metales; maquinismos para trévalhar em metal; machines pour travailler les métaux</i> )—				
Mexico .....	5,590	889	67,243	66,964
South America .....	16,771	27,656	101,355	186,090
Sewing machines ( <i>Máquinas de coser; máquinas de coser; machines à coudre</i> )—				
Central America .....	7,591	5,745	96,774	97,991
Mexico .....	63,746	40,396	594,038	546,786
Cuba .....	33,205	17,672	247,481	181,317
Argentine Republic .....	20,969	33,378	359,161	282,156
Brazil .....	35,337	19,300	331,713	378,171
Colombia .....	4,467	4,764	54,047	67,282
Other South America .....	31,613	15,047	300,613	396,582
Steam engines and parts of ( <i>Locomotoras y sus accesorios; locomotivas e accesorios; locomotifs et leurs parties</i> )—				
Central America .....	229,800		1,104,365	92,480
Mexico .....	31,181	88,705	1,019,877	660,147
Cuba .....	18,500	42,746	702,595	570,323
Argentine Republic .....			404,948	169,315
Brazil .....	97,850	21,350	233,430	547,235
Other South America .....	25,085	75,679	574,732	904,181
Typewriting machines and parts of ( <i>Mecanógrafos y sus partes; machines de escribir e accesorios; machines à écrire et leurs parties</i> )—				
Central America .....	4,630	2,300	33,718	46,350
Mexico .....	38,333	25,205	284,186	246,923
Cuba .....	5,201	16,308	56,384	77,297
Argentine Republic .....	256	10,247	81,271	109,326
Brazil .....	5,022	4,248	46,594	76,000
Colombia .....	1,228	1,315	13,011	12,146
Other South America .....	12,011	5,990	147,865	153,642
Pipes and fittings ( <i>Caneria; tubos; tuyaux</i> )—				
Central America .....	25,662	39,882	454,782	409,998
Mexico .....	84,361	63,396	930,402	1,266,235
Cuba .....	35,563	45,703	432,805	812,866
Argentine Republic .....	2,694	20,909	83,193	126,646
Other South America .....	21,367	27,573	185,229	256,312
Leather and manufactures of ( <i>Cuero y sus fabricaciones; couro e suas manufacturas; cuirs et ses manufactures</i> ):				
Sole leather ( <i>Suela; sola; cuir pour semelles</i> )—				
South America .....	91		629	208
Upper leather ( <i>Cuero de pala; couro de gaspa; cuirs pour tiges de chaussures</i> )—				
Central America .....	16,676	15,238	160,149	198,017
Cuba .....	7,068	13,711	93,109	96,226
Argentine Republic .....	16,930	29,149	179,948	198,942
Brazil .....	13,571	8,229	97,373	123,588
Other South America .....	9,310	14,161	191,013	196,363
Boots and shoes ( <i>Calzado; calçado; chaussures</i> )—				
Central America .....	50,590	29,545	425,256	569,100
Mexico .....	131,359	114,246	1,134,633	1,244,256
Colombia .....	1,224	2,371	31,413	47,699
Other South America .....	32,987	31,552	296,073	366,000
Meat and dairy products ( <i>Productos de la ganaderia; productos animales e lácteos; viandes et produits de laiteries</i> ):				
Beef, canned ( <i>Carne de vaca en latas; carne de vaca em latas; boeuf conserve</i> )—				
Central America .....	3,967	1,407	49,981	49,479
Mexico .....	1,618	1,121	21,159	11,599
Cuba .....	1,747	940	14,503	18,272
South America .....	2,709	932	32,397	30,445

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
<b>Meat and dairy products, etc.—Continued.</b>				
Beef, salted or pickled ( <i>Carne de vaca, salada o adobada; carne de vacca, salgada; bœuf salé</i> )—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	15,944	8,159	105,860	128,651
South America.....	13,413	17,655	189,294	188,259
Tallow ( <i>Sebo; sebo; suif</i> )—				
Central America.....	6,659	15,232	100,352	104,881
Mexico.....	2,294	3,345	19,802	43,072
Cuba.....	9,305	2,014	21,753	36,805
Chile.....		2,200	54,172	38,126
Other South America.....	3,509	3,401	41,687	38,821
Bacon ( <i>Tocino; toucinho; lard fumé</i> )—				
Central America.....	3,508	639	25,215	28,367
Mexico.....	7,813	6,152	45,702	40,032
Cuba.....	55,209	39,275	448,215	330,275
Brazil.....	19,368	14,537	143,330	162,025
Other South America.....	3,063	1,678	11,615	17,066
Hams ( <i>Jamones; presuntos; jambons</i> )—				
Central America.....	9,961	8,256	109,249	138,374
Mexico.....	13,153	10,089	88,914	101,823
Cuba.....	46,527	35,640	440,066	450,086
Venezuela.....	3,948	2,406	35,494	33,688
Other South America.....	6,335	3,670	46,157	55,744
Pork ( <i>Carne de puerco; carne de porco; porc</i> )—				
Cuba.....	80,083	63,490	539,109	606,906
South America.....	27,424	21,048	197,700	192,359
Lard ( <i>Manteca; banha; saindoux</i> )—				
Central America.....	50,907	12,810	499,745	343,972
Mexico.....	63,558	77,382	505,332	734,342
Cuba.....	226,239	169,493	2,189,500	2,072,416
Brazil.....	192,015	49,461	855,147	710,269
Chile.....	3,940	2,993	132,382	115,398
Colombia.....	4,750	7,635	36,937	84,488
Venezuela.....	15,282	4,426	175,462	58,774
Other South America.....	32,852	18,294	416,256	472,866
Lard compounds ( <i>Compuestos de manteca; compostos de banha; composts de saindoux</i> )—				
Mexico.....	37,380	21,638	570,139	369,059
Cuba.....	224,777	168,977	1,321,511	1,344,176
Oleomargarine ( <i>Oleomargarina; oleomargarina; oleomargarine</i> )—				
Central America.....	3,100	1,965	26,150	36,198
Mexico.....	1,255	1,942	21,718	16,593
Butter ( <i>Mantequilla; manteiga; beurre</i> )—				
Central America.....	16,173	12,596	125,865	150,235
Mexico.....	16,507	10,624	113,259	100,604
Cuba.....	7,308	1,512	55,584	27,313
Brazil.....	1,332	746	60,000	27,561
Venezuela.....	4,149		42,809	36,874
Other South America.....	3,668	4,234	40,550	39,381
Cheese ( <i>Queso; queijo; fromage</i> )—				
Central America.....	7,243	5,205	61,308	61,339
Mexico.....	5,813	5,338	33,236	42,888
Cuba.....	2,932	2,701	16,634	18,855
Naval stores ( <i>Provisiones navales; pertrechos navaes; fournitures navales</i> ):				
Rosin, tar etc. ( <i>Resina alquitran, etc.; resina alcitrão etc.; résine, goudron, etc.</i> )—				
Cuba.....	6,259	4,191	64,170	70,641
Argentine Republic.....	4,240	22,218	338,583	350,178
Brazil.....	129,809	53,893	496,128	541,525
Other South America.....	16,324	10,096	189,412	184,430
Turpentine ( <i>Aguarrás; aguaraz; térébenthine</i> )—				
Central America.....	968	1,693	27,960	26,745
Cuba.....	7,664	4,353	66,404	59,060
Argentine Republic.....	12,661	16,311	146,998	310,664
Brazil.....	15,075	9,928	119,089	109,132
Chile.....	2,971	6,926	78,513	84,007
Other South America.....	5,393	4,906	56,486	67,944
Oils, mineral ( <i>Aceites minerales; aceites mineraes; huiles minérales</i> ):				
Crude ( <i>Crudos; crus; brutes</i> )—				
Mexico.....	88,508	1,500	867,876	701,102
Cuba.....	63,131	87,423	344,452	412,175
Illuminating refined ( <i>Refinados para alumbrado; para iluminación; d'éclairage</i> )—				
Central America.....	25,503	26,051	199,273	265,662
Cuba.....	8,201	2,878	141,979	97,456
Argentine Republic.....	104,759	195,371	1,355,553	1,603,932
Brazil.....	278,567	186,768	2,028,458	2,180,447
Chile.....	91,983	57,555	462,805	439,604
Other South America.....	130,439	87,842	919,044	962,647

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
<b>Oils—Continued.</b>				
Lubricating, refined ( <i>Refinados para la lubricación; para lubricacao; à graisser</i> )—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Mexico.....	19,206	17,251	205,903	131,466
Cuba.....	33,992	26,578	260,456	212,679
Argentine Republic.....	20,888	14,656	310,415	375,399
Brazil.....	23,801	36,045	267,199	267,360
Chile.....	14,831	31,538	163,508	192,380
<b>Vegetable (<i>Aceites vegetales; oleos vegetaes; huiles végétales</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	5,717	5,586	37,468	38,498
Mexico.....	78,223	132,153	757,422	939,236
Cuba.....	55,180	13,291	185,383	116,724
Argentine Republic.....	6,557	19,630	53,680	140,468
Brazil.....	15,963	107,124	276,956	288,227
Chile.....	17,266	199	61,462	79,075
Other South America.....	19,324	27,488	119,172	159,397
<b>Paper (<i>Papel; papel; papier</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	2,236	2,612	39,637	66,981
Cuba.....	14,594	25,351	146,565	203,516
Argentine Republic.....	6,557	15,611	213,584	113,457
Brazil.....	4,033	1,776	13,688	7,760
Chile.....	7,433	13,803	120,304	135,288
Other South America.....	9,074	7,110	75,582	74,804
<b>Paraffin (<i>Parafina; paraffina; paraffine</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	5,904	4,318	50,239	62,746
Mexico.....	42,322	25,814	471,529	452,964
South America.....	5,814	1,835	45,711	30,252
<b>Tobacco (<i>Tabaco; fumo; tabac</i>):</b>				
Unmanufactured ( <i>En rama; em rama; non manufacturé</i> )—				
Central America.....	2,556	3,618	40,576	44,497
Mexico.....	7,659	5,114	97,531	100,547
Argentine Republic.....	1,572	4,735	37,285	161,941
Colombia.....	866	1,038	11,291	11,284
Other South America.....	6,163	8,342	72,342	73,688
Manufactured ( <i>Elaborado; manufacturado; manufacturé</i> )—				
Central America.....	4,348	6,884	58,993	72,732
<b>Wood, unmanufactured (<i>Madera sin labrar; madeira nao manufacturada; bois brut</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	31,559	66,582	467,523	504,431
Mexico.....	115,557	61,295	993,670	1,225,836
Cuba.....	8,743	.....	102,604	18,350
Argentine Republic.....	17,423	28,352	129,593	163,938
Other South America.....	10,553	1,754	273,447	25,376
<b>Lumber (<i>Madera de construcción; madeira de construccao; bois de constricton</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	168,822	107,659	989,637	1,128,744
Mexico.....	204,963	103,563	1,645,799	1,745,254
Cuba.....	307,362	233,057	1,766,102	1,420,270
Argentine Republic.....	407,868	494,668	4,931,543	2,822,082
Brazil.....	97,517	31,725	935,031	331,255
Chile.....	122,588	.....	823,039	798,559
Other South America.....	158,038	122,431	1,026,460	1,375,691
<b>Furniture (<i>Muebles; mobilia; meubles</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	22,553	18,277	219,813	261,964
Mexico.....	83,555	57,859	686,169	774,938
Cuba.....	53,902	46,641	407,367	553,149
Argentine Republic.....	48,370	30,022	315,920	446,416
Brazil.....	3,469	17,921	54,176	96,290
Chile.....	5,438	1,167	60,627	75,050
Colombia.....	798	1,488	11,434	15,319
Venezuela.....	205	1,367	15,813	11,984
Other South America.....	13,978	14,801	93,567	128,632

## FOREIGN TRADE, NINE MONTHS OF 1907-8.

Figures issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States for the month of March and the nine months of the fiscal year 1907-8, ending with March, 1908, show the following classifications of imports and exports and their respective valuations, as well as the principal countries of origin and destination as compared with the preceding year:

## IMPORTS.

	Nine months ending March—	
	1907.	1908.
Foodstuffs, in crude condition and food animals .....	\$112,418,200	\$110,048,881
Foodstuffs, partly or wholly manufactured .....	110,629,289	98,296,009
Crude materials for use in manufacturing .....	355,237,854	283,383,702
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing .....	203,945,163	157,614,319
Manufactures ready for consumption .....	274,712,372	272,476,194
Miscellaneous .....	8,902,151	9,027,577
<b>Total imports .....</b>	<b>1,065,845,029</b>	<b>930,846,682</b>

## EXPORTS.

Foodstuffs, in crude condition and food animals .....	\$126,834,832	\$163,211,480
Foodstuffs, partly or wholly manufactured .....	259,562,768	261,617,923
Crude materials for use in manufacturing .....	497,905,743	478,051,608
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing .....	191,627,881	199,695,778
Manufactures ready for consumption .....	351,953,659	371,028,682
Miscellaneous .....	4,738,752	5,038,308
<b>Total domestic exports .....</b>	<b>1,432,623,635</b>	<b>1,478,643,779</b>
Foreign merchandise exported .....	18,276,464	19,464,057
<b>Total exports .....</b>	<b>1,450,900,099</b>	<b>1,498,107,836</b>

## IMPORTS FROM GRAND DIVISIONS.

Europe .....	\$565,598,966	\$487,000,103
North America .....	178,557,269	168,486,597
Central America .....	9,081,124	9,050,063
South America .....	121,626,124	94,404,094
Asia and Oceanica .....	184,330,514	168,371,883
Africa .....	15,742,156	12,584,505

## EXPORTS TO GRAND DIVISIONS.

Europe .....	\$1,026,019,640	\$1,052,048,270
North America .....	250,940,480	248,960,701
Central America .....	18,972,845	20,473,036
South America .....	62,579,141	65,805,107
Asia and Oceanica .....	98,394,450	114,579,842
Africa .....	12,966,288	16,713,916

The countries of Latin America participating in the above trade and the share taken and received by each was as follows :

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
<b>Central American States:</b>				
Costa Rica .....	\$3,223,149	\$3,236,264	\$1,735,417	\$2,122,155
Guatemala .....	1,670,529	1,726,500	2,192,052	1,301,992
Honduras .....	1,577,888	1,670,261	1,390,293	1,298,918
Nicaragua .....	793,955	934,963	1,519,918	1,297,106
Panama .....	1,259,137	1,128,018	11,010,145	13,470,007
Salvador .....	556,466	354,057	1,065,020	982,858
<b>Total Central American States .....</b>	<b>9,081,124</b>	<b>9,050,063</b>	<b>18,972,845</b>	<b>20,473,036</b>



Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Mexico.....	\$41,529,001	\$35,758,281	\$47,997,142	\$44,319,605
Cuba.....	60,887,446	50,812,592	36,482,905	36,831,996
Haiti.....	829,572	585,924	2,275,164	2,826,424
Santo Domingo.....	1,767,338	2,340,708	1,948,849	2,072,860
SOUTH AMERICA.				
Argentina.....	11,487,869	8,136,853	25,682,787	24,324,188
Bolivia.....		384	590,600	1,048,922
Brazil.....	77,068,276	55,741,624	13,348,668	15,541,726
Chile.....	13,238,865	11,409,286	7,637,654	7,930,437
Colombia.....	4,966,080	4,772,643	2,306,584	2,532,417
Ecuador.....	2,274,841	1,753,114	1,249,213	1,480,408
Paraguay.....	1,174	10,144	122,810	84,403
Peru.....	3,053,391	5,830,979	4,694,559	5,590,920
Uruguay.....	2,164,316	1,022,097	2,525,184	3,027,615
Venezuela.....	5,751,162	4,958,573	2,332,901	1,995,425

## URUGUAY.

## TRADE DISTRIBUTION BY CUSTOM-HOUSES.

At the custom-house of Montevideo is received the bulk of the commercial movement of the Uruguayan Republic, the total for 1907 figuring for \$57,268,967, or 82.32 per cent out of an aggregate of \$69,576,143, representing the country's imports and exports.

Out of \$34,425,205 reported as import valuations for the whole Republic, \$31,930,324, or 92.78 per cent, represent the Montevideo custom-house, while the share of export values was covered by \$25,338,643, or 72.08 per cent of a total \$35,150,937.

The distribution of the remaining trade values was as follows:

Custom-houses.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Paysandú.....	\$736,503	\$2,265,077	\$3,001,580
Pray Bentos.....	279,317	2,410,740	2,690,057
Salto.....	691,286	1,778,107	2,469,393
Colonia.....	372,232	1,932,507	2,304,739
Mercedes.....	234,572	1,111,870	1,346,442
Cerro Largo.....	80,735	124,775	205,511
San Eugenio.....	3,509	102,523	106,032
Santa Rosa.....	15,537	54,982	70,518
Cebollati.....	21,715	13,981	35,696
Maedonado.....	29,129		29,129
Rivera.....	10,170	17,732	27,903
Rocha.....	20,176		20,175

## GOLD OUTPUT OF THE CUÑAPIRU MINES IN 1907.

The report made to the Minister of Public Works of the Uruguayan Republic for the year 1907 shows that the French Mining Company at Cuñapiru treated 18,028 metric tons of ore from which gold to the amount of 117 kilograms, 917 grams was obtained. The proceeds from gold sales were \$51,883.48 and the taxes paid amounted to \$259.41.

The mean value of the ore treated was  $6\frac{1}{2}$  grams per ton, equal to 4 pennyweights 4.308 grains. The most productive mines are the San Gregorio and the Ernestinita in Corrales.

**DISTRIBUTION OF TREASURY SURPLUS.**

The Uruguayan Treasury surplus for 1906-7, reckoned at \$2,149,934 is covered by the following assignments of capital in addition to the \$1,800,000 already employed: to first quota of purchase of the University building, \$100,000; to partial renewal of armaments, \$100,000; to sanitation measures in towns, \$50,000; to animal sanitary police, \$50,000; to repairs, furniture, etc., for custom-house, \$49,986.

**FREE IMPORTATION OF FLAX-STRAW MACHINERY.**

The Uruguayan Government has decreed that machinery for dealing with flax straw shall be admitted into the Republic free of duty.

**CUSTOMS REVENUE, EIGHT MONTHS OF 1907-8.**

The customs revenue of Uruguay for the eight months of the fiscal year 1907-8, from July to February, inclusive, amounted to \$8,785,503, an increase over the same period of the preceding year of \$409,783.

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**VENEZUELA.**
**DECREES RELATING TO TOBACCO.**

The "*Gaceta Oficial*" of Venezuela, in its issue for March 20, 1908, published two decrees of President CASTRO, dated on the same day, relating to tobacco. One of them prohibits the importation of cut tobacco for the manufacture of cigarettes, and also forbids the use of the imported article in the factories of the country; this decree went into effect on March 30, 1908, but its provisions do not affect the National Cigarette Factory operating by virtue of a concession from the Government.

The other decree referred to prescribes the form in which the payment of the tax on tobacco for consumption shall be made, and provides that said tax shall be collected precisely at the time when the last sale is made, defining as the last sale that which is made by the merchant to the manufacturer for the transformation of the article into a new product, or to a retail dealer.

**ABOLITION OF THE MATCH MONOPOLY.**

United States Consul E. H. PLUMACHER, of Maracaibo, transmits a presidential decree abolishing the contract made between the Government and MANUE V. TEJERA in 1904, whereby the latter was granted the exclusive right to manufacture matches in Venezuela, and whereby the importation of matches was prohibited. The monopoly was based upon a law promulgated in 1899, which provided that the match industry should be a source of Government revenue. The customs classification relative to the import of matches will be fixed by a special decree.

**COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES AT PUERTO CABELLO, 1907.**

In reporting on the trade of Venezuela through Puerto Cabello in 1907, United States Consul JAMES W. JOHNSON states that a marked falling off in the movement of the port is noted, a decline of nearly \$1,000,000 for exports and several hundred thousand dollars for imports being reported. This is due to a partial failure of the coffee crop and also to the shrinkage of the trade in cattle with Cuba.

The total value of exports is given as \$2,470,773, the leading item being coffee, of which 26,053,808 pounds were shipped, valued at \$1,794,904. Cattle shipments fell to \$489,391 from almost \$1,500,000 in 1906.

Import values totaled \$1,380,860, the leading place being occupied by Great Britain with \$592,567, followed by the United States, \$272,524; Germany, \$264,975, and Holland, \$102,803.

From the United States flour was the principal article received, figuring for \$49,363, cotton goods coming next, worth \$29,348.

**NAVIGATION OF THE BOCA DE MANGLE AND CAPADARE RIVERS.**

On March 11, 1908, the Venezuelan Government entered into a contract with Señor MANUEL R. AZPÚRUA, by the terms of which the latter agrees to render navigable the Boca de Mangle and Capadare rivers from Paso Real de Jacura, a point near the town of Capadare, to the mouth of the Boca de Mangle and San Juan rivers. The extension to be made navigable shall be from 20 to 25 kilometers. The concessionaire shall establish a line of vessels for the service of transportation in said rivers, and also a line of steam launches. The term of the contract shall be fifty years, during which no other person or company may establish or operate a navigation line. At the expiration of this period the enterprise, with all its properties except the steamers, shall become the property of the National Government.

**RUBBER SHIPMENTS FROM CIUDAD BOLIVAR.**

Exports of balata rubber from Ciudad Bolivar are reported to have reached the highest total ever known in 1907. The consequences of the fatal system of felling the trees to extract the gum are, however, now beginning to be felt by the more accessible forests becoming exhausted. The season for 1908 has also set in very dry, and it is therefore probable that the Balata shipments during the year will show a decline.

The following figures show the exports of rubber from Ciudad Bolivar for the year 1907, as compared with the preceding year:

Kind.	1906.		1907.	
	<i>Kilos.</i>	£	<i>Kilos.</i>	£
Para and Caura.....	179,234	47,456	258,404	71,607
Balata.....	1,232,148	176,039	1,455,973	224,414









SEÑOR DON FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA, ELEGIDO PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA DE BOLIVIA, EL 4 DE MAYO DE 1908.

SEÑOR FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA ELECTED ON MAY 4, 1908, PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA.

# BOLETÍN

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

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El programa de las ceremonias de la colocación de la piedra angular del nuevo edificio de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas que se lleva á cabo hoy, día 11 de mayo de 1908, fecha en que se publica esta edición especial del BOLETÍN MENSUAL, viene á confirmar la importancia del acto como un acontecimiento internacional. Pronunciarán discursos el Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Presidente de los Estados Unidos, que ha demostrado el más profundo interés durante su administración en el incremento del comercio y la cordialidad panamericanos., el Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, que no sólo mediante sus viajes especiales á la América del Sur y á México, sino también por la solícita atención que le ha consagrado á todo cuanto concierne á las relaciones de los Estados Unidos con la América Latina, le ha dado un impulso é importancia al movimiento latinoamericano que no hubiera podido dársele de otra manera; el Señor JOAQUIM NABUCO, Embajador del Brasil, que es el Decano del Cuerpo Diplomático de la América Latina en Wáshington, y que presidió la Tercera Conferencia Panamericana que se celebró en Río de Janeiro en 1906, y el Señor ANDREW CARNEGIE que, por una singular coincidencia, no sólo fué delegado de los Estados Unidos á la Primera Conferencia Panamericana que se celebró en Wáshington en el invierno de 1889-90, y la cual organizó la Oficina Internacional, sino que ahora ha contribuído generosamente con \$750,000 para la construcción de este nuevo edificio en el cual se ha de alojar la expresada Oficina.

La invocación la hará su Eminencia el Cardenal JAMES GIBBONS, que es la cabeza de la Iglesia Católica Romana en los Estados Unidos, y la bendición la pronunciará el Obispo CRANSTON, Decano del clero

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Por más que la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas pone escrupuloso cuidado para obtener el mayor grado de corrección en sus publicaciones, no asume responsabilidad alguna por los errores ó inexactitudes que pudieran deslizarse.

protestante del Distrito de Columbia. Abrirá el acto el Señor JOHN BARRETT, Director de la Oficina Internacional, que presentará al Secretario de Estado y Presidente del Consejo Directivo como el funcionario que ha de presidir las ceremonias del día. Antes del programa, y mientras ésta se lleva á cabo, la famosa Banda de Marina—que por orden especial del Secretario de Marina tomará parte en las ceremonias—tocará piezas de música hispanoamericana apropiadas al acto. La caja de cobre dentro de la piedra angular contendrá los informes oficiales de las tres Conferencias Panamericanas que se celebraron respectivamente en Wáshington en 1889-90; en la ciudad de México en 1901-2, y en Río de Janeiro en 1906; copias de la correspondencia que ocurrió entre el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, el Secretario de Estado y el Señor ANDREW CARNEGIE, acerca de la dádiva que este último caballero hizo para la construcción del nuevo edificio; fotografías de los Presidentes de las Repúblicas Americanas y sus mensajes de felicitación por el cable con motivo del acontecimiento de que se trata; fotografías de los miembros del Consejo Directivo y los funcionarios pretéritos y presentes de la Oficina Internacional; pequeñas banderas y copias de los sellos de los respectivos países pertenecientes á la Unión Internacional; ejemplares del BOLETÍN MENSUAL y otras publicaciones de la Oficina Internacional; monedas y sellos de correo de las diferentes Repúblicas, y periódicos representativos, etc. Las decoraciones del pabellón y los terrenos que circundan la piedra angular han de comprender una profusión de banderas, estandartes y escudos de armas de todas las naciones americanas. Se han enviado invitaciones al Presidente, Vice-Presidente, Gabinete, los miembros del Cuerpo Diplomático, los miembros del Tribunal Supremo y otros altos funcionarios judiciales, Gobernadores de Estados y Territorios, el Senado y Cámara de Representantes, oficiales del Ejército y Marina destinados en Wáshington, los Comisionados del Distrito, los principales funcionarios de los diferentes Departamentos, los representantes del clero, los jefes de las instituciones docentes y comerciales, y otras personas.

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#### LA IMPORTANCIA INTERNACIONAL DE LA COLOCACIÓN DE LA PIEDRA ANGULAR.

La colocación de la piedra angular del nuevo edificio de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas tiene tal importancia, que debe llamar la atención de todos los que estén interesados en el desarrollo de la paz, la amistad y el comercio entre las naciones. Por más que la Unión Internacional, de la cual la Oficina es el centro, se compone de las veintiuna Repúblicas Americanas, nada hay en su organización ni en los fines que se propone lograr, que sea hostil á la



idea de mantener las más cordiales relaciones entre dichas Repúblicas y los países europeos, Asia y el resto del mundo. Por más que los primeros y principales beneficios de la Unión panamericana los recibirán las naciones que la constituyen, sin embargo, todo lo que contribuya al bienestar, prosperidad y progreso de éstas también propende á que sus relaciones con el Antiguo Mundo sean más importantes é íntimas. Por consiguiente, el mundo entero puede unirse á la América en esta ocasión para expresar la satisfacción por el hecho de que en Wáshington se ha de erigir un magnífico edificio que ha de ser no sólo un templo de paz y cordialidad internacionales, sino también, por decirlo así, una cámara internacional de comercio y un centro simpático en una capital, para los representantes oficiales y el pueblo de todas las naciones americanas que se interesen en todo aquello que pueda propender á aumentar la simpatía entre estos países y su mutua prosperidad.

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#### ARTÍCULOS ESPECIALES PARA ESTA EDICIÓN DEL "BOLETÍN."

Á fin de que esta edición del BOLETÍN MENSUAL resulte especialmente oportuna é interesante para todos los que observen el desarrollo del panamericanismo, y que deseen conocer la esfera de acción y los trabajos de la Oficina Internacional, se publica un número excepcional de artículos especiales, además de la relación detallada y regular acerca del comercio y desarrollo panamericanos. Dichos artículos comprenden dos escritos por el Director de la Oficina que se publicaron recientemente en la revista denominada "The World To-day" y "System," intitulados, respectivamente, "La América Latina: Una gran oportunidad comercial," y "Un poderoso auxilio para el comercio extranjero;" una reseña del personal del Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional, preparada por el Señor FRANCISCO J. YÁNES, Secretario de la Oficina; una breve relación de la Comisión Panamericana que fué nombrada recientemente por el Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos; una descripción del nuevo edificio, desde el punto de vista arquitectónico, escrita por el Señor PAUL P. CRET, miembro de la razón social de KELSEY y CRET, que hizo el diseño del edificio y está encargada de su construcción; una discusión de las condiciones de los viajes en la América del Sur, escrita por el Señor WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, Catedrático de la Universidad de Colombia, que recientemente hizo un viaje á dicho continente; un itinerario de líneas de vapores que van á la América Latina, junto con un mapa preparado por el Doctor ALBERT HALE, que estuvo recientemente en la América Latina y que escribió un libro notable intitulado "Los Sudamericanos;" extractos de un discurso que el Honorable JAMES L. SLAYDEN, Representante de Tejas en el Congreso, pronunció en la Cámara de

Representantes sobre el tema de "La América Latina y las naciones Orientales en el comercio de los Estados Unidos," y un artículo intitulado "La América Latina en la literatura contemporánea."

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#### EL COMERCIO ARGENTINO.

El estado de la República Argentina en el mundo comercial está exactamente definido por el aumento que se ha registrado en el valor de las exportaciones de trigo en 1907 sobre las del año anterior, cuyo total fué de \$83,000,000 aproximadamente. Las exportaciones de lino tuvieron un incremento de \$10,165,360, y las de avena aumentaron en \$3,593,397; así es que, si bien las exportaciones de maíz tuvieron una disminución de más de \$23,000,000, el total de las exportaciones de productos agrícolas solamente fué de \$164,091,621, que representa un aumento de \$6,436,929 á favor de 1907.

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#### LA GOMA BRASILEÑA EN EL MERCADO MUNDIAL.

El uso creciente de la goma y sus productos derivados en diversas industrias da un interés especial á los estados que se han publicado recientemente sobre la producción del artículo en el Brasil en 1907. La existencia total de este producto en el mundo durante 1907 está calculada en 69,000 toneladas, y su consumo en 66,000 toneladas. La mayor parte, ó sea, 40,000 toneladas, es de origen brasileño, y si bien se hallan en estado de producción varias plantaciones en distintas partes del mundo, el mercado mundial sigue surtiéndose principalmente de los árboles silvestres de la región del Amazonas. El valor total de las exportaciones de goma del Brasil en 1907 excedió de \$70,000,000, recibiendo los Estados Unidos casi la mitad de esta cantidad.

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#### CONDICIONES ECONÓMICAS EN COSTA RICA.

El Gobierno Costarricense tiene actualmente en estudio contratos de importancia, varios de los cuales tienen relación directa con la producción del banano, una de las frutas que más se importan en los Estados Unidos. Es por lo tanto de vital importancia el resultado de las deliberaciones legislativas sobre esos contratos. A iniciativa del Ministro de Costa Rica en Wáshington, la inspección de los mataderos de la República estará encomendada á un veterinario de los Estados Unidos, cuyos servicios han sido contratados para este fin. También se han contratado, por mediación del mismo Ministro, varias señoritas graduadas de la Universidad de Harvard para que enseñen en las escuelas de la República el idioma inglés y el manejo de instituciones docentes.

## INDUSTRIAS CUBANAS EN 1907.

La zafra cubana de 1907 ascendió aproximadamente á 1,500,000 de toneladas, y, aunque fué menor que el cálculo hecho previamente, es mayor que la producción que se ha calculado para 1908. La cosecha de tabaco produjo 440,000 tercios, avaluados en \$42,343,548, es decir, el doble de lo producido en el año anterior. Se han iniciado y se construyen con actividad obras públicas de gran importancia. La medida de poner la sanidad pública bajo el Gobierno de la República ha dado resultados muy satisfactorios.

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## LA POTENCIA COMPRADORA DE CHILE.

Si las exportaciones de un país demuestran la extensión de sus riquezas naturales, así también las importaciones son prueba de la prosperidad ó depresión económica de una nación. Por consiguiente, es un hecho de grande significación el de que en 1907 las importaciones que recibió Chile del extranjero tuvieron un aumento de \$20,000,000 sobre las del año anterior. Si bien las exportaciones sufrieron una disminución de \$3,000,000, la causa es atribuida á la retención de las consignaciones del producto principal del país, el salitre. Al finalizar el año salitrero en abril de 1907, las exportaciones totales del artículo, reguladas por la Asociación Salitrera de Propaganda, ascendieron á 400,000 toneladas, y en una sesión reciente de dicha institución se ha decidido limitar las exportaciones del presente año á la misma cantidad.

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## OBRAS PÚBLICAS EN LA REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

La memoria del Secretario de Fomento y Obras Públicas de la República Dominicana, correspondiente á 1907, demuestra que las condiciones interiores del país se han desarrollado muy satisfactoriamente. La Exposición Nacional celebrada en la capital en agosto del año pasado tuvo un gran éxito, y en ella estuvieron representadas todas las Provincias de la República. La exhibición de productos dominicanos en la Exposición de Jamestown fué recompensada con medallas de oro, plata y cobre. Se están construyendo líneas ferroviarias que conectarán el interior con la costa, y se llevan á cabo importantes obras de irrigación bajo la dirección de un ingeniero americano. También se prosigue con actividad la construcción de caminos y muelles. El empréstito para la unificación de la deuda pública fué levantado en Nueva York y ha merecido la aprobación del Gobierno; la "Gaceta Oficial" ha publicado los contratos relativos al arreglo de la deuda pública.

## EL SERVICIO SANITARIO DEL ECUADOR.

El Gobierno ha puesto en vigor medidas enérgicas para combatir las enfermedades contagiosas en la República, y se ha creado una comisión especial de saneamiento para la ciudad de Guayaquil, bajo la dirección de un oficial del Servicio de Sanidad Pública y Hospitales Marítimos de los Estados Unidos. Se instalará un sistema moderno de aguas y alcantarillado, para la construcción del cual se publicarán licitaciones en los Estados Unidos y Europa.

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## EXPLOTACIÓN DE LAS RIQUEZAS DE HONDURAS.

El Gobierno de Honduras, en su deseo de fomentar por todos los medios á su alcance el desarrollo de las industrias nacionales, acaba de crear, en virtud de un decreto ejecutivo, el Departamento de Agricultura que estará encargado del fomento de este ramo, considerado como una de las fuentes de riqueza más principales del país. Otro paso hacia el progreso han sido los contratos sobre ferrocarriles que se construirán á través de las regiones bananeras, y para la colonización de los terrenos de la Mosquitia.

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## EL ESTADO COMERCIAL Y ECONÓMICO DE MÉXICO.

La solidaridad de las instituciones bancarias de México es la materia de que trata un informe presentado á su Gobierno por el Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Aguascalientes, en el que manifiesta que la crisis monetaria que prevaleció en el mundo no impidió que los bancos de la República hicieran frente á sus obligaciones con dinero al contado. El proyectado establecimiento de cámaras de comercio nacionales, cuyo objeto principal será fomentar el comercio y dirigir los asuntos mercantiles de la República, contribuirá á consolidar el crédito nacional, y la conferencia que el Ministro Limantour ha convocado para la discusión de medidas económicas por delegados de los diferentes bancos del país ha merecido la aprobación unánime del pueblo.

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## LOS PRODUCTOS MINERALES Y FORESTALES DE NICARAGUA.

De las minas registradas en la Oficina de Estadística de Nicaragua, que son más de 500, 494 son de oro, al par que existen por toda la República varias de cobre y plata, y numerosas canteras de piedras valiosas. Estas riquezas son explotadas, con grande actividad, en virtud de concesiones otorgadas á ciudadanos y extranjeros. La goma es producto forestal principal cuya explotación se lleva á cabo con éxito, y el país abunda en plantas medicinales, resinas, etc., de gran valor comercial.



## LA INSTRUCCIÓN PÚBLICA EN EL PARAGUAY.

Medio millón de dólares es la cantidad asignada en el peresupuesto del Paraguay para su Departamento de Justicia é Instrucción Pública en 1907. El Gobierno sostiene cinco colegios y la Universidad Nacional de Asunción, fundada en 1890, que cuenta con facultades de derecho, ciencias sociales, medicina, farmacia y derecho notarial. En las escuelas nacionales se dedica atención especial á los ramos científicos cuyo estudio puede servir para desarrollar las riquezas é industrias nacionales; el Gobierno sostiene también una escuela de agricultura con una granja modelo. La Nación tiene pensionados en varios colegios de los Estados Unidos y Europa, y una escuela normal de maestros con un claustro de 58 profesores.

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## EXHIBICIÓN DE PRODUCTOS PERUANOS EN NUEVA YORK.

El Cónsul General del Perú en Nueva York ha anunciado á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas que en el consulado se ha abierto una oficina como biblioteca y para exhibir muestras de productos del Perú. Se ha destinado una sección en la cual se conservarán catálogos de mercancías y maquinaria que podrían introducirse con provecho en el Perú. Esta sección estará al servicio ó disposición de los peruanos que visiten el consulado, muchos de los cuales desean obtener informes acerca de los artículos fabricados en los Estados Unidos con el fin de emplearlos en sus negocios y empresas en el Perú. El Señor HIGGINSON invita á los fabricantes de los Estados Unidos á que envíen sus catálogos comerciales al consulado para conservarlos en esta división, y además aconseja que dichos catálogos sean publicados en castellano, por ser éste el idioma que mejor entienden los compradores.

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## LA INSTRUCCIÓN PÚBLICA EN EL SALVADOR.

La cantidad gastada en 1907 por la República del Salvador en la instrucción primaria fué de \$400,000 aproximadamente. Además de las escuelas públicas existen en la República muchos colegios particulares en donde se enseña la instrucción primaria y la superior. La instrucción facultativa está á cargo de la Universidad Nacional de San Salvador con facultades de derecho, medicina, farmacia, cirugía dental, ingeniería, etc.

## FOMENTO DEL COMERCIO DEL URUGUAY.

Se ha presentado á la Cámara de Representantes de la República del Uruguay un proyecto de ley que prescribe el establecimiento de una zona libre en los terrenos públicos quitados al mar en la parte oriental de la Bahía de Montevideo. Tanto las mercancías que se introduzcan como los artículos que se fabriquen en la zona libre estarán exentos de derechos de aduana, á menos que se importen al interior del país, en cuyo caso deberán pasar por las aduanas del mismo modo que si vinieran del extranjero. Los que abogan por la aprobación de este proyecto consideran que hará de Montevideo uno de los primeros puertos de la América del Sur, por el cual pasa la mayoría del comercio del Uruguay, estando acreditado con un 82.32 por ciento, ó \$57,268,967 de un total de \$69,576,143. Durante los primeros ocho meses del año económico de 1907-8 las rentas aduaneras de la República exedieron en más de \$500,000 á las del mismo período del ejercicio anterior.

## LAS LÍNEAS TELEGRÁFICAS Y TELEFÓNICAS DE VENEZUELA.

Á fin de impedir cualquiera mala interpretación del reglamento que se publicó en el BOLETÍN MENSUAL correspondiente al mes de febrero de 1908, acerca de las líneas telegráficas y telefónicas de Venezuela, cumple hacer constar que los preceptos que en aquél se estatuyen son aplicables únicamente al establecimiento de sistemas nacionales y oficiales, y no limitan ni excluyen, en manera alguna, el establecimiento de empresas particulares de conformidad con las leyes del país.

## PRECAUCIONES SANITARIAS EN VENEZUELA.

El 18 de Abril de 1908 el Jefe Ejecutivo expidió un Decreto ordenando el cierre—durante quince días—del Puerto de La Guaira para el despacho de mercancías.

LA AMÉRICA LATINA: UNA GRAN OPORTUNIDAD COMERCIAL.<sup>a</sup>

Para el fabricante americano no hay ningún campo más importante que el que ofrece la América Latina. En este mismo instante, las circunstancias exigen la atención de todos los hombres de negocios

<sup>a</sup> Del número de la revista intitulada "The World To-Day," correspondiente al mes de abril de 1908, se reproduce el adjunto artículo escrito por el Señor JOHN BARRETT, Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, accediendo á la demanda que existe de los datos contenidos en el mismo.

norteamericanos que están interesados en el ensanche del comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos. El mundo entero está reconociendo la inmensidad y variedad de los grandes recursos naturales y de las oportunidades que ofrecen las veinte Repúblicas que se extienden desde México y Cuba, por el norte, hasta la Argentina y Chile, por el sur; es decir, una sección del hemisferio occidental que comprende toda clase de climas, productos y razas.

Los países comerciales de Europa, tales como Inglaterra, Alemania, Francia, España, Italia y Austria, consagran infinitamente más atención á la América del Sur que los Estados Unidos. Hay más; el Japón, situado muy distante á través del Pacífico, hace más esfuerzos que este país por ponerse en íntima comunicación con la costa occidental de la América del Sur. Este aserto acaso parezca sorprendente, pero la prueba de ello se encuentra en el hecho de haberse establecido una línea de vapores con el apoyo del Gobierno Japonés, que hacen la travesía desde el Japón hasta Chile, y por el hecho de haberse efectuado un convenio para llevar á cabo el canje de giros postales entre los dos países, convenio que se declaró vigente desde el 1° de enero de 1908. Los Estados Unidos no han hecho absolutamente nada por mejorar su comunicación por medio de líneas de vapores con ninguna parte de la América del Sur. Los precitados países europeos han aumentado su comercio gracias á los numerosos vapores correos y de pasajeros, de primera clase, que ponen en comunicación sus puertos principales con los de la América del Sur, y aun con México y la América Central, dentro de los mismísimos límites de nuestro patio, por decirlo así. Para los emprendedores norteamericanos es muy triste y humillante tener que confesar en la actualidad no existe un solo vapor rápido que ondee la bandera americana y haga la travesía entre los puertos principales de los Estados Unidos y los de la América del Sur, propiamente dicha. Conste que no estoy haciendo propaganda en pro de la subvención de líneas de vapores, sino simplemente relatando un hecho.

#### **SORPRENDENTES HECHOS Y CIFRAS COMERCIALES.**

Antes de ir más adelante, tomemos detenidamente en consideración algunas cifras notables y convincentes que demuestran, hasta la más profunda evidencia, el gran valor de la oportunidad comercial que ofrece la América Latina. La generalidad de los fabricantes, comerciantes y agricultores de los Estados Unidos ha estado tan ocupada, por una parte, en las condiciones comerciales domésticas, ó por otra parte con las oportunidades del ensanche comercial en Europa y en Asia, que casi ha pasado por alto los prósperos, progresistas y ricos países que son nuestros vecinos del Sur. No ha comprendido el hecho de que en el hemisferio occidental además de los Estados Unidos hay otras grandes naciones que cuentan con

notables recursos naturales y que progresan mucho. Ha creído con demasiada facilidad que los Estados Unidos lo eran todo, y que lo que no se hacía en este país apenas era digno de hacerse. Ahora se hace necesario que la mayoría de los norteamericanos abra los ojos y vea que la América Latina avanza y que el resto del mundo sabe apreciar su progreso, en tanto que la mayoría de los norteamericanos dormía.

El que no está al corriente de lo que pasa en la América Latina no tiene en cuenta el hecho de que en el año de 1906 ésta representó la tercera parte del valor total del comercio extranjero de las veintuna Repúblicas del hemisferio occidental, incluso los Estados Unidos. Al que no conozca estos datos se le hace difícil creer que estos países, situados al sur de nosotros, le compraron y vendieron al resto del mundo productos por valor de \$2,000,000,000, y que de esta suma el valor de las exportaciones de la América Latina excedió en cerca de \$228,000,000 al de las importaciones.

Para poder discutir de una manera amplia y segura, he tomado como ejemplo el promedio del comercio extranjero de la América Latina, incluso México, la América Central y del Sur, y las Antillas, en los dos ó tres últimos años, y he llegado á las siguientes conclusiones.

#### **ANÁLISIS DE LAS EXPORTACIONES É IMPORTACIONES DE LA AMÉRICA LATINA.**

El valor total de las exportaciones é importaciones de la América Latina asciende anualmente á \$2,052,355,000; de esta gran suma la América Latina exporta productos por valor de \$1,140,260,000 é importa mercancías por valor de \$912,095,000, resultando así, tal como antes se ha indicado, un aumento notable en el valor de sus exportaciones respecto de sus importaciones.

Al examinar en seguida el promedio de la proporción que corresponde á los Estados Unidos de este valor total del comercio con toda la América Latina, encontramos que dicha proporción asciende á \$519,202,700, suma que, al subdividirse, resulta que el valor de las exportaciones á los Estados Unidos ascendió á \$296,932,200, en tanto que el valor de las importaciones que se hicieron de los Estados Unidos asciende á \$222,270,500; esto es, el valor de las exportaciones de la América Latina á los Estados Unidos excedió en \$74,000,000 al de las importaciones que se hicieron de este último país.



Es importante notar la índole y la cantidad de las exportaciones é importaciones entre los Estados Unidos y la América Latina, que exceden de 1,000,000 de pesos:

*Valor de las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos á la América Latina en 1907.*

Instrumentos de agricultura.....	\$5, 000, 000
Locomotoras y carros.....	11, 000, 000
Instrumentos eléctricos y científicos.....	4, 500, 000
Rieles de acero.....	4, 000, 000
Alambre de acero.....	4, 500, 000
Herramientas de acero.....	4, 000, 000
Máquinas de coser.....	2, 500, 000
Tubos y sus accesorios.....	3, 500, 000
Mineral de cobre y cobre en lingotes.....	1, 500, 000
Trigo.....	2, 000, 000
Harina de trigo.....	13, 500, 000
Algodón, géneros y ropa hecha de algodón, etc.....	7, 250, 000
Hilo de acarreto.....	2, 000, 000
Cueros y calzado de todas clases.....	3, 000, 000
Manteca.....	7, 000, 000
Aceite, petróleo para el alumbrado y aceite para lubricar.....	10, 750, 000
Aceites vegetales y parafina.....	3, 750, 000
Madera de construcción.....	2, 500, 000
Tablazón.....	15, 500, 000
Muebles.....	3, 000, 000

*Valor de las importaciones que los Estados Unidos hicieron de la América Latina en 1907.*

Cacao.....	7, 000, 000
Café.....	70, 000, 000
Cobre.....	20, 000, 000
Bananos y otras frutas.....	12, 000, 000
Pieles y cueros.....	15, 000, 000
Goma elástica.....	33, 000, 000
Hierro.....	2, 500, 000
Plomo.....	3, 000, 000
Azúcar.....	70, 000, 000
Tabaco en rama y elaborado.....	16, 000, 000
Maderas.....	11, 500, 000
Lana.....	6, 000, 000

Hay otros artículos, tales como máquinas de escribir y varias clases de artefactos, que muestran cifras muy altas, pero que no llegan á 1,000,000 de pesos.

Estas cifras relativas á toda la América son más alentadoras que las que se refieren á la subdivisión de la América del Sur propiamente dicha, que comprende las diez Repúblicas siguientes: El Brasil, la Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile, Bolivia, Perú, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, y las Guianas Inglesas, Holandesas y Francesas. Veamos ahora cuál es el detalle que resulta poco satisfactorio para los Estados Unidos en este particular.

El promedio del valor del comercio extranjero de la América del Sur propiamente dicha ascendió á \$1,513,415,000, de los cuales la proporción que le correspondió á los Estados Unidos en 1907 sólo ascendió á \$233,293,300, incluyendo tanto el valor de las exportaciones como el de las importaciones, ó sea apenas una séptima parte. Volviendo á analizar estas cifras en cuanto á los Estados Unidos, encontramos que la América del Sur le vendió á este país productos por valor de \$147,680,000 y le compró mercancías únicamente por valor de \$85,612,400, lo cual muestra que el valor de los productos que los Estados Unidos importaron de la América del Sur excedió en \$60,000,000 al valor de los productos que exportaron á la América del Sur.

Otra comparación muestra cuán atrasados estamos en cuanto á la competencia con el resto de las naciones del mundo. La América del Sur le compró mercancías á otras naciones por valor de \$660,930,000, de las cuales los Estados Unidos suministraron mercancías valuadas en \$85,612,400, ó sea apenas una octava parte, y sin embargo, mientras más estudiamos el campo sudamericano, más convencidos estamos de que los Estados Unidos podrían suministrar la mayor parte de las importaciones que hace la América del Sur. Queda demostrado, pues, que no le proporcionamos á la América del Sur un mercado tan grande para sus productos como debiéramos proporcionárselo, pues del valor total de sus exportaciones, que asciende á \$852,485,000, los Estados Unidos le compraron únicamente \$147,680,900, ó sea aproximadamente una octava parte del valor total.

#### **RASGOS ALENTADORES DE LA SITUACIÓN.**

Habiendo citado ya estas cifras que comprenden un período de varios años, deseo ahora indicar, mediante cifras adicionales, otro rasgo de la situación que por cierto es sumamente alentador, y que debiera incitar á nuestros fabricantes y exportadores á aprovechar la oportunidad comercial que la América Latina les proporciona. Con la ayuda de la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo, la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas ha compilado las siguientes sumas totales, que muestran el incremento del comercio de los Estados Unidos con sus Repúblicas hermanas:

En 1897—es decir, hace diez años—el valor total del comercio de exportación é importación entre los Estados Unidos y los países situados al sur de ellos ascendió á \$252,427,798. Tres años más tarde—esto es, en 1900—esta cantidad había ascendido á \$324,680,368. Cinco años después, en 1905, la expresada suma había subido á \$517,477,368; al paso que dos años más tarde—es decir, en 1907—es grato notar que la expresada suma se había elevado á \$587,194,945.

Así pues, se ve que en una década nuestro comercio con la América Latina muestra un aumento de \$335,000,000, suma que representa más del doble de lo que antes era. No cabe duda de que éste es un precedente del cual debe enorgullecerse nuestro país y, sin embargo, esto no es más que el principio de las grandes oportunidades que tenemos.

Como quiera que en 1907 el valor total del comercio extranjero de la América Latina ascendió á más de \$2,000,000,000, es evidente que los Estados Unidos distan mucho de representar la proporción que les corresponde en la precitada suma. El punto vital es que si en las circunstancias actuales y con la falta de entusiasmo é interés que en la actualidad se echa de ver, los Estados Unidos pueden hacer un negocio de cerca de \$600,000,000 anuales con la América Latina, no cabe duda de que harán un negocio de \$1,000,000,000 en el inmediato porvenir, una vez que nuestros fabricantes y agricultores se den cuenta cabal de la importancia y el valor de la oportunidad que se les presenta y pongan en práctica toda su energía á fin de aprovecharla.

#### **LA GRAN IMPORTANCIA DE LA OPORTUNIDAD QUE OFRECE LA AMÉRICA LATINA.**

Habiéndonos referido ya á estas cifras relativas al comercio y tráfico, es lógico que tomemos en consideración algunos hechos descriptivos que demostrarán á todo el mundo la grandeza é importancia de los países latinoamericanos. En un breve artículo como este no hay espacio suficiente para describir con detenimiento lo que se ha hecho en México, en la América Central, Cuba, Haití y la República Dominicana, situadas en el Golfo de México y el Mar Caribe, y por consiguiente, sólo se consagrará especial atención á la América del Sur, propiamente dicha. Sin embargo, de pasada debemos tener en cuenta que en México se han invertido más de \$800,000,000 de capital americano, y que este último país el año pasado hizo un comercio con los Estados Unidos que representó cerca de \$125,000,000, de los cuales \$67,000,000 representaron importaciones hechas de los Estados Unidos.

La América Central—es decir, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua y Costa Rica—está entrando en una nueva era de prosperidad y progreso como resultado de los tratados y convenciones firmados en la Conferencia de Paz Centroamericana que se celebró recientemente en Wáshington. Si todos estos acuerdos internacionales llegan á ser aprobados por todos estos países, no existe ninguna razón para que dejen de progresar y desarrollarse como la ha hecho México, puesto que poseen una gran variedad de recursos naturales y un clima muy benigno en la mayor parte de sus regiones. En 1906 el valor del comercio de la América Central excedió de \$56,000,000, de los cuales el valor de las importaciones que se hicieron de los Estados Unidos ascendió á cerca de \$30,000,000.

Las Repúblicas é islas de las Antillas también avanzan notablemente y pueden jactarse de que el valor de su comercio extranjero el año pasado ascendió á \$184,000,000, de los cuales \$73,000,000 representaron el valor de las importaciones que dichas Antillas hicieron de los Estados Unidos.

Volviendo á tomar en consideración la América del Sur propiamente dicha, y anotando algunos hechos culminantes, primero nos llama la atención Colombia, que es la República sudamericana que está situada más cerca de los Estados Unidos y que tiene un área tan grande como Alemania y Francia juntas, habiendo ya ha entrado en una era de rápido progreso como resultado de la hábil administración del General RAFAEL REYES. Puedo dar fe de la riqueza de Colombia, porque he viajado mucho en ella. Tan luego como la atraviesen ferrocarriles y se mejore la navegación de sus ríos, Colombia podrá llegar á obtener un desarrollo semejante al de México.

Venezuela se asemeja mucho á Colombia, y en ella se encuentra una combinación descomunal de ricas planicies y valles de los ríos que proporcionan un campo propicio de legítima explotación. El poderoso valle del Orinoco constituye por sí solo una región en la cual pueden invertirse con provecho millones de millones de pesos.

El capital apenas se ha hecho sentir en las Guianas Inglesas, Holandesas y Francesas, y sin embargo, pronto llevarán á cabo un progreso que ha de superar al desarrollo que hasta ahora han alcanzado.

#### **LA GRAN EXTENSIÓN DEL ÁREA DEL BRASIL Y LAS OPORTUNIDADES QUE OFRECE.**

El Brasil es en realidad un país muy interesante sobre el cual resulta muy grato discutir. Esta República cuenta con tan inmensos recursos naturales y son tan vastas las oportunidades que ofrece que es difícil dejar de mostrarse uno optimista al hablar de ella. Si se tiene en cuenta que el área completa de los Estados Unidos podría colocarse dentro de los límites del Brasil, y que todavía quedaría espacio para incluir al Imperio Alemán; que del Amazonas corre diariamente tres veces más agua que del Misisipí; que Río de Janeiro, capital del Brasil, ya tiene 900,000 habitantes, y que sigue ensanchándose con rapidez; que el Gobierno y pueblo del Brasil le dieron á nuestro escuadrón la recepción más espléndida que jamás se le dió á una armada de una nación extranjera en la historia del mundo, entonces tendríamos una idea de algunos hechos que demuestran cuán digna de nuestra especial atención es esta grandiosa República de la América del Sur.

En todos los ámbitos del Brasil se advierten los indicios seguros de una nueva era de progreso material. En la parte interior del país se están construyendo ferrocarriles; se introducen mejoras en los ríos y puertos; las ciudades se están modernizando; en las escuelas



se introducen grandes mejoras y se explota la riqueza nativa del suelo y los bosques, obteniéndose por resultado que en la actualidad los capitalistas europeos y americanos están invirtiendo gruesas sumas con seguridad y provecho. En ningún país de la América del Sur tiene el fabricante y el exportador mejor oportunidad para crear un buen negocio que en el Brasil. Actualmente el valor de las exportaciones á los Estados Unidos procedentes del Brasil excede con mucho al valor de las importaciones que dicha República hace de los Estados Unidos; es decir, el Brasil le compra á los Estados Unidos únicamente como una quinta parte del valor de lo que le vende. Este país es el mercado principal que el Brasil tiene para su café, pero son tan pocos los esfuerzos que nuestros comerciantes han hecho por suministrarle al Brasil lo que éste compra en países extranjeros, que Europa en este momento domina prácticamente el comercio de importación con dicho país.

El Uruguay está justamente más abajo del Brasil, y la República de Paraguay, que está situada entre el Brasil y la Argentina, tienen áreas pequeñas, pero poseen grandes recursos agrícolas. La ciudad de Montevideo, capital del Uruguay, tiene 300,000 habitantes y es un puerto muy importante en la boca del Río de la Plata. Los pueblos de ambos países son muy emprendedores y progresistas, y creen que sus países han de realizar un notable progreso en la próxima década. Montevideo está gastando cerca de \$10,000,000 en las mejoras que está introduciendo en su puerto, al paso que Asunción, capital del Paraguay, se propone introducir mejoras en el Río Paraná y efectuar la prolongación de sus sistemas de ferrocarriles, de manera que se pondrá en comunicación por una parte con la Argentina y el Uruguay, y por la otra con el Brasil.

Á propósito de lo que queda expuesto, cumple recordar que la parte sur del Brasil, el Uruguay, Paraguay, toda la Argentina y Chile, están situados prácticamente en la zona templada del Sur, y sus condiciones climatológicas son semejantes á las de los Estados Unidos, á una gran distancia al norte del Ecuador. Esta situación reviste gran importancia para el futuro desarrollo de dichos países como el hogar de pueblos progresistas.

#### **LA ARGENTINA ES UNA MARAVILLA DE PROGRESO MATERIAL.**

La República Argentina es un país sumamente interesante. Ha progresado con tal rapidez en la última década, que se hace difícil predecir cuánto no hará en otra década. Tiene un área tan extensa y propicia para el cultivo de productos que tienen gran demanda en Europa, que siempre está segura de tener un enorme comercio extranjero, y con una población de cerca de 6,000,000 de habitantes, en 1907 el valor de su comercio extranjero ascendió á cerca de \$600,000,000, ó

sea un valor total mayor que el del comercio de Japón ó de China. Estas cifras arrojan un promedio de cerca de \$100 por cabeza, promedio mayor que el de cualquier otro país importante del mundo.

Tiene un sinnúmero de líneas de ferrocarriles que hacen que uno pueda atravesar el continente, desde Buenos Aires hasta Santiago, en menos de cuarenta y ocho horas, incluso una corta excursión en coche por la cima de los Andes, y luego se puede ir en un tren Pullman desde los linderos de Bolivia, por el norte, hasta el mismo corazón de Patagonia, por el sur.

Buenos Aires, capital de esta gran República, es una de las ciudades maravillosas del mundo. En la actualidad tiene cerca de 1,200,000 habitantes, y crece con mayor rapidez que cualquiera ciudad de los Estados Unidos, con excepción de Nueva York. Tiene un sistema de muelles, diques, y desembarcaderos mejor, una Casa de Opera más costosa y hermosa, un club más grande y un edificio y empresa de periódico más extensa que cualquiera ciudad de nuestro propio progresista país. Dicha capital está á punto de construir un gran sistema de ferrocarriles subterráneos, y á la ciudad la embellecen extraordinariamente sus numerosos bulevares, parques y plazas. Buenos Aires es el centro de todo el comercio de la República Argentina, y es una escena muy común contemplar veintenas y más veintenas de buques mercantes en los cuales ondea la bandera de todo país importante, excepto la de los Estados Unidos, cargando y descargando en toda la extensión de sus muelles. El pueblo argentino es sin disputa muy progresista y representa una nueva raza, puesto que constituye una combinación de sangre española, italiana, con cierta parte de sangre inglesa y alemana, y está produciendo cierta clase de hombres y mujeres que constituyen una garantía de la futura potencia y calidad del país.

#### CHILE Y LA COSTA OCCIDENTAL DE LA AMÉRICA DEL SUR.

La extensión é importancia de Chile puede apreciarse mejor si se tiene en cuenta, primero, que se extiende hacia arriba y hacia abajo de la costa occidental de la América del Sur en la zona templada, lo mismo justamente que nuestros límites de la costa occidental se extienden por el Pacífico, y segundo, que si la extremidad sur de Chile estuviese situada en San Diego, extremidad sur de California, la línea del norte de Chile quedaría situada en el medio de Alaska. Ó, lo que es lo mismo, hacia el norte se extiende 2,600 millas del estrecho de Magallanes hasta los límites del Perú, en tanto que el promedio de su ancho es igual al de California con la correspondiente variedad de climas y productos. Santiago, que es la capital, tiene 400,000 habitantes, y se considera como una de las ciudades más interesantes del Continente del Sur. En Valparaíso, que es su puerto principal, el Gobierno Chileno se propone gastar \$10,000,000 para

obtener todos los elementos necesarios en el puerto, muelles, etc., lo cual dará por resultado que Valparaíso sea el puerto más completo del Pacífico.

Por más que Chile tiene ferrocarriles, el Gobierno en la actualidad está preparando un proyecto para la construcción de un ferrocarril longitudinal que se extienda por toda la longitud del país, y que conecte la capital con todas las regiones del mismo. La enorme riqueza de los depósitos de salitre de Chile le proporcionan al país una gran renta, que casi lo ponen en condiciones independientes de otras fuentes de renta para el mantenimiento del Gobierno. Chile está ansiosa de que se termine el Canal de Panamá, á fin de que pueda ponerse en más íntima comunicación con los Estados Unidos. Una vez que dicho Canal quede terminado, será posible ir con facilidad de Nueva York á Valparaíso en quince días, al paso que en la actualidad se invierten treinta días más ó menos. El año pasado el valor del comercio extranjero de Chile ascendió á \$180,000,000.

#### **BOLIVIA, PERÚ Y ECUADOR.**

Aunque Bolivia no tiene ninguna costa, comprende un inmenso territorio dentro del cual cabe dos veces el Estado de Tejas, y todavía queda espacio para Arkansas y Kansas. Una gran parte del territorio de dicha República está situado en una gran altura, y por tanto, tiene condiciones climatológicas muy ventajosas. Dicho país posee una notable variedad de riqueza mineral y agrícola, y en la actualidad está entrando en un verdadero período de progreso. Un sindicato americano está construyendo un sistema de ferrocarriles en el cual se han de gastar más de \$100,000,000. Á La Paz, que es su interesante capital, puede irse mediante una combinación de viajes por ferrocarril y por mar desde el Pacífico y á través del Lago Titicaca, que es sin disputa el volumen de agua navegable más alto del mundo. El valor del comercio extranjero de Bolivia asciende aproximadamente á \$33,500,000, pero esta suma se aumenta con rapidez y promete duplicarse en al inmediato porvenir.

Al norte de Bolivia se extiende el Perú, en cuya área pueden incluirse todos los Estados de la Costa del Atlántico desde Maine hasta Georgia. Tiene una combinación de tierra baja á lo largo del Pacífico y otra vez en los valles más altos del Amazonas, de manera que junto con las grandes planicies y distritos montañosos de los Andes, el Perú posee una gran variedad de climas, productos y recursos naturales. Ya se han invertido en dicho país muchos millones de capital americano en la explotación y desarrollo de sus minas.

Lima, capital del Perú, es una de las ciudades más antiguas y aristocráticas de la América Latina, y en ella se estableció una universidad cien años antes de fundarse la Universidad Harvard. Lima fué el asiento de uno de los virreinos españoles en la época del

antiguo régimen, y en la actualidad es una metrópoli próspera, activa y bien construida. El puerto de Lima es El Callao, que queda á unas cuantas millas, donde el escuadrón americano, al mando del Almirante EVANS, hizo su cuarta escala en su viaje alrededor de la América del Sur. El Callao tiene un excelente puerto por el cual se hace la mayor parte del comercio extranjero del Perú, cuyo valor asciende á \$49,150,000.

El Ecuador, dentro del cual cabe varias veces el Estado de Illinois, en este momento espera con verdadero júbilo la terminación del ferrocarril que le pone en comunicación con Guayaquil, que es su puerto principal por la costa, y con Quito, famosa capital de la República, que tiene como 80,000 habitantes, y que está situada á una altura de 10,000 pies sobre el nivel del mar, en las planicies de los Andes. Una vez que se termine este ferrocarril y sus ramales, la parte interior del Ecuador obtendrá un desarrollo que ha de contribuir mucho á la riqueza del país.

En 1909 el Ecuador celebrará una exposición para conmemorar el centenario de la declaración de su independencia de España, y se espera que se haga una gran ostentación de los recursos y productos naturales del país, que sin duda han de llamar la atención universal, demostrando así todo el valor de esta rica región como un campo propicio por la inversión de capital extranjero. Los Estados Unidos han sido invitados á dicha exposición, y el Presidente ROOSEVELT le ha recomendado al Congreso que dicte una asignación de dinero para la obtención de un edificio apropiado y para la exhibición norteamericana.

### SE RECOMIENDA UN VIAJE Á LA AMÉRICA DEL SUR.

Por más que lo que ya he escrito acerca de estos países acaso despierte cierto interés entre las personas que hasta ahora no han consagrado ninguna atención á la América del Sur, me siento impulsado á aconsejar vehementemente que todo el que tenga tiempo y dinero visite los principales países y ciudades de la América del Sur, y ver por sus propios ojos las oportunidades que ofrece esa parte del mundo. Por lo general, el hombre de negocios norteamericano cuando desea hacer un viaje de recreo va á Europa; unos cuantos van al remoto Oriente, pero prácticamente ninguno va á la América del Sur. Si pudiese invertirse este orden y se popularizaran los viajes al Continente del Sur, no tardaría mucho en sentirse influencia benéfica tales excursiones ejercerían sobre el desarrollo de nuestro comercio.

Esto prepara el camino para indicar la vital importancia de que se mejoren nuestras vías de comunicación marítima con la América del Sur. El hecho de que no existe un vapor correo y de pasajeros de primera clase en el cual ondee la bandera americana, y que haga la travesía entre cualquiera de los puertos de los Estados Unidos y los



de la América del Sur más abajo del Ecuador, ofrece un contraste con el hecho de que es posible ir á las principales ciudades del Brasil, la Argentina, Chile, y otros países en muchos vapores rápidos y cómodos que hacen la travesía de Europa á dichos países. Es sumamente desconsolador para un ciudadano de los Estados Unidos hacer el gran viaje de estas ciudades del Sur y no poder contemplar en ningún punto la bandera de las estrellas y franjas, á menos que no flote en algún buque de guerra ó yate de recreo. Es probable que el viajero norteamericano encuentre algún buque de vela que ostente la bandera de los Estados Unidos, pero aun éstos son muy contados en comparación con los que se encontraban antaño.

Hago estas indicaciones acerca de los viajes de la América del Sur, porque desco demostrarles á los hombres de negocios, á los que se proponen hacer investigaciones y á otros, la manera de hacer dicho viaje.

Para ir al Brasil, la Argentina y el Uruguay, puede tomarse uno de los vapores de las varias líneas de carga y pasajeros, pero que son cómodos y hacen la travesía desde Nueva York, invirtiéndose dieciocho días en el viaje á Río de Janeiro, y siete días más á Montevideo y Buenos Aires, también por vapor. Para ir á Asunción, capital del Paraguay, hay varios vapores de primera clase que viajan hacia arriba del Río Paraná, desde Buenos Aires. Una ruta todavía más popular y de moda consiste en ir primero á Europa, habiendo en Southampton y en el Havre varios vapores ingleses, franceses y alemanes, muy modernos y lujosos, que ofrecen todas las comodidades á los pasajeros, y que van á Río de Janeiro en dieciseis días, y á Montevideo y Buenos Aires en cuatro ó seis días adicionales.

Para ir á Venezuela hay dos líneas de vapores que salen de Nueva York, pudiendo irse directamente de este puerto al de La Guaira en seis ó siete días, ó en doce días haciendo escalas.

Hay vapores que salen de Nueva York que hacen escalas en los puertos del Mar Caribe, de Colombia, Cartagena y Barranquilla, y también hacen escala en Colón, en el Istmo de Panamá y en Kingston, Jamaica.

A todos los puertos del Pacífico puede irse desde Panamá, después de atravesar el Istmo desde Colón, ó tomando un vapor que sale de San Francisco y que hace escala en todos los puertos que hay entre San Francisco y Panamá. Este último puerto constituye la estación terminal del norte, de los vapores que hacen escala en los puertos del Pacífico de Colombia, Ecuador, Perú y Chile.

En Nueva York pueden tomarse vapores para ir á Costa Rica, Nicaragua y, desde que se llevó á cabo la inauguración del ferrocarril que va de Puerto Barrios, pueda irse hasta Guatemala. Los mejores vapores para ir al Salvador, Honduras y la costa occidental de Guatemala y Nicaragua son los que salen de San Francisco ó de Panamá.

**SE NECESITAN VAPORES DE PRIMERA CLASE.**

Ya se ha indicado que el valor del comercio de los Estados Unidos con la América del Sur propiamente dicha, sólo asciende á \$233,000,000 de un valor total de \$1,500,000,000 á que ascendió del comercio extranjero de estos países. Es por lo menos una conclusión lógica que este estado de cosas coincide con la falta de vapores de primera clase, si en realidad no constituye una prueba absoluta de que un hecho puede atribuírse al otro. A pesar del hecho de que hay muchos buques de carga en los cuales ondean banderas extranjeras y que hacen la travesía entre los puertos principales de los Estados Unidos y la América del Sur, sin embargo, es tan necesario que en los altos mares tengamos vapores correos y de pasajeros rápidos para el transporte de mercancías y de correspondencia, y que al mismo tiempo puedan conducir carga especial que exija una pronta entrega, como lo es el que tengamos las correspondientes líneas de ferrocarril en el país que presten servicios análogos.

¿Por ventura puede alguien concebir que Chicago podría ser lo que en la actualidad es si á ella sólo pudiese irse en trenes de carga? Los rápidos trenes expresos de correspondencia y de pasajeros constituyen una absoluta necesidad para el debido desarrollo del canje comercial. Por consiguiente, es una necedad esperar que los Estados Unidos puedan jamás ocupar una posición importante en el comercio de la América del Sur á no ser que se mejoren grandemente las vías de comunicación con dichos países.

La mejor prueba del lamentable estado de cosas en este particular la constituye el hecho de que de Buenos Aires, capital de la progresista República Argentina, en una semana salieron más hombres de negocios á bordo de rápidos y elegantes vapores europeos para visitar á Europa con fines comerciales ó en viajes de recreo, que los que van á los Estados Unidos en un año en los lentos buques que ponen en comunicación á Buenos Aires con Nueva York. Los datos que sobre este particular proporciona Río de Janeiro, la gran capital del Brasil, demuestran que los vapores europeos en una semana condujeron más brasileños á Europa que todos los que llevaron los buques que van á los Estados Unidos en un año.

La denominada subvención, vocablo que con frecuencia da lugar á erróneas interpretaciones, no es la solución de este problema. Toda la cuestión se reduce á la necesidad de pagar buenos sueldos por el trabajo que se hace bien; es decir, los Estados Unidos tienen que estar dispuestos á pagarles á las compañías de vapores que ondean la bandera americana por la conducción de la correspondencia en vapores que anden á una velocidad de 17 nudos y que proporcionen comodidades á los pasajeros de primera clase, un precio tan equitativo que les sea posible llevar la correspondencia y los pasajeros en competencia con los vapores europeos, y suministrar así los mismos medios

de comunicación marítima que se obtienen en los ferrocarriles por todos los ámbitos de los Estados Unidos, á los cuales este Gobierno paga una suma regular en proporción con los servicios prestados.

#### **LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.**

En suma, se aprovecha esta oportunidad para llamar la atención de los hombres de negocios hacia la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas. Esta institución fué fundada hace dieciocho años en la Primera Conferencia Panamericana, con el fin de propagar informes—por todos los ámbitos de las diferentes Repúblicas Americanas—relativos á su mutuo progreso y desarrollo. Como resultado de la Tercera Conferencia Panamericana que se celebró en Río de Janeiro, y gracias á los esfuerzos que ha hecho el Señor Root, Secretario de Estado, que ha hecho más que ningún otro hombre en la historia de la diplomacia americana por aumentar el prestigio y la influencia de los Estados Unidos en la América latina, dicha institución ha sido reorganizada y ensanchada, de manera que pueda convertirse en una agencia práctica, reconocida por el mundo entero, para lograr el desarrollo del comercio y la cordialidad panamericanos. Dicha institución ha de ser no sólo una Oficina de información que suministre á los fabricantes, educadores, viajeros, estudiantes, etc., toda clase de datos relativos á los diferentes países americanos, sino el medio por el cual se han de poner en práctica todas las resoluciones de las varias conferencias panamericanas.

La Oficina hace todo lo posible para crear más íntimas relaciones y un conocimiento y trato más cabales entre todas las naciones del hemisferio occidental. Publica un **BOLETÍN MENSUAL** que constituye un registro detallado de las condiciones comerciales de todas las Repúblicas, y distribuye un gran número de impresos en los cuales se describen las Repúblicas Americanas, sus condiciones, recursos naturales y las grandes oportunidades que ofrecen. A ella está agregada la Biblioteca de Colón, que contiene la colección más grande que existe en los Estados Unidos, de libros que se refieren á la historia, progreso, y estado actual de los países de que se trata.

Gracias á la generosidad del Señor **ANDREW CARNEGIE** y á las cuotas con que han contriuido los diferentes Gobiernos, la Oficina Internacional pronto se alojará en un magnífico nuevo edificio que costará aproximadamente \$750,000, proporcionándose así en Wáshington un templo en el cual se ha de cultivar la amistad y ensanchar el comercio y que, en cierto sentido, será el punto de reunión de todas las Repúblicas Americanas.

La Oficina Internacional se sostiene con las cuotas conjuntas de las veintiuna Repúblicas Americanas, y sus asuntos los rige un Consejo Directivo compuesto de los Representantes Diplomáticos en Wáshington de veinte Repúblicas, siendo Presidente nato de dicho Consejo

Directivo el Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos. El jefe ejecutivo de dicha Oficina es el Director, elegido por el Consejo Directivo. El Director á su vez es auxiliado por el Secretario de la Oficina y por otros funcionarios y peritos.

Siempre que cualquiera persona desee obtener informes, puede dirigirse al Director de la Oficina Panamericana (tal como comúnmente se le conoce), núm. 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Se tendrá el mayor gusto en tomar en consideración detenidamente cualesquiera preguntas acerca de la América Latina que procedan de los numerosos y caracterizados suscritores de la revista denominada "The World To-Day."

A fin de que este artículo resulte completo, y de que se entiendan perfectamente la esfera de acción é importancia de esta institucion, deseo citar las resoluciones que fueron aprobadas en la última Conferencia Panamericana que se celebró en Río de Janeiro, Brasil, en 1906, Conferencia que ha venido á ser memorable por haber concurrido á ella el Señor Root, Secretario de Estado. En dichas resoluciones se dice lo siguiente:

La Tercera Conferencia Internacional Panamericana resuelve continuar la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, creada por la Primera Conferencia y confirmada por la Segunda.

Los fines de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, que representa dicha Unión, son las siguientes:

1. Compilar y distribuir datos comerciales y proporcionar informes al respecto.
2. Compilar y clasificar todo lo referente á los tratados y convenciones entre las Repúblicas Americanas y entre éstas y otros Estados no americanos.
3. Informar sobre asuntos de educación.
4. Informar sobre las cuestiones de las Conferencias Internacionales Americanas.
6. Dar cumplimiento á todas las resoluciones que le hayan impuesto ó le impogan las Conferencias Internacionales Americanas.
7. Funcionar como Comisión Permanente de las Conferencias Internacionales Americanas, proponiendo proyectos que pudieran ser incluídos entre los temas de la próxima Conferencia; estos proyectos deberán ponerse en conocimiento de los diferentes Gobiernos que forman la Unión seis meses, por lo menos, antes de la fecha en que deba reunirse la próxima Conferencia.
8. Presentar con la misma anticipación, á los diferentes Gobiernos, una memoria acerca de las labores de la Oficina en el período comprendido desde la última Conferencia, y también informes especiales sobre cada uno de los asuntos cuyo estudio se le hubiere encomendado.

Pero esto no es todo de ninguna manera. En un informe sobre la Oficina que preparé recientemente, dije lo que sigue:

Otras resoluciones, por virtud de las cuales la Oficina asume nuevos deberes, prescriben que se tomen las medidas conducentes para alojar dicha institución de tal manera que pueda desempeñar debidamente las importantes funciones que esta Conferencia le ha asignado; que se nombre una comisión en cada República para que ayude á la Oficina á llevar á cabo sus trabajos; que, como una dependencia de ella, debe establecerse una sección especial de estadística comercial; que la Oficina debe preparar un proyecto á fin de obtener mejores medios de comunicación por vapor entre los principales puertos de las Repúblicas Americanas, con el fin de facilitar el tráfico, los





SEÑOR DON GENARO RAIGOSA, PRESIDENTE DE LA SEGUNDA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS, CELEBRADA EN MEXICO EN 1901-1902.

SEÑOR GENERO RAIGOSA, PRESIDENT OF THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES AT MEXICO IN 1901-1902.



viajes, el comercio y la comunicación en general; que debe investigar la cuestión del Ferrocarril Intercontinental y celebrar conferencias con los diferentes Gobiernos encaminadas á determinar, tan luego como sea posible, las concesiones de terreno, subvenciones, garantías de intereses, exenciones de derechos sobre los materiales necesarios para la construcción y el material rodante de aquél, y cualesquiera otras concesiones que juzguen convenientes hacer en relación con dicha empresa; que debe estudiar los sistemas monetarios de los gobiernos americanos con el fin de someter á la consideración de la próxima Conferencia un informe acerca de los sistemas vigentes en cada uno de los Gobiernos, así como la historia, fluctuaciones y tipo de cambio que han ocurrido dentro de los veinte últimos años, junto con la preparación de tablas que muestren la influencia que dichas fluctuaciones han ejercido en el desarrollo comercial é industrial de dichos países; que debe estudiar las leyes que rigen las concesiones públicas en las varias Repúblicas de América, con el fin de obtener los informes que pudieran ser útiles para ello, y, finalmente, que prepare un programa para la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional que se celebrará dentro del próximo quinquenio.

## UN AUXILIAR PODEROSO DEL COMERCIO EXTRANJERO.<sup>a</sup>

Los comerciantes, los profesionales, en fin, todas las personas que se interesan por nuestras relaciones extranjeras, deben conocer la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas. Su valor práctico para el comerciante, su eficaz auxilio para el desarrollo de las relaciones comerciales y amistosas entre las naciones americanas, su inmensa esfera de acción, son hechos que patentizan la realidad de su importancia.

Para tener una idea de lo que la Oficina Internacional puede hacer por el comercio, es necesario conocer su historia.

Si bien ha tenido una existencia digna y honrosa por espacio de diecisiete años, y por más que han estado al frente de ella hombres de mérito y competentes, no ha habido hasta el presente interés popular alguno por nuestras hermanas del continente americano. Fueron necesarias las dotes de un hombre de estado como ELIHU ROOT, y el viaje sin precedente que hizo por toda la América del Sur, para que el pueblo de los Estados Unidos se diera cuenta de la grande importancia de nuestras relaciones con los países de allende el Río Bravo.

La Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas fué creada por la Primera Conferencia Panamericana, celebrada en Wáshington en 1889-90. Los delegados latinoamericanos encontraron aquí tal ignorancia sobre los pueblos, instituciones y recursos de sus respectivos países, y, por otro lado, la misma ignorancia por parte de ellos con respecto á las verdaderas condiciones de los Estados Unidos, que

<sup>a</sup> Para demostrar el trabajo práctico que lleva á cabo la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, se reproduce este artículo, escrito por el Director, Señor JOHN BARRETT, y publicado en "System" del mes de marzo de 1908.

la Conferencia autorizó el establecimiento de lo que podía llamarse una oficina internacional de información. Conferencias posteriores ensancharon sus funciones hasta tal punto que hoy promete llegar á ser una de las instituciones internacionales más importantes del mundo. Los primeros directores hicieron todo lo posible por el progreso de la Oficina, pero sus esfuerzos eran obstruidos por la falta de interés general. Ahora alborea una nueva era, y el actual Director, no más competente que sus predecesores, encuentra un terreno más propicio para llevar á cabo el programa de reorganización y reconstitución de la Oficina.

#### LA ORGANIZACIÓN SINGULAR DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL.

En verdad, la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas es única en su género, no habiendo otra igual á ella en el mundo. Es la oficina central, en la capital de una nación americana, de las veintiuna Repúblicas del hemisferio occidental. Su Director es el único funcionario internacional de la América elegido por votación de todos los Gobiernos americanos.

La Oficina no está en sentido alguno subordinada á un Departamento ó Secretaría de los Estados Unidos como lo están las demás oficinas de Wáshington. Es absolutamente independiente, y su jefe es responsable á los veintitún Representantes Diplomáticos de los Gobiernos americanos quienes forman el Consejo Directivo que rige las funciones de la institución. El presidente del consejo es el Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, por el hecho de que la Oficina se halla en Wáshington y de que sus relaciones con el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos se tramitan por el Departamento de Estado.

Las veintiuna Repúblicas que forman la Unión contribuyen, en proporción con sus poblaciones respectivas, al sostenimiento de la institución. Por más que los Estados Unidos pagan, como es consiguiente, más que las otras veinte Repúblicas combinadas, el Ministro de la nación más pequeña en población tiene un voto en el Consejo Directivo igual al del Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos. Esta circunstancia de interés y de autoridad iguales y mutuos mantiene el interés de toda la América Latina por el trabajo y el adelanto de la Oficina. El diplomático, el comerciante ó el viajero de la América Central ó de países tan lejanos como la Argentina ó Chile, que viene á la Oficina ó que la escribe en demanda de información tiene tanto derecho como el que está en los Estados Unidos.

Del total de 12,000,000 de millas cuadradas que abarcan los países americanos, los de la América Latina ocupan aproximadamente 9,000,000, contra 3,000,000 de los Estados Unidos propiamente dichos. El territorio del Brasil solamente es mayor que el de los Estados Unidos por unas 200,000 millas. Todos los Estados Unidos,



sin incluir Alaska, podrían ser puestos dentro del Brasil dejando todavía sitio para la mayor parte del Imperio Alemán. De los 150,000,000 de habitantes que viven en las Repúblicas Americanas, 65,000,000 residen en los países latinoamericanos—número que en verdad es más que suficiente para que esas naciones sean dignas de nuestra estudio y de nuestra sincera amistad. Ese número de millones puede también comprar una cantidad considerable de productos de otros países, como las cifras que se dan más adelante lo demostrarán.

El comercio exterior total (exportaciones é importaciones) de las veintiuna Repúblicas Americanas, incluyendo los Estados Unidos, excedió el año pasado de \$5,000,000,000. De esta enorme suma, la América Latina—con demasiada frecuencia despreciada por nuestros comerciantes—compró y vendió productos avaluados en la considerable cantidad de más de \$2,000,000,000; es decir, más de una tercera parte del total general. Que nosotros tenemos nuestra participación en el comercio exterior de la América Latina está probado al verse que nuestra proporción en estos dos mil millones fué de \$600,000,000.

Estas cifras sugieren inmediatamente al lector, sea comerciante ó fabricante, la siguiente pregunta: “¿Tengo yo participación en esta suma?” Si la respuesta es negativa, debe dirigirse á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas para averiguar el por qué y la manera cómo podría adquirir la participación que desca.

#### EL PERSONAL Y LA ORGANIZACIÓN DE LA OFICINA.

La información que se solicita de la Oficina es compilada y preparada por su personal, compuesto de unas veinticinco personas, y dividido en secciones—administrativa, editorial, de traducciones, de compilación y de servicio. Por lo que respecta al comerciante, la Oficina está dispuesta á ayudarle facilitándole datos y consejos acerca de cualquier punto relativo al comercio americano.

Para dar toda clase de información, dentro de su esfera de acción, la Oficina Internacional depende (1) de su biblioteca, conocida por Biblioteca de Colón, consistente de 12,000 volúmenes, que abarca todas las naciones americanas y que cuenta con la mejor colección individual de obras americanas en los Estados Unidos; (2) de los informes oficiales de los Gobiernos americanos que se la envían de conformidad con la resolución de la Tercera Conferencia Panamericana; (3) de las gacetas oficiales, periódicos particulares, revistas comerciales y otras publicaciones de las distintas capitales; (4) de los informes de los funcionarios consulares americanos que se reciben en forma de duplicados de los originales que envían al Departamento de Estado; (5) de los manuales y folletos que se preparan cuidadosamente de vez en cuando, en los que se describen las riquezas, progreso, condiciones y desarrollo de los diferentes países de la Unión, y

(6) de los mapas y otros datos geográficos preparados por personas y agencias particulares.

Todo este material está minuciosamente clasificado y puede ser consultado sin demora. Toda persona de responsabilidad tiene acceso á la biblioteca desde las 9.30 de la mañana hasta las 4 de la tarde de cada día, y los que están debidamente recomendados pueden llevarse libros por un corto espacio de tiempo. Si un comerciante, viajero ó estudiante dirige á la Oficina una pregunta, sus empleados competentes obtienen de las fuentes arriba descritas los datos necesarios para la respuesta. Si esas personas visitan personalmente á la Oficina, se les pone á su disposición el empleado que mejor puede ayudarles, y se les facilitan los libros, folletos, informes, mapas y otros documentos que desearan consultar.

### **LOS RESULTADOS PRÁCTICOS QUE OBTIENE LA OFICINA.**

Uno ó dos ejemplos servirán para demostrar al comerciante cómo opera la maquinaria de la Oficina por sus intereses. Un fabricante de automóviles escribe, ó visita á la Oficina, diciendo que no conoce nada relativo al mercado latinoamericano, pero que desea introducir sus productos en él para lo cual desea obtener datos sobre el mismo. El Director ó el Secretario acusan inmediatamente recibo de su carta dándole amplia información y mandándole folletos que describen las condiciones generales del mercado latinoamericano con el fin de que pueda obtener la información preliminar sobre el asunto. Después, uno de los peritos estadistas ó mercantiles de la Oficina prepara un memorandum que demuestra las importaciones de automóviles en la América Latina, los países de donde originaron, las condiciones de la demanda y competencia, la calidad de los caminos y calles, precios de flete, facilidades de transporte, derechos arancelarios ó de aduanas, métodos de pago y otros datos prácticos que pudieran ser útiles y de provecho.

Otro ejemplo: Un viajero que nunca ha estado en la América Latina desea datos sobre ella; pues, inmediatamente se le facilitan manuales y un memorandum sobre las líneas de navegación y ferrocarril, el costo del viaje, los hoteles, los principales puntos de interés, la clase de moneda en circulación, la clase de ropa que requiere el clima y el tiempo que se emplea en hacer el viaje. El catedrático, el estudiante, el conferenciante, el escritor, todos buscan las mejores fuentes de información sobre la América Latina. Para este objeto la Oficina les facilita una lista de los libros que deben leer y de los mapas que deben consultar, con los nombres de los editores y de los autores.

Y así, sucesivamente, podría ir citando ejemplos de las continuas y crecientes pruebas del buen trabajo que la Oficina está llevando á cabo, no sólo en asuntos materiales, comerciales y económicos, sino también en materias docentes, sociales é intelectuales. Tal vez será

bastante hacer constar en este punto que la correspondencia de la Oficina ha cuádruplicado durante los últimos ocho meses y que la demanda de sus publicaciones ha aumentado en proporción. El promedio de la correspondencia de la Oficina es de 2,000 cartas al mes, recibidas y contestadas, juntamente con 15,000 boletines, manuales, folletos y circulares que se distribuyen durante el mismo período.

El medio de comunicación más importante entre la Oficina y los grandes intereses comerciales de Pan-América es su **BOLETÍN MENSUAL**, publicado en forma de revista y que ve la luz al final de cada mes. Contiene los datos oficiales más recientes de todas las Repúblicas Americanas, tales como importaciones y exportaciones, modificaciones arancelarias, condiciones comerciales, mejoras y obras públicas, oportunidades industriales, nuevas leyes sobre comercio, inmigración, minería, etc., concesiones mineras é información variada. Cualquier persona ó compañía puede hacer que su nombre se inscriba en la lista de los que reciben gratis este **BOLETÍN**, siempre que esté recomendada por un Senador ó un Representante de los Estados Unidos, ó, si el solicitante es extranjero, por el representante diplomático de su país en Wáshington. Ha sido necesario establecer esta regla porque (1) la demanda es mayor que la existencia, (2) las cantidades asignadas por los Estados Unidos y los otros Gobiernos eran insuficientes, y (3) por la razón de que la distribución gratis depende de dichas asignaciones. Por otro lado, todos los que desearan recibir el **BOLETÍN** sin tener que pedirlo por medio de un Senador, Representante, ó funcionario diplomático, pueden pasar por alto ese requisito pagando la suscripción anual de \$2 en las Repúblicas Americanas, ó de \$2.50 en otros países.

Además del **BOLETÍN MENSUAL**, la Oficina tiene en venta muchos manuales, libros y folletos de gran utilidad, así como también varias publicaciones cuya distribución es gratuita. Hay una lista de todas esas publicaciones que se enviará inmediatamente á las personas que la pidan.

En conclusión, apuntaré brevemente, para conocimiento de los comerciantes, varios hechos dignos de nota:

I. Durante los últimos ocho meses, más de cien fabricantes, exportadores é importadores han decidido, gracias á los consejos de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, entrar en el mercado latinoamericano, aparte de otros muchos de cuyos nombres no tenemos relación disponible.

II. Recíprocamente, un gran número de comerciantes latinoamericanos, que antes no conocían nada de las oportunidades que existen en este país, han entablado relaciones con los Estados Unidos.

III. El número de norteamericanos que visitan la América Latina y el de latinoamericanos que vienen á la América del Norte han sido considerablemente aumentados por la Oficina.

IV. En varios centros docentes de la América del Norte, que antes dedicaban poca atención á estas materias, se ha establecido el estudio de la lengua española y de historia, progreso y condiciones actuales de la América Latina, en tanto que el número de jóvenes latinoamericanos que vienen á los colegios de los Estados Unidos ha aumentado notablemente.

V. Á iniciativa de la oficina y con su cooperación, varias cámaras y juntas de comercio, y clubs y círculos sociales y literarios han dado los pasos necesarios para dar á conocer á sus socios la América Latina, como hacían antes con respecto á Europa y Asia.

VI. El espíritu de amistad internacional y de confianza mutua entre las Repúblicas Americanas ha sido fomentado por las relaciones más estrechas que la Oficina ha procurado como institución sostenida por todas ellas, por cuyo adelanto todas tienen igual interés y responsabilidad. La Oficina está encomendada, no solamente con la misión de recabar la aprobación de las resoluciones de la última Conferencia Panamericana, sino también con la preparación del programa de la que se reunirá dentro de tres años.

VII. Como Director, ó funcionario administrativo en jefe de la Oficina, puedo decir con verdad que, si bien adolece de muchos defectos, y sólo acaba de empezarse el trabajo de reconstituirla, está siempre dispuesta á facilitar toda información y todo el auxilio que pueda para el fomento del comercio, de la buena inteligencia, y del intercambio panamericanos, esperando que los lectores de "System" se aprovecharán de las facilidades que ofrece.

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## EL CONSEJO DIRECTIVO DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

La Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, de la cual es órgano oficial la Oficina Internacional, es una institución de tal naturaleza, de miras tan elevadas y de tan amplio radio de acción, que no podría existir sino bajo la dirección y administración de un consejo de gobierno compuesto de representantes genuinos de un noble ideal, de una fuerza moral que tiende á fomentar los lazos materiales y de simpatía que deben unir por fuerza á las naciones del hemisferio americano.

La institución que hoy se conoce con el nombre de Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, es el resultado directo y palpable del Primer Congreso Panamericano que se reunió en Washington de octubre de 1889 á abril de 1890, y que creó el día 29 de marzo de 1890 una "Oficina Comercial de las Repúblicas Americanas" por el voto unánime de los delegados de los dieciocho países de América que concurrieron á la invitación de los Estados Unidos.



Los países representados en esta Primera Conferencia Panamericana fueron los siguientes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Estados Unidos, Guatemala, Haití, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Perú, Salvador, Uruguay y Venezuela. Cuando se creó la Oficina se la colocó bajo la vigilancia del Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, á quien se le pidió que tomara á su cargo la organización de dicha agencia, para el mantenimiento de la cual contribuyen cierta suma anual todos los países de la Unión Panamericana, en proporción á la población de cada uno. De acuerdo con la resolución respectiva, la Oficina se estableció bajo la dirección del Departamento de Estado el día 26 de agosto de 1890.

El día 1º de abril de 1896 se reunieron otra vez en Wáshington, á invitación del Secretario de Estado, los representantes de los países de la Unión Internacional, con el objeto de reorganizar la Oficina. Obedeciendo á este plan se creó una Comisión Ejecutiva compuesta de cinco miembros, de la cual el Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos era presidente nato, y desde entonces se dió á esta agencia panamericana el nombre de "Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas."

La creciente institución, representante en Wáshington del primer movimiento concertado á favor de una nueva política comercial, fué reorganizada otra vez en 1899 por los miembros del Cuerpo Diplomático latinoamericano y el Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, dictándose entonces nuevas reglas para su administración, bajo las cuales continuó prosperando y haciéndose cada vez más útil la Oficina.

La Segunda Conferencia Panamericana que se reunió en la ciudad de México en 1901-2, se ocupó de reorganizar de nuevo la Oficina que se llama desde entonces "Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas." El nuevo plan hizo más extensa su esfera de acción, y creó el Consejo Directivo, compuesto de los representantes diplomáticos de todos los Gobiernos de la Unión acreditados cerca del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, teniendo siempre por presidente nato al Secretario de Estado de dicho país.

Otros reglamentos, dictados de acuerdo con la importancia que cada vez iba adquiriendo la Oficina, fueron aprobados en 1902, y en 1906, este último por la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana que se celebró en Río Janeiro. Esta última reorganización aumenta grandemente el trabajo de la Oficina, le impone nuevos deberes, le abre nuevos campos de actividad, y por último le da nueva vida, nuevas fuerzas para atender al creciente desarrollo de las relaciones comerciales y de simpatía que hoy existen entre las naciones que componen la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas. La resolución respectiva de la Tercera Conferencia determina los deberes del Consejo Directivo, que son entre otros el de celebrar una sesión ordinaria el primer miércoles de cada mes,

excepto junio, julio y agosto, pudiéndose reunir en sesión extraordinaria á iniciativa del presidente del Consejo, ó á petición de dos miembros. Para que haya quorum es necesaria la asistencia de cinco miembros. En ausencia del Secretario de Estado presidirá las sesiones el que desempeñe el cargo interinamente, y á falta de éste el miembro más antiguo del Cuerpo Diplomático latinoamericano.

También se dispone que se nombre una Comisión de Vigilancia compuesta de cuatro miembros del Consejo y presidida por el presidente de dicho cuerpo, escogiendo por la suerte el orden en que han de servir. Hoy la Comisión de Vigilancia se compone de los Ministros del Ecuador, Panamá, Perú y Bolivia, habiendo ya expirado el año que correspondía al Ministro de Haití. Los otros miembros del Consejo servirán en la Comisión de Vigilancia en el orden siguiente: Costa Rica, Brasil, Honduras, Cuba, Guatemala, República Dominicana, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Paraguay, Colombia, Chile, México, Salvador, Uruguay y la República Argentina.

Aun cuando el nuevo reglamento determina el tiempo que debe servir cada uno de los miembros de la Comisión de Vigilancia, se ha pensado hacer una modificación, por juzgarlo así más conveniente el Consejo. La materia se ha sometido á una comisión que todavía no ha informado. La Comisión de Vigilancia debe reunirse en sesión ordinaria una vez por mes, siendo tres el número necesario para que haya quorum. Los deberes de esta comisión, como su nombre lo indica, son de vigilar por la buena marcha de la Oficina, informando al Consejo del resultado de sus gestiones, y recomendando las modificaciones ó mejoras que se puedan hacer en beneficio de la institución. La administración y dirección inmediata de la Oficina está á cargo de un Director, que nombra el Consejo Directivo. El Secretario del Consejo lo es también de la Oficina.

Esta participación constante y activa de los representantes diplomáticos de los países de la Unión en la dirección y gobierno de la Oficina, es lo que le da el carácter estrictamente internacional que la distingue, porque todas las Repúblicas de la Unión, sea cual fuese su extensión territorial ó su población tienen los mismos derechos, los mismos deberes que desempeñar y la misma participación en el éxito que pueda alcanzar la Oficina Internacional, que es el agente oficial de propaganda de todas y cada una de las naciones libres de América.

Nada demuestra la importancia que, desde el punto de vista comercial, político y social, ha adquirido el mundo panamericano, como los nuevos deberes que le han sido impuestos á la Oficina. Desde el día en que se reunió la Primera Conferencia Internacional Americana en Wáshington, hasta éste en que con solennes ceremonias se coloca la piedra angular del Templo Panamericano de la Paz, en presencia de los más altos dignatarios de los Estados Unidos y de

la América latina, el hemisferio occidental ha adelantado á pasos de gigante hacia la meta que desde su principio ha tratado de alcanzar la Unión Internacional, es decir, á estrechar las relaciones de los países de la América entera, á unificar sus esfuerzos por alcanzar el más alto grado de progreso, latente en todos, y por último á fijar sobre bases sólidas el credo político del cual es apóstol esforzado el Presidente del Consejo Directivo, la noble doctrina de la mejor inteligencia.

Por la primera vez en la historia de esta institución, el BOLETÍN MENSUAL, que es el órgano reconocido de la Unión, publica un cuadro del Consejo Directivo y de los funcionarios principales de la Oficina. Esto obedece al doble propósito de conmemorar de manera apropiada el acto importante de la colocación de la piedra angular del nuevo local de la Oficina, así como de hacer conocidos de los lectores del BOLETÍN en este país, en Europa y en Latino-América á los hombres que representan en Wáshington los países de la Unión Internacional.

Exceptuando al Paraguay, que en estos momentos no tiene representante diplomático en Wáshington, todos los países que asistieron á la Primera Conferencia, la República Dominicana, que se adhirió después y las jóvenes Repúblicas de Cuba y Panamá que luego entraron á formar parte de la Unión, están todas representadas en el Consejo Directivo de la Oficina.

Ya se ha dicho que el Presidente del Consejo Directivo es el Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos. Aun cuando el nombre del que hoy ocupa tan elevada posición es perfectamente bien conocido en todos los países de la Unión, que le han dado la más espléndida bienvenida que jamás recibiera hombre público alguno, es siempre un grato deber consignar aquí el nombre de ELIHU ROOT, Presidente del Consejo Directivo y amigo verdadero de la Unión Internacional. La carrera pública de este alto personaje ha sido notabilísima y llena de servicios meritorios. Durante su vida ha tenido cargos de la mayor responsabilidad, en el desempeño de los cuales ha alcanzado un éxito brillante, no tan sólo por los frutos de su erudición, sino por su juicio sereno y recto, y la facultad asombrosa que posee de dominar las situaciones más difíciles y los problemas más arduos. Desde el año de 1867, cuando se graduó en la Universidad de Nueva York, ha recibido el grado de doctor en leyes en seis de las universidades de los Estados Unidos, así como en la de Buenos Aires y en la de San Marcos de Lima, en 1906, durante el viaje memorable que hizo en la época en que estaba reunida en Rio Janeiro la Tercera Conferencia Internacional. Durante la administración de McKINLEY el Señor ROOT desempeñó la cartera de la Guerra y ha venido desempeñando la de Relaciones Exteriores ó Secretaría de Estado, desde el 1º de julio de 1905.

Sigue en orden gerárquico, por tener el rango de Embajada, la del Brasil que representa uno de los diplomáticos y hombres de letras más notables que ha producido el país. El Señor JOAQUIM NABUCO, Embajador del Brasil, se distinguió desde muy joven en el Parlamento Brasileño, en tiempo del Imperio, defendiendo con calor y con éxito la abolición de la esclavitud. Los servicios que en la vida pública ha prestado á su patria el Señor NABUCO, ya como diplomático, ya como hombre de estado, son de tal importancia que el Brasil ha querido premiarle escogiéndole para encomendarle la primera Embajada que creó el país. El Señor NABUCO fué vice-presidente de la Comisión de Reglamento para la Tercera Conferencia, y luego presidente de dicha conferencia. Como escritor, las obras del Señor NABUCO son recibidas con grande aplauso por los hombres de letras, á causa de la versatilidad del autor y de sus concepciones altamente filosóficas.

México está también representado en el Consejo Directivo por un Embajador, el Señor Don ENRIQUE C. CREEL, hoy ausente de Wáshington. El Señor CREEL se halla actualmente en Chihuahua, donde desempeña la Gobernación del Estado. Su carrera pública ha sido tan variada como distinguida, ya en el Congreso, ya como autoridad en cuestiones económicas y financieras, al grado que se le cuenta entre los estadistas más notables de México. El Embajador CREEL ha demostrado su espíritu de anchas miras y generosos ideales para la hermandad de las Repúblicas Americanas como fundador de la asociación llamada "Fraternidad Centro-Americana," destinada al fomento de la paz, el progreso y el bienestar de la América Central, particularmente, y en términos generales de todo el continente latinoamericano.

En ausencia del Embajador CREEL, está al frente de la Embajada con el cargo de Encargado de Negocios interino el Señor Don José F. Godoy, Ministro de México acreditado en Cuba. Los servicios que ha prestado á su patria el Señor GODOY, ya en la carrera consular como en la diplomática, han sido tan largos cómo valiosos, no solamente en Cuba sino en los Estados Unidos y en Centro América. El Señor GODOY como abogado ha hecho un estudio especial del derecho internacional, y se ha distinguido además por sus conocimientos literarios. Fué Secretario del Segundo Congreso Panamericano que se reunió en la ciudad de México en 1901.

Los otros países de la Unión Internacional están representados en Wáshington por legaciones. Corresponde el primer puesto, en el orden alfabético, á la Argentina, que se halla representada por el Señor Don EPIFANIO PORTELA, hombre de estado que ha servido á su país como diplomático en Europa y Sud América, antes de venir á los Estados Unidos, en el Congreso Federal por seis años y en el desempeño de muchos puestos públicos. El Señor PORTELA se ha distin-



guido también como escritor público, habiendo redactado varios de los periódicos más importantes de Buenos Aires. Fué miembro de la Comisión de Programa de la Tercera Conferencia, delegado de la Argentina á dicho Congreso Panamericano, y también formó parte de la Comisión encargada de la reorganización de la Oficina en Río Janeiro.

Es el representante de Bolivia el Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, que hace algunos años está acreditado ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos. El Señor CALDERÓN ha servido á su país animado siempre del más noble celo patriótico, distinguiéndose como partidario entusiasta de la instrucción pública, así como en la carrera consular y diplomática. El Señor CALDERÓN es considerado una de las autoridades más notables de Bolivia en materias económicas, habiendo desempeñado entre otros cargos de importancia la Cartera de Hacienda. El Señor CALDERÓN ha demostrado siempre el mayor interés en todo lo que se relaciona con la Oficina, fué miembro de la Comisión de Reglamento de la Tercera Conferencia, y en la actualidad lo es de la Comisión de Vigilancia.

Representa á Chile en el Consejo Directivo el Señor Don ANIBAL CRUZ, abogado eminente y autoridad reconocida en derecho de gentes. El Señor CRUZ ha prestado importantísimos servicios á Chile en el desempeño de los varios puestos públicos que le han sido encomendados. No es un desconocido en Wáshington, pues antes había representado aquí á su país ya como Secretario de Legación, Encargado de Negocios y como comisionado de Chile en la Comisión de Reclamaciones Chileno-Americana, en la cual lució sus dotes de abogado internacional. El Señor CRUZ ha sido profesor de Derecho Administrativo en la Universidad de Santiago, Ministro de la Guerra, y ha servido también en los congresos de su patria.

Es el representante de Colombia el Señor Don ENRIQUE CORTÉS, diplomático y hombre de letras de reconocida fama. No son pocos los servicios que ha prestado á su país, ya como Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, ya como Inspector de Instrucción Pública. Puede decirse que fué el fundador del ramo de instrucción, ó por lo menos que lo levantó á una altura notable. Sus esfuerzos en pró de la instrucción le indujeron á llevar al país profesores extranjeros para fomentar así tan importante ramo de la administración. Hace muchos años que el Señor CORTÉS comenzó su carrera diplomática en Wáshington.

Costa Rica está representada por el Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, amigo constante y fiel de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, desde que la creó el Primer Congreso Panamericano, en el cual tomó parte el Señor CALVO como secretario de la delegación de Costa Rica. En la Segunda Conferencia Internacional representó á Costa Rica y en su calidad de delegado fué uno de los miembros de la

Comisión encargada de reorganizar la Oficina. Más luego sirvió en la Comisión de Programa para la Tercera Conferencia de Río de Janeiro. El Señor CALVO ha prestado muchos é importantes servicios, ya como diplomático y como escritor público, no sólo á su país sino á los intereses de la Unión y del progreso panamericanos.

Sigue en orden Cuba, representada por el Señor Don GONZALO DE QUESADA, diplomático, orador y escritor de fama. El Señor QUESADA también viene identificado con el movimiento panamericano, desde el Primer Congreso Internacional, en el cual sirvió como secretario del Doctor SÁEZ PEÑA, uno de los delegados de la República Argentina. Fué secretario de la Comisión de Programa para la Tercera Conferencia, delegado de Cuba á la misma, y presidente de la Comisión de Reorganización de la Oficina, por la cual ha demostrado siempre el mayor interés y buena voluntad. El Señor QUESADA ha prestado á su país importantísimos servicios, en el desempeño de cargos de responsabilidad, entre otros la representación en el Congreso de Paz de la Haya.

La República del Ecuador tiene por representante al Señor Don LUÍS FELIPE CARBO, uno de los hombres de estado más notables de su país y de sus más distinguidos escritores públicos. El Señor CARBO ha desempeñado cargos de la mayor importancia, no sólo en el Ecuador sino en el extranjero, ya como diplomático, ya otros de alta significación política, tales como las carteras de Relaciones Exteriores, del Interior, de Instrucción Pública y de Justicia y como Senador. También representó el Señor CARBO al Ecuador en la Segunda Conferencia Panamericana de México, ha demostrado siempre el mayor interés por el progreso de la Unión y es hoy uno de los miembros de la Comisión de Vigilancia.

El Ministro de Guatemala acreditado en Wáshington, Doctor LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, se halla ausente actualmente en su país, ocupando su lugar en el Consejo Directivo el Doctor RAMÓN BENGOCHEA, Consul General de Guatemala en Nueva York, y Encargado de Negocios interinamente. El Doctor TOLEDO HERRARTE es un escritor notable, particularmente de materias científicas. Comenzó su carrera diplomática en Madrid y después de haber asistido al Tercer Congreso Panamericano de Río en calidad de Secretario de la Delegación de Guatemala, fué nombrado Ministro en Wáshington, habiendo demostrado siempre grande interés en todo lo relativo á la Oficina. El Doctor BENGOCHEA es médico de gran fama, y ocupa el grado más alto en el Cuerpo de Sanidad Militar. Después de haber desempeñado en su país puestos de la mayor importancia y de influencia política, fué nombrado Cónsul General en Nueva York, y por dos veces ha sido Encargado de Negocios en Wáshington.

Representa á la República de Haití en el Consejo Directivo el Señor Don J. N. LÉGER, que es el representante más antiguo de la

América Latina en Wáshington. El Señor LÉGER es abogado de fama merecida y un notable escritor en materias de jurisprudencia y de historia. Ha desempeñado en su país y en el extranjero puestos de la mayor importancia, entre otros el de Subsecretario de Relaciones Exteriores, Presidente de la Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores y miembro de la Cámara de Representantes. Comenzó su carrera diplomática en París, y desde 1896 está acreditado á Wáshington. El Señor LÉGER fué el delegado de Haití al Segundo Congreso Panamericano, y Vicepresidente de la Comisión de Reglamento para la Tercera Conferencia. El Señor LÉGER ha demostrado invariablemente el mayor interés por la Oficina, por los cuales ha velado siempre.

Honduras está representada en el Consejo Directivo por el Doctor Don ÁNGEL UGARTE, uno de los abogados y diplomáticos más notables de su país. El Doctor UGARTE es hombre de letras, y se le considera como uno de los mejores oradores de Honduras y escritor público aventajadísimo. Muchos son los servicios que ha prestado á su patria, ya en el Congreso, ya representándola con carácter diplomático en varios países de Europa y en los Estados Unidos, ó encargado de las más delicadas misiones financieras. El Doctor UGARTE también ha demostrado siempre gran interés por la Oficina.

El Ministro de Nicaragua, Doctor Don LUIS FELIPE COREA, ha probado siempre su verdadera simpatía por la Oficina y el grande interés que le inspira la Unión Internacional, tanto en las reuniones del Consejo Directivo como en la Segunda y Tercera Conferencias Panamericanas, en las cuales representó á Nicaragua con el carácter de delegado. Fué Secretario de la Comisión de Reglamento para la Tercera Conferencia y miembro en ésta de la Comisión de Reorganización de la Oficina. El Doctor COREA es abogado de nota, ha servido á su país con toda contracción y éxito. Como educador, ha desempeñado las cátedras de historia, filosofía y derecho internacional en los principales institutos docentes de Guatemala.

Representa á Panamá en el Consejo el Señor Don J. DOMINGO DE OBALDÍA, hoy ausente en su país, donde ha estado ejerciendo las funciones de Primer Designado. El Señor OBALDÍA ha desempeñado cargos políticos de la mayor importancia. Fué miembro de la comisión nombrada por el Consejo Directivo antes de la Tercera Conferencia con el objeto de presentar un plan para la reorganización de la Oficina, más tarde asistió á dicha Conferencia con el carácter de delegado, y en ella sirvió en la Comisión de Reorganización de la Oficina.

Durante la ausencia del Señor OBALDÍA, el Señor Don JOSÉ AGUSTÍN ARANGO, Ministro de Panamá en Wáshington, ha venido representando á su patria en el Consejo Directivo. El Señor ARANGO fué uno de los directores del movimiento separatista de Panamá y trabajó con ahínco por su independencia, desempeñando luego las funciones



de Presidente de la Junta Provisional de Gobierno de la nueva República. El Señor ARANGO es miembro de la Comisión de Vigilancia.

Representa al Perú en el Consejo el Señor Don FELIPE PARDO, soldado y estadista. Estudió jurisprudencia en la Universidad de San Marcos, y en el servicio activo de su patria alcanzó el grado de teniente de caballería en la guerra con Chile. Es también coronel de la Milicia de Lima. Es el Señor PARDO hombre de erudición, versado especialmente en asuntos económicos, y gran amante del progreso. Siempre ha demostrado el mayor interés por la Unión Internacional y la Oficina. Fué miembro de la Comisión de Reglamento para la Tercera Conferencia, y hoy forma parte de la Comisión de Vigilancia.

La República Dominicana está representada por el Señor Don EMILIO C. JOUBERT, abogado de reconocidas luces y un servidor abnegado de su país. Varios son los cargos públicos que ha desempeñado el Señor JOUBERT en su patria, entre otros las carteras de Relaciones Exteriores, de Correos y Telégrafos y la de Hacienda. Siempre ha abogado por la instrucción pública tratando de perfeccionarla, así como también de mejorar la agricultura. El Señor JOUBERT fué miembro de la comisión nombrada por el Consejo Directivo antes de la Tercera Conferencia, para informar acerca de la reorganización de la Oficina. Asistió á dicha Conferencia con el carácter de Delegado de la República Dominicana, y como tal sirvió en la Comisión de Reorganización.

El Ministro del Salvador es el Señor Don FEDERICO MEJÍA, que hoy se halla ausente. El Señor MEJÍA ha dedicado su vida y sus esfuerzos al estudio de cuestiones económicas, habiendo desempeñado por varios años la gerencia del Banco Comercial del Salvador. Como político, ha servido con amor á su país, ya en el Congreso, ya como Ministro de Hacienda. El Doctor J. GUSTAVO GUERRERO, Encargado de Negocios interino, representa al Salvador en el Consejo. Es el Doctor GUERRERO abogado de nota, graduado en la Universidad del Salvador, autor de muchos trabajos científicos y literarios, fundador de la Sociedad Jurídica Salvadoreña y redactor del "Foro Salvadoreña," órgano de dicha sociedad. El Doctor GUERRERO ha desempeñado cargos públicos de importancia, tanto en su país como en el extranjero, en la carrera consular.

El Uruguay tiene como representante en el Consejo al Doctor Don LUIS MELIAN LAFINUR, uno de los jurisconsultos y eruditos más notables de su país. El Doctor MELIAN LAFINUR ha servido á su patria como soldado y como hombre de estado. Ha sido también campeón esforzado de la instrucción pública, habiendo desempeñado el cargo de miembro del Consejo Universitario de Montevideo. Es autor de reconocido mérito y conferencista político y literario. Fué uno de los delegados del Uruguay á la Tercera Conferencia, y aun cuando no perteneció á la Comisión de Reorganización de la Oficina, tomó





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ROTURANDO EL TERRENO PARA EL NUEVO EDIFICIO.



el mayor interés en sus trabajos, á causa de la importancia de esta institución.

El representante de Venezuela, el Doctor RAFAEL GARBIRAS GUZMÁN se encuentra hoy ausente en Caracas, donde desempeña el importante cargo de Secretario General del Presidente de la República. El Doctor GARBIRAS GUZMÁN ha prestado grandes servicios á su país en el desempeño de varios puestos públicos, particularmente la Presidencia del Estado del Tachira, y en la cartera de Fomento y por varios períodos ha desempeñado también el cargo de Senador. El Doctor GARBIRAS GUZMÁN es orador de mérito y grande erudición. El Señor Don NICOLÁS VELOZ GOITICOA, que interinamente ejerce las funciones de Encargado de Negocios y por consiguiente ocupa el lugar del Doctor GARBIRAS GUZMÁN en el Consejo Directivo, ha desempeñado muchos cargos oficiales de importancia en su país, así como en Europa y en los Estados Unidos.

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## DESCRIPCIÓN DE LA NUEVA OFICINA PAN-AMERICANA.

A fin de demostrar el punto de vista arquitectónico, los Señores Kelsey y Cret, arquitectos del nuevo edificio, han tenido la bondad de preparar el siguiente artículo.

Cuando se publicó el programa del concurso para la construcción del edificio de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, la primera dificultad con que tropezaron los numerosos opositores fué la elección de la índole del edificio. En el programa se hizo una minuciosa descripción de todos los salones que se necesitaban, así como de sus dimensiones aproximadas, pero se dejó á juicio de la pericia de los arquitectos el determinar el espíritu que había de guiar el estudio del conjunto.

Había una biblioteca con todas sus dependencias; un gran número de despachos ú oficinas; un salón de recepciones y varios salones para comisiones, pero ¿cuál de ellos debía predominar en todo el conjunto? En la mayor parte de los concursos no hay ninguna duda en cuanto á este fin primordial del nuevo edificio que tanta influencia ejerce en un diseño. Todo el mundo sabe cuál debe ser la apariencia de una oficina de correos, de un museo ó de un edificio de oficinas, pero en el presente caso la dificultad consistía en el hecho de que no había precedentes ni buenos ni malos que pudieran servir de norma ó base para la obtención de las exigencias especiales del caso. Esta incertidumbre era clarividente cuando se sometieron los 70 juegos de dibujos al jurado en Wáshington, á los cuales se les dieron un sinnúmero de interpretaciones; es decir, desde el templo griego hasta la quinta

particular, el palacio español y el edificio de oficinas del Gobierno Americano.

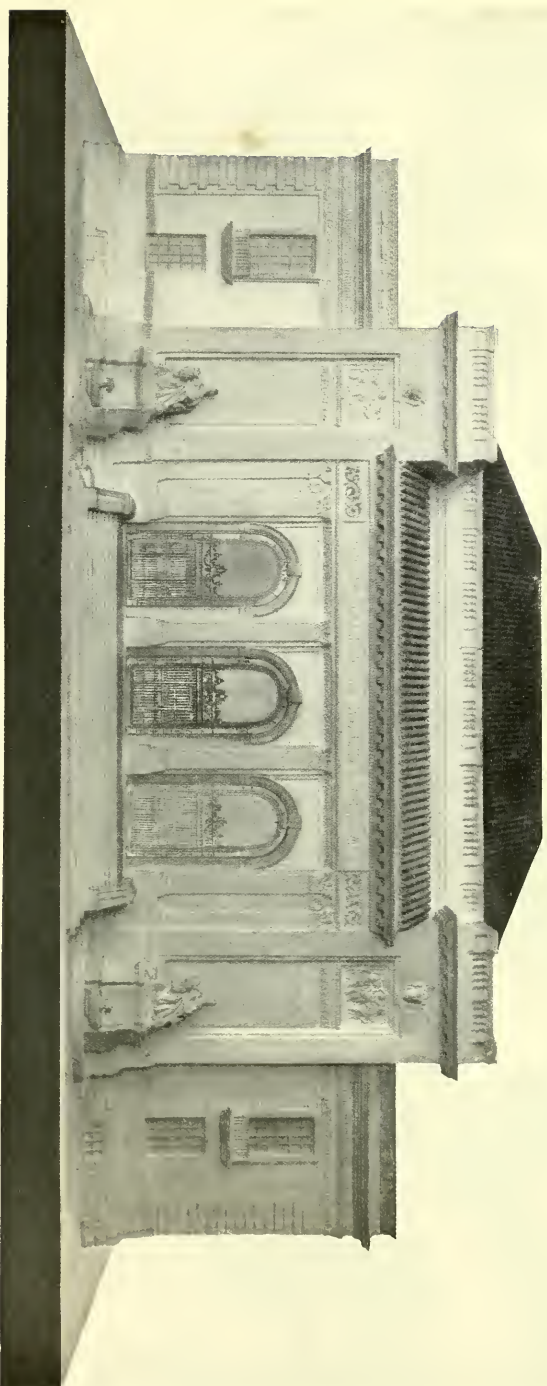
El diseño que mereció la aprobación unánime del jurado y que, por consiguiente, fué el que se eligió, y el que pronto se empezará á construir en el sitio escogido, era sin duda el más adecuado, por cuanto ofrecía una solución de este problema enteramente nuevo. La idea predominante que había impreso su sello, por decirlo así, en el diseño, fué la siguiente: Por más que el edificio ha de proporcionar albergue bajo un solo techo á una oficina de gran actividad y á una biblioteca que ha de crecer constantemente, y aunque estas dos partes son casi todas las que se necesitan para hacer los trabajos de la Oficina, tal como lo expresó la Conferencia de Río de Janeiro, á saber: Establecer un centro permanente de información y de intercambio de ideas entre las Repúblicas de este continente, y proveer un local adecuado para la biblioteca en memoria de Colón, hay otra función importante que la Oficina tiene que desempeñar: este edificio será en Wáshington, en el sentido más absoluto de la palabra, el hogar de las Repúblicas Americanas, su verdadero hogar.

Sabido es que cada una de estas Repúblicas tiene su hogar particular—la residencia del Embajador ó del Ministro—pero la Oficina Internacional será el hogar de todas ellas, donde sus representantes podrán reunirse como se reúnen los hijos en el hogar de su padre, para discutir todas las cuestiones que surjan, así como celebrar grandes acontecimientos ó conmemorar fechas gloriosas.

Por consiguiente, el edificio debe asemejarse más al modelo de una residencia particular que al de una oficina pública, por más que debe ser tan serio y majestuoso como el caso lo requiere. El director de la oficina y los arquitectos abrigan la esperanza de que cuando los representantes de los varios países penetren en dicho palacio han de sentir que entran en su propia casa. Esperan, además, que cuando los vestíbulos, escaleras y el Gran Salón de Recepciones, estén iluminados por millares de luces eléctricas, y una brillante concurrencia acuda á sus salones para rendir homenaje á un visitante distinguido, en el ánimo de los representantes de veintiuna Repúblicas se produzca la impresión de que reciben sus huéspedes en su propia casa, y no en un salón de reunión común.

En conformidad con los principios expuestos, la parte exterior conservará el efecto retraído y tranquilo de la morada de un hombre de gusto. La índole monumental de los alrededores, la proximidad á la Alameda y al famoso Monumento de Wáshington, la Casa Blanca, y el Palacio del Departamento de Guerra, también exigen la majestad de líneas que caracterizan las mejores producciones arquitectónicas del período clásico. El material de las dos fachadas se ha escogido teniendo en cuenta estos fines, y sólo se ha de usar mármol blanco en dichas fachadas. El diseño reúne la sencillez





FRONT VIEW OF THE NEW BUILDING OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU, MADE FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ARCHITECTS' MODEL.  
VISTA DE LA FACHADA DEL NUEVO EDIFICIO DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL, DE UNA FOTOGRAFÍA TOMADA DEL MODELO DE LOS ARQUITECTOS.



republicana y todos los refinamientos de forma que la raza latina le dió á la arquitectura. El acabamiento decorativo, el esmero en los detalles y algunos rasgos característicos, han de representar el origen de la mayoría de las veintiuna Repúblicas. Las tejas españolas en el pórtico de entrada, los adornos alegóricos, las dos figuras de mármol monumentales dispuestas á la entrada, y el bajo relieve de las torrecillas truncadas, todo ello le dará una idea al transeunte de la originalidad del monumento y le incitará á hacer un examen más detenido.

En el atrio de entrada, el frente se compone de un pórtico entre dos torrecillas truncadas, y tal parece invitar al visitante; ambos lados y la parte posterior muestran respectivamente la obra y los fines recreativos del edificio. Le rodean jardines, y desde el Salón de Reuniones, en la fachada posterior, se extienden dos escaleras que conducen á la azotea que mira al terrado. No se desperdicia ningún costado, y los cuatro que hay están decorados de una manera distinta y son monumentales.

Volviendo á la entrada, coronada con una inscripción en letras de bronce sobre un fondo de mármol de Brèche Violette, contemplamos tres grandes rejas de bronce que dan entrada al vestíbulo principal abovedado y decorado con columnas de mármol antiguo, provistas de casquetes y bases de bronce. Aquí comienzan las dos escaleras y el elevador, y por los tres arcos que corresponden á los de la entrada se obtiene la vista del patio. Tal parece entonces que entra uno en una nueva atmósfera distante de Wáshington, y que se ha trasladado á uno de esos patios pintorescos del Sur, resguardados del sol por una techumbre y refrescados por las aguas que brotan de una fuente de mármol. En todos los alrededores crecen y se contemplan plantas tropicales; un pavimento antiguo y raro, paredes de estuco blanco, puertas bajas cuyos escudos de ornamentación dan una idea y hacen recordar la dilatada alcurnia de las Repúblicas del Sur. Al principio se hizo objeción á que se colocase un paisaje semejante en una ciudad como Wáshington, donde el invierno es largo y la nieve suele recordarle á uno que se halla muy lejos del ecuador. Se ha vencido esta oposición colocando un techo deslizante que queda invisible durante la primavera y el estío, y que en el invierno contribuirá á que el patio resulte un jardín invernal delicioso donde siempre habrá una temperatura uniforme. Un mecanismo completamente nuevo permitirá cerrarlo mediante la acción de un motor eléctrico.

La parte superior del patio queda rodeada de una galería que desemboca en las escaleras y en el salón de descanso. Un friso corre por debajo del techo y sirve de apoyo á los escudos y á las planchas que llevan los nombres de las Repúblicas. Por este patio

ó por los corredores laterales, puede ir uno á la Biblioteca y á las Oficinas.

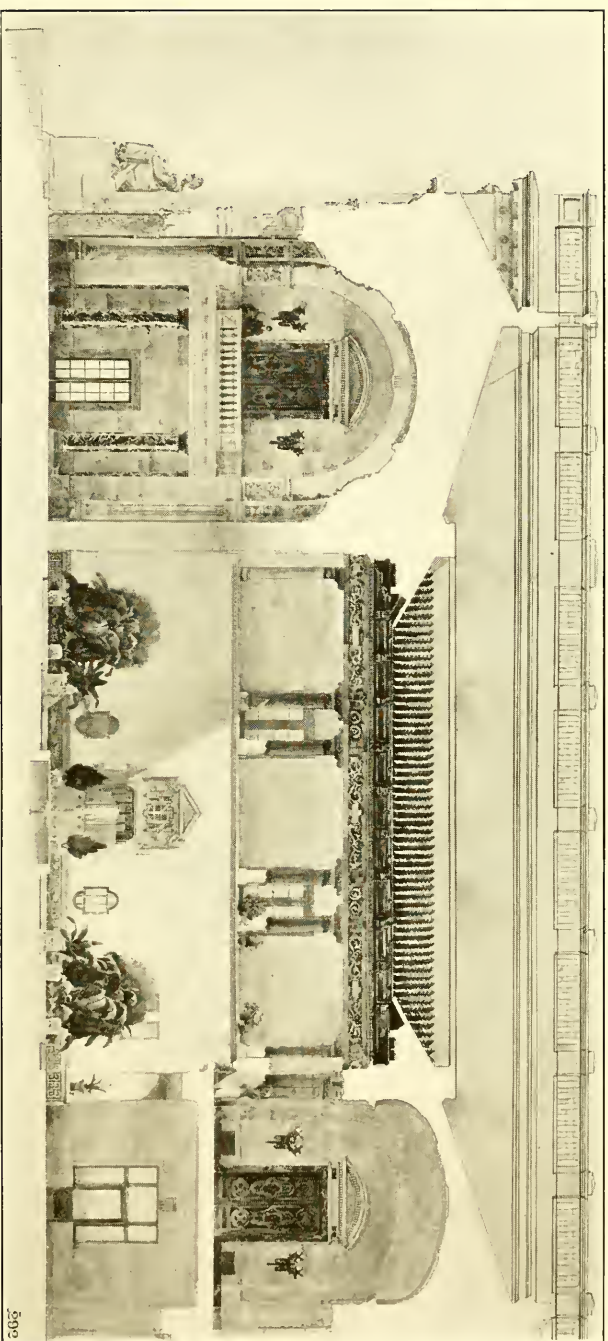
En la Biblioteca de Colón se entrará por un salón donde hay guardarropías y una oficina para la entrega de libros para la lectura á domicilio. El salón de lectura principal tiene 100 pies de longitud por 40 de ancho, y está provisto de la luz necesaria que penetra por cinco grandes ventanas que dan al terrado y al jardín que está en la parte posterior del edificio. Dos estudios particulares facilitarán las investigaciones especiales, y habrá una gran bóveda á prueba de fuego, donde podrán guardarse con seguridad los documentos valiosos.

Muy próximos se hallan las Oficinas del Bibliotecario y su personal, que siempre estarán dispuestos á facilitar los informes que el público pida. El amplio salón de estantería tiene espacio suficiente para 120,000 volúmenes, pudiendo extenderse á fin de que sea posible colocar 80,000 volúmenes más. Todas las instalaciones de dicho salón serán de acero, construídas con arreglo á las disposiciones más modernas. Un elevador eléctrico traerá rápidamente los libros de los cinco estantes hasta el nivel del salón de lectura. En dicha biblioteca habrá una gran colección de mapas, impresos, y datos estadísticos, que podrán usarse en seguida. Estas estanterías estarán situadas en el lado del norte del edificio, y en el lado del sur se encontrarán las espaciosas oficinas de los traductores y directores del *BOLETÍN MENSUAL*, los tenedores de libros, dependientes y taquígrafos. Todas estas oficinas, así como el resto del edificio, se calentarán por medio de un sistema de calefacción de vapor indirecta que en la actualidad se considera el mejor, por cuanto suministra á la vez el calor y la ventilación de todas las partes del edificio. Hay espacio muy amplio para guardar abrigos, etc., en los días de recepciones.

Antes de pasar al segundo piso, cumple describir brevemente el basamento ó sótano. Puede entrarse en él por una escalera desde el primer piso, ó desde la parte exterior, por un paso ó calzada que permite entregar la correspondencia, provisiones, carbón de piedra, etc., sin entrar por la parte pública del edificio. También hay un salón muy espacioso para clasificar y distribuir la correspondencia, y dirigir los boletines que se envían á todas las partes del mundo. Dicho basamento también ha de satisfacer las numerosas necesidades de la sección de servicio, tales como guardarropías para los empleados, habitaciones para los porteros ó conserjes, salón de merienda, almacenes, el cuarto de la caldera, el de las máquinas, combustible, etc.

Desde el vestíbulo de entrada, dos escaleras monumentales conducen en línea recta al segundo piso, lo mismo que las majestuosas escaleras del Palacio Romano del Renacimiento. Los escalones son de mármol de Tennessee, y el cielo raso es de obra de carpintería.





FRONT VIEW OF THE PATIO OR COURTYARD SECTION OF THE NEW BUILDING OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU, MADE FROM THE ARCHITECTS' DRAWINGS.  
 VISTA DE FRENTE DEL PATIO DEL NUEVO EDIFICIO DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL, TOMADA DE LOS DIBUJOS DE LOS ARQUITECTOS.



Además de estas escaleras hay un elevador. Llegamos al segundo piso del edificio, que es el más importante, el *piano nobile* de los edificios clásicos. El centro lo constituye un salón de descanso en el cual desemboca, por anchas puertas, el Salón de Recepciones y el despacho del Director de la Oficina. El salón de descanso, así como la galería, dan al patio, y á lo largo de las dos grandes escaleras se extienden galerías laterales, proporcionando así, en los días de grandes reuniones, una hermosa vista que se extiende desde el vestíbulo de entrada hasta el Salón de Recepciones. El despacho del Director de la Oficina está en directa comunicación con el Salón del Consejo Directivo, y tendrá decoraciones de obra de madera y mármol facilitados por una de las Repúblicas. Desde el otro lado el Director estará en directa comunicación con su secretario privado y su taquígrafo. El salón de espera ó antesala lo usarán las personas que deseen ver al Director ó al Secretario de la Oficina, y este último tendrá su Oficina más allá de este salón.

En el lado del norte del edificio, que corresponde á estas oficinas, habrá cuatro salones para comisiones muy apropiados para celebrar conferencias diplomáticas, y la parte superior del salón de estantería. Las oficinas del Consejo Directivo, del Director y del Secretario dan á la Alameda y al parque del Monumento de Wáshington, en conformidad con el plan de mejoras introducidas en la ciudad de Wáshington.

Desde el salón de descanso se penetra en el hermoso Salón de Recepciones que tiene más de 100 pies de longitud por 65 de ancho. Veinticuatro columnas sirven de apoyo á su cielo raso abovedado, que se destaca hasta una altura de 45 pies sobre el piso. Cinco espaciosas ventanas con balcones que dan al jardín y que tienen vidrios coloreados con emblemas alegóricos, decorarán estas majestuosas ventanas. El Salón del Consejo Directivo y el Salón de Comisiones, están en directa comunicación con este serio salón.

Desde luego puede imaginarse el hermoso efecto que hará esta sala cuando dentro de sus paredes se reúna una Convención Internacional ó cuando se dé una recepción á un huésped distinguido, ó una brillante recepción diplomática. No hay ningún otro edificio en Wáshington, ya sea residencia particular, embajada ó de oficinas del Gobierno, que pueda ofrecer semejantes comodidades en los casos de funciones importantes. Está en armonía con la importancia de la Oficina y constituye un monumento apropiado de la reunión más importante de las potencias del mundo.

## COMPARACIÓN DEL COMERCIO QUE LA AMÉRICA LATINA Y LOS PAÍSES ORIENTALES TIENEN CON LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Á propósito del proyecto de ley relativo á las asignaciones de fondos para la construcción de edificios para consulados y legaciones en el Oriente, el Señor J. L. SLAYDEN, Representante de Tejas, discutió con gran claridad y energía en el Congreso de los Estados Unidos, el 17 de abril de 1908, las posibilidades que existen en la América Latina en comparación con el Oriente, como un campo propicio para lograr un gran desarrollo comercial.

Al referirse á México, á la América del Sur y Central y á los países orientales, como temas que tienen muchos puntos de contacto, el Señor SLAYDEN dijo lo siguiente:

### EL COMERCIO AMERICANO Y ORIENTAL.

Este año estamos asignando una suma considerable para la construcción de edificios para consulados y legaciones en el Oriente, y hasta ahora nada se ha recomendado en cuanto á los países americanos.

He de llamar vuestra atención hacia un breve análisis del comercio oriental en comparación con el de la América Central y del Sur, tanto al que realmente se hace como al que puede hacerse en vista de los recursos naturales de dichos países. El notable viaje que hizo el Señor Root, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, constituye el reconocimiento de la vasta y creciente importancia de los países sudamericanos, tanto desde el punto de vista comercial como político. No pudo haberse enviado á ese campo un misionero más hábil. Hombre de ancha visión y capacidad intelectual, de gran práctica en asuntos importantísimos y de larga experiencia en elevados puestos oficiales, el Señor Root desde luego comprendió la índole de los pueblos de las Repúblicas Americanas y la posibilidad de su desarrollo. Muy provechosa le sería á cualquier miembro de este cuerpo la lectura de dichos discursos y que siguiese al orador con mapas y datos estadísticos en aquella gran excursión.

La mayoría de nuestros conciudadanos ignora tanto los hechos que se relacionan con la América del Sur como el idioma de los pueblos que la habitan. Para la mayoría de ellos es una novedad el hecho de que el Brasil es tan grande como los Estados Unidos con un sobrante de territorio tan extenso como California y la Carolina del Sur. Por ejemplo, la República Argentina es tan grande como toda la parte de los Estados Unidos situada al este del Misisipí, incluso Tejas. México, al cual conocemos mejor, tiene un área casi igual á todos los Estados que están al este del Río Misisipí, y es casi tres veces tan grande como Tejas.

Desearía tener tiempo, Señor Presidente, para citar muchos datos interesantes acerca de los países de la América del Sur y Central, ó desearía obligar á todo ciudadano que tenga derecho á votar sobre estos proyectos de asignaciones de fondos, á leer los datos que me propongo publicar en el Diario del Congreso. Sería aún mucho mejor que los Miembros del Congreso utilizaran los medios que les ofrece la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, donde encontrarán fuentes de información que los ha de deleitar é instruir. Esa útil Oficina está realmente presentando los ciudadanos de la República Norteamericana á sus vecinos del Sur.

En la América Latina hay veinte Gobiernos que tienen como 50,000,000 de habitantes que hacen un comercio anual cuyo valor asciende á cerca de \$2,000,000,000. El valor de sus importaciones asciende á \$897,128,563 y el de sus exportaciones asciende á \$1,070,660,724, ó sea un total de \$1,967,789,287, para citar las cifras exactas.



Lo que nos interesa especialmente es saber qué proporción de ese vasto comercio corresponde á los Estados Unidos y la manera de aumentarla. Nuestros comerciantes le venden anualmente á la América Latina mercancías por valor de \$237,840,679, y le compran productos por valor de \$316,496,576, ó sea un comercio total con los Estados Unidos que representa \$554,337,255. ¿Cuántos ciudadanos de nuestro país saben que hacemos un negocio de más de \$500,000,000 al año con México, la América Central y del Sur y las Antillas? Y, hablando en plata, ¿cuántos miembros del Congreso lo saben? El Señor BARRETT, Jefe de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, en un artículo que salió á luz en la "Revista de Munsey" correspondiente al pasado mes de junio, llamó la atención hacia el hecho de que en 1905 el valor total del comercio extranjero—es decir, de las exportaciones é importaciones de las diez Repúblicas sudamericanas y las Guianas Inglesas, Francesas y Holandesas—excedió de \$1,200,000,000. El Señor BARRETT llamó también la atención hacia el hecho lamentable de que, á pesar de nuestra ventajosa situación geográfica, los Estados Unidos representaban menos de \$250,000,000 del valor de dicho comercio. Además, este espléndido negocio no está paralizado ni se ha desarrollado por completo, sino que en realidad de verdad está empezando á desarrollarse. Toda la inmensa área que se extiende al sur de los Estados Unidos y que es muchas veces mayor que nuestro país, sólo tiene 50,000,000 de habitantes. Debe agregarse que comprende casi todas las latitudes habitables, puesto que se extiende casi tanto hacia el sur del ecuador como los Estados Unidos se extienden hacia el norte. Casi todo lo que el hombre necesita lo puede producir el suelo de la América Central ó del Sur ó México. Es una región que ofrece magníficas oportunidades, que está próxima á nuestro país y cuyo importante comercio hemos descuidado por atender á otro menor y mucho más distante.

Permitidme que os llame la atención hacia unos cuantos hechos interesantes que son resultado del estudio de la estadística comercial y financiera de los principales países del mundo.

El pueblo de la República Argentina importa á razón de \$34.86 de mercancías extranjeras *per capita*, en tanto que el pueblo de la China importa á razón de 78 centavos de mercancías *per capita*. Ó, lo que es lo mismo, desde el punto de vista comercial, cada ciudadano de la Argentina vale por cuarenticinco chinos; cada ciudadano del Brasil comercialmente por doce chinos, y cada mexicano vale por diez chinos, en cuanto á las importaciones. La pequeña República del Uruguay que, dicho sea de paso, es mayor que el Estado de Nueva York y que la Virginia Occidental, importa mercancías á razón de \$21.13 por cabeza, ó sea más de veintisiete veces tanto como China.

Ahora me propongo llamar vuestra atención por unos cuantos minutos, mientras establezco una comparación de dos ó tres de estos países sudamericanos—cuyo comercio hemos descuidado—con un país oriental acerca del cual se discute mucho en la actualidad.

Como antes se ha indicado, el pueblo argentino importa mercancías á razón de \$34.86 por cabeza, al paso que el Japón, por ejemplo, importa á razón de \$5.07 por cabeza. Por consecuencia, es evidente que en el presente estado de desarrollo del comercio cada ciudadano argentino vale, aproximadamente, por siete japoneses. Cada habitante de la remota Nueva Zelandia vale, como importador, casi por catorce japoneses, y, sin embargo, muy poco es lo que se habla de la Nueva Zelandia. En la América Central un ciudadano de Costa Rica compra tantas mercancías extranjeras como tres japoneses, y estos últimos valen menos para nuestros exportadores, hombre por hombre, que los habitantes del Ecuador y del Paraguay, que son países de menor importación en el Sur.

Ya que me ocupo en este importante asunto, también voy á llamar vuestra atención hacia el hecho de que á pesar de la inmensa cantidad de provisiones que se llevan á Filipinas para el consumo del Ejército Americano, los habitantes de dicho archipiélago sólo compran á razón de \$3.38 por cabeza. En cuanto á la importancia comercial

los superan los habitantes de la Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador, Cuba, Ecuador, Haití y hasta México, Paraguay, Perú, Santo Domingo, Uruguay y Venezuela, cuyos habitantes compran más por cabeza.

Señor Presidente, creo firmemente que si cesásemos de malgastar gruesas sumas en el comercio del remoto Oriente, que es realmente de menor importancia, y consagrásemos una pizca de dicha suma al fomento del comercio con los países americanos, andaríamos más acertados.

### LA TIERRA DEL PORVENIR.

En el artículo al cual ya me he referido, el Señor BARRETT habla con mucha oportunidad de la América del Sur y Central como la tierra del porvenir. Ahora bien, no puede decirse otro tanto de la India Oriental, China ni aun del Japón. Cuando más, éstos pueden denominarse los países de pasado mañana. Todos los países americanos tienen vastas extensiones de terrenos fértiles que aun están inhabitados, al paso que los países orientales ya están densamente poblados.

El desarrollo maravillosamente rápido de nuestro propio país, los subidos sueldos, la prosperidad y la independencia del pueblo de los Estados Unidos, se deben evidentemente al hecho de que hemos tenido á nuestra disposición un continente virgen que ofrecía las mayores oportunidades. La fertilidad del suelo, la riqueza de las minas y de los bosques, y la pequeña población en comparación con los recursos naturales, han salvado á nuestro pueblo de la esclavitud industrial. Por más que es un hecho que estas oportunidades se disminuyen á medida que se aumenta la población del país, sin embargo, tenemos tantos empleos para la energía y el talento de nuestro pueblo, que ningún obrero americano siente aún los rigores que necesariamente sufren los obreros de la apiñada Europa ni el insoportable estado de amontonamiento de población que se advierte en la China ó el Japón.

En el Japón, la China y la India Oriental, los obreros trabajan por unos cuantos centavos al día porque no les queda otro remedio. En la América del Sur no están obligados á hacer otro tanto, porque pueden irse al campo y ser independientes. Los inmigrantes no acuden á los países orientales. El pueblo de Europa que tiene que inmigrar no va á un país como el Japón, donde el promedio de extensión de una finca de labor viene á ser como 2½ acres de terreno. Prefieren á la América del Norte ó del Sur, y en la actualidad van en números cada vez mayores al Sur, donde encuentran condiciones que á un hombre de los países orientales le parecen un paraíso.

Me ha sido muy grato ver que la corriente de inmigración europea se dirigía hacia la América del Sur, porque no deseo que mi propio país se pueble con excesiva rapidez, como algunas veces temía que estuviere sucediendo. Esta inmigración significa desahogo para los habitantes de Europa que están oprimidos desde el punto de vista industrial, y significa una enorme expansión de las posibilidades del comercio en países vecinos para los hombres de negocios de los Estados Unidos. Demostrémosle al mundo entero que así lo entendemos y apreciamos y que hemos de solicitarlo.

Si se pone en práctica nuestra característica energía americana en el desarrollo de los grandes recursos naturales que existen en la América del Sur y Central, á penas tendrán límites los negocios que podrán hacerse entre nosotros y los países situados en el mismo continente, que tienen idénticas instituciones políticas y cuyas aspiraciones son también idénticas y se encaminan hacia el logro de los mismos fines políticos, sociales y comerciales.

## LA AMÉRICA LATINA EN LA LITERATURA CONTEMPORÁNEA.

La universalidad del interés que se ha despertado acerca de los asuntos latinoamericanos en todos los ámbitos de los Estados Unidos, lo demuestra de la manera más terminante y enfática el espacio cada vez mayor que en las revistas de este país se le concede á la discusión de dichos asuntos. Los periódicos comerciales y los informes consulares contribuyen al desarrollo del comercio; mediante los fondos que se dedican á las becas, que proporcionan oportunidades á los estudiantes extranjeros para estudiar el programa de cualquiera universidad ó colegio determinado, se estimula la enseñanza, pero se ve claro que el fin que las revistas del país se proponen obtener es satisfacer la demanda popular que existe de artículos que proporcionen en una lectura de interés general, y por tanto, el hecho de que un mes tras otro se discuten en las revistas norteamericanas los recursos naturales y las condiciones de México, las Antillas ó las Repúblicas de Sur y Centro América, constituye una prueba evidente de la tendencia del sentimiento público.

Dícese con verdad, que los periódicos y revistas de la América Latina consagran mucha atención al desarrollo intelectual y artístico de las capitales europeas, al paso que se consagra relativamente poca atención á los asuntos americanos. Cumple agregar, sin embargo, que se ha efectuado un notable cambio en este particular. Quien haya leído asidua y constantemente los canjes de revistas y periódicos, habrá tenido ocasión de notar que, durante los dos últimos años, tanto en las revistas económicas y científicas como en la prensa diaria de la América Latina, cada vez se ha venido consagrando mayor espacio á la reproducción de las opiniones y pareceres de los escritores norteamericanos, en tanto que los acontecimientos políticos y comerciales se anotan con notable rapidez y exactitud.

Al examinar las ediciones recientes de las revistas más conocidas, que ha recibido la Biblioteca de Colón, se encuentra la prueba práctica y completa de la existencia de una reciprocidad literaria entre las Repúblicas de América.

El número correspondiente al mes de mayo de la revista intitulada "The Century" consagra varias páginas á magníficas reproducciones de algunas iglesias mexicanas, tomadas de fotografías hechas por HENRY RAVELL, habiendo el Señor LOCKWOOD DE FOREST descrito las doradas entalladuras y las obras decorativas de azulejos que tanto embellecen dichos templos.

El número correspondiente al mes de mayo de la revista intitulada "Scribner's Magazine" contiene una de las encantadoras descripciones que ARTHUR RUHL hace de la ciudad de Buenos Aires, capital de la República Argentina. En ella se transmite una impresión



paludoscópica de las multitudes de personas que se ven en las calles y de la general alegría y prosperidad que caracterizan á esta capital, que es la segunda ciudad de los países latinos del mundo.

El número correspondiente al precitado mes de la revista intitulada "Taylor-Trotwood Magazine" publica, como artículo principal, el romance y tragedia del Istmo, por ERNEST CAWCROFT, en el cual se hace un bosquejo de la historia de la civilización, tal como se demuestra en esta tirilla de terreno, desde la época de Colón hasta la excavación del Canal de Panamá.

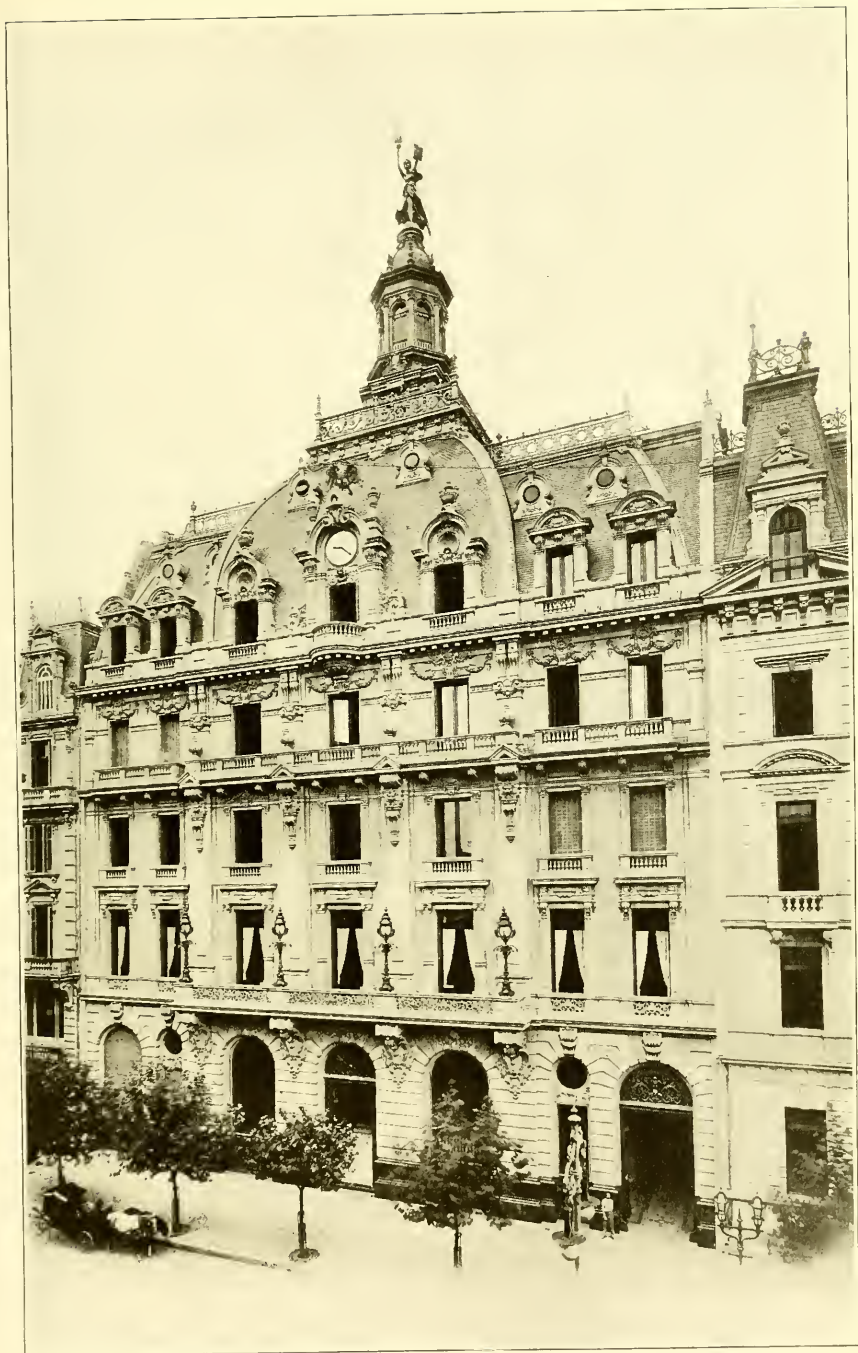
En un artículo escrito por la Señora PETER M. MYERS, la revista intitulada "The World To-day," correspondiente al mes de mayo llama la atención hacia el despertar de Guanajuato, México—"la ciudad de los sueños" y uno de los centros mineros más ricos del mundo—del sueño de un siglo en los resplandores de la luz eléctrica y en medio del estruendo de todos los adelantos modernos. Dicha ciudad puede jactarse de tener el teatro más hermoso de la América del Norte, y está situada en una atmósfera saturada de las discusiones sobre el oro, la plata, los dividendos, los ensayos y los procedimientos de reducción, y en ella se echa de ver el espíritu progresista de estos tiempos lo mismo que en otros lugares de este progresista país.

En su número correspondiente al mes de abril de 1908, la revista intitulada "The World To-Day" publica el último de los interesantes artículos escritos por el Señor JOHN BARRETT, Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, en el cual se exhorta á los Estados Unidos para que hagan mayores esfuerzos por aprovechar la oportunidad comercial que la América Latina les ofrece. El articulista hace un detenido análisis de las bases de esta oportunidad y suministra datos estadísticos acerca de los resultados que han obtenido otras naciones que han hecho los debidos esfuerzos en este sentido.

En el número correspondiente al mes de abril de la revista denominada "The Van Norden Magazine," el Señor FREEMAN TILDEN publica un artículo que viene á ser una ojeada de Buenos Aires en su aspecto pintoresco y social. El escritor no encuentra en esta gran capital la atmósfera parisíen que tanto se le atribuye, sino más bien un rasgo característicamente panamericano, que en verdad constituye su verdadero encanto.

La mayor parte del espacio del número correspondiente al mes de abril de la revista intitulada "Tropical America," se consagra á la América Española, y comprende los siguientes temas: El famoso Valle del Cauca, de Colombia; la vía Interoceánica de Guatemala; un Viaje de Recreo á Través de dicha República; el Centenario Comercial de Río de Janciro y el Cultivo de los bananos en México.





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The scene of many noted artistic and literary performances.

En su edición correspondiente al mes de abril, la "American Historical Review" publica un artículo muy erudito debido á la pluma del Señor HERBERT E. BOLTON, acerca del material que los archivos de México proporcionan para escribir la historia del Suroeste, y en el cual el escritor no se maravilla del hecho de que dichos archivos contengan tanto sobre la materia, sino del poco uso que se ha hecho de este valiosísimo material. Ambas Californias, Tejas, la Luisiana y las provincias interiores, ocupan un lugar prominente en los índices. Este artículo es simplemente un informe preliminar, puesto que este campo se ha de comprender en un tomo que publicará el Departamento de Investigaciones Históricas del Instituto de Carnegie, establecido en Wáshington.

En el número correspondiente al mes abril de la "North American Review," el Señor F. D. McKENNEY trata de la actual actitud del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos hacia el arbitraje, tal como lo demuestra en la cuestión pendiente con Venezuela, en tanto que en la edición correspondiente al mismo mes de la revista intitulada "The Independent," el Señor HERBERT WALCOTT BOWEN, ex-Ministro de los Estados Unidos en Venezuela, publica una crítica del informe que el Presidente ROOSEVELT envió al Senado sobre la cuestión de Venezuela.

En sus números correspondientes á los meses de marzo y abril, la "National Geographic Magazine" consagra un espacio considerable á los asuntos latinoamericanos. En el número del mes de marzo publica un extenso artículo sobre el pasado y el presente de Haití, escrito por el Rear-Admiral COLBY M. CHESTER, y en el número de marzo aparece una serie de vistas muy notables tomadas en toda la extensión del antiguo camino de Inca, acompañada de comentarios muy apropiados hechos por HARRIET CHALMERS ADAMS.

En su edición de marzo, la revista denominada "The Sunset Magazine" publica, como artículo de preferencia, la novela de Magdalena Bay, escrita por ARTHUR WALLBRIDGE NORTH, escritor que parece tener un conocimiento especial acerca de la Baja California y cuya obra reciente, intitulada "The Mother of California" (La Madre de California), ha llamado grandemente la atención por su notable oportunidad y valor literario.

En su última edición trimestral correspondiente á los meses de enero hasta marzo de 1908, inclusive, la revista intitulada "The American Journal of Sociology" publica un artículo sobre el progreso municipal del Brasil, en el cual trabajo el Señor L. S. ROWE, catedrático de la Univerisdad de Pensilvania, trata de los grandes adelantos que ya se han hecho y del saneamiento de las ciudades del Estado de São Paulo.

En el número correspondiente al 14 de marzo de 1908 de la revista intitulada "The Outlook," el Señor SYLVESTER BAXTER, al discutir sobre los ferrocarriles sudamericanos, dice que la primera mitad del



siglo XX promete ser la gran era de construcción de ferrocarriles en el Continente Sur, así como la primera mitad del siglo XIX lo fué para el Continente del Norte. Este artículo es resultado de la observación personal y el detenido estudio del asunto durante los viajes que dicho escritor hizo en la América del Suren 1906, como corresponsal especial de la precitada revista.

En su número correspondiente al mes de febrero, la revista intitulada "Popular Science Monthly" publica el comentario que hace ALFRED F. SEARS sobre la influencia que Alemania ejerce en la América Latina, en el cual el articulista limita dicha influencia á los procedimientos mentales y comerciales, y encuentra que los rasgos característicos franceses se echan de ver tanto en las costumbres como en la manera de vivir.

## ESTABLECIMIENTO DE UNA OFICINA DE INFORMACIÓN LATINO AMERICANA.

Á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas se le ha anunciado que en la ciudad Nueva York se ha establecido un centro que tiene por objeto distribuir informes completos y exactos relativos á la legislación civil, fiscal y administrativa, y á la estadística en general de cada una de las Repúblicas Americanas, así como toda clase de datos acerca de su desarrollo mercantil.

En la circular de dicha empresa se hace constar que ésta se ha establecido por virtud de las crecientes relaciones comerciales entre los Estados Unidos y la América Latina, y en obsequio de los abogados, banqueros, comerciantes, fabricantes, capitalistas é industriales de ambos continentes.

Dicha institución se denomina "The Dependable Information Bureau," y tiene sus oficinas en el Núm. 42 Broadway, Nueva York, N. Y.

## REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

### DATOS ACERCA DEL COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN 1907.

La Oficina de Estadística del Gobierno Argentino, en su Boletín regular que comprende el comercio extranjero de la República en 1907, muestra que el valor total de dicho comercio ascendió á \$582,-065,052 en oro; es decir, \$285,860,683 valor de importaciones y \$296,204,369 de exportaciones.

En la lista de países exportadores, el Reino Unido ocupa el primer puesto, y luego le siguen Alemania, los Estados Unidos, Francia, Italia y Bélgica, en el orden mencionado.



Como país importador, el Reino Unido también va á la cabeza de la lista, seguido de Francia, Alemania, Bélgica, el Brasil y los Estados Unidos.

El comercio con los diferentes países fué como sigue, en comparación con 1906:

IMPORTACIONES.

País.	1907.	Compara- ción, 1906.	País.	1907.	Compara- ción, 1906.
África.....	\$57,509	+ \$25,240	Grecia.....	\$46,976	.....
Alemania.....	45,811,170	+7,394,911	Guatemala.....	2,917	.....
Austria.....	2,394,660	+ 670,899	Japón.....	205,226	.....
Bélgica.....	15,896,850	+3,668,810	Marruecos.....	542	.....
Bolivia.....	126,877	— 7,235	México.....	4,972	.....
Brasil.....	7,849,355	+1,208,330	Noruega.....	429,984	.....
Chile.....	554,824	+ 26,609	Nicaragua.....	1,166	.....
España.....	7,294,469	— 73,800	Persia.....	1,154	.....
Estados Unidos.....	38,842,277	— 632,617	Perú.....	533,303	.....
Francia.....	25,468,026	—1,276,849	Portugal.....	289,964	.....
Italia.....	24,003,241	— 120,395	Colonias Francesas.....	8,428	.....
Holanda.....	1,762,006	+ 250,262	Colonias Holandesas.....	32,818	.....
Paraguay.....	1,414,337	+ 105,365	Colonias Inglesas.....	6,048,139	.....
Reino Unido.....	97,935,743	+3,105,805	Colonias Americanas.....	21,163	.....
Uruguay.....	2,472,754	+ 639,513	Rumania.....	1,675	.....
Australia.....	69,166	.....	Rusia.....	429,736	.....
Canada.....	1,601,526	.....	Salvador.....	708	.....
Colombia.....	2,403	.....	República Dominicana.....	787	.....
Cuba.....	576,982	.....	Suecia.....	511,119	.....
China.....	479,162	.....	Suiza.....	2,137,748	.....
Dinamarca.....	58,763	.....	Turquia.....	36,854	.....
Ecuador.....	49,061	.....	Venezuela.....	13,790	.....
Egipto.....	4,747	.....			

En comparación con el año anterior, el valor de las importaciones que se hicieron de Alemania muestran un aumento de 19.2 por ciento; las de Bélgica, 30 por ciento; las del Reino Unido, 3.2 por ciento, y las de Holanda, 16.5 por ciento, en tanto que el valor de las importaciones que se hicieron de Francia disminuyó un 4.7 por ciento y las de los Estados Unidos un 1.6 por ciento.

EXPORTACIONES.

	1907.	Compara- ción, 1906.		1907.	Compara- ción, 1906.
África.....	\$1,415,590	—\$2,542,441	Reino Unido.....	53,716,152	+10,492,114
Alemania.....	36,423,056	— 2,994,140	Uruguay.....	1,376,638	— 3,657,82
Austria.....	751,974	+ 705,646	Cuba.....	724,480	.....
Bélgica.....	29,592,133	+ 3,970,738	Dinamarca.....	120,888	.....
Bolivia.....	608,052	+ 279,454	Egipto.....	51,500	.....
Brasil.....	14,018,431	+ 2,127,116	Noruega.....	106,144	.....
Chile.....	1,850,667	+ 465,120	Perú.....	110,675	.....
España.....	1,935,605	— 636,971	Portugal.....	29,731	.....
Estados Unidos.....	10,940,436	— 2,391,676	Colonias Francesas.....	664	.....
Francia.....	37,762,046	+ 1,998,692	Colonias Inglesas.....	49,877	.....
Italia.....	5,219,466	— 1,686,658	Suecia.....	665,149	.....
Holanda.....	4,174,490	+ 1,199,252	Ordenes.....	93,270,767	— 2,343,981
Paraguay.....	182,670	—22,344			

En cuanto á las exportaciones, el valor de las que se hicieron á Francia aumentó un 5.5 por ciento; el de las que se hicieron á Holanda aumentó un 40.3 por ciento, y el de las que se hicieron al Reino Unido aumentó un 24 por ciento en comparación con 1906, en tanto que el valor de las exportaciones á África sufrió una baja de 64.2 por ciento; el de las que se hicieron á Alemania bajó un 7.5 por ciento; á los

Estados Unidos un 17.9 por ciento y á Italia un 24.4 por ciento, al paso que el valor de las "órdenes" disminuyó un 2.5 por ciento.

En la siguiente tabla se muestra la clasificación de las importaciones que se hicieron en 1907, su valor y las disminuciones y aumentos en 1906.

Artículos.	1907.	Compara- ción, 1906.
Ganado vivo.....	\$2,035,913	— \$490,698
Substancias alimenticias.....	20,915,396	+ 3,253,388
Tabaco.....	5,010,491	+ 99,412
Vinos, licores, etc.....	12,633,739	+ 839,700
Materias textiles.....	47,333,191	— 6,796,848
Aceite.....	8,084,771	+ 203,798
Substancias químicas y drogas.....	8,188,495	+ 605,636
Colores y tintes.....	1,557,043	— 83,392
Maderas y sus artefactos.....	6,360,043	+ 747,821
Papel y sus artefactos.....	5,702,264	+ 787,527
Cuero y sus artefactos.....	2,044,811	— 269,740
Artículos de ferretería.....	33,161,139	— 1,781,169
Metales y sus artefactos.....	7,543,106	— 1,049,024
Instrumentos de agricultura.....	18,541,569	+ 1,383,024
Maquinarias de locomoción.....	52,320,750	+17,265,386
Productos cerámicos.....	20,634,552	— 276,248
Materiales para edificios.....	23,020,393	+ 1,018,695
Aparatos eléctricos.....	3,373,375	+ 56,656
Artículos diversos.....	7,399,102	+ 489,541

El aumento principal en el valor de las importaciones aparece bajo la denominación de maquinaria de locomoción, y comprende automóviles, durmientes de acero, material para ferrocarriles en general, locomotoras, carros de tranvías, etc.

El valor de los automóviles que se importaron ascendió á \$782,520, ó sea un aumento de \$295,974; el valor de los durmientes de acero importados ascendió á \$7,972,111, ó sea un aumento de \$3,680,165; el de los materiales para ferrocarriles ascendió á \$10,058,564, ó sea un aumento de \$4,187,779; el de las locomotoras ascendió á \$8,067,454, ó sea un aumento de \$3,675,084, y el de los carros de tranvía ascendió á \$775,162, ó sea un aumento de \$132,087.

Del aumento de más de \$3,000,000 en el valor de las substancias alimenticias, las importaciones de azúcar representaron \$2,701,468, habiendo ascendido el valor total en el año de referencia á \$2,838,254, y representando el azúcar de refino menos de la mitad de dicha suma.

El valor de las exportaciones en el año de referencia, así como los aumentos y disminuciones en 1906, fueron como sigue:

	1907.	Compara- ción, 1906.
Productos de la ganadería.....	\$123,820,205	— \$316,234
Productos agrícolas.....	164,091,621	+6,436,929
Productos de los bosques.....	5,342,357	— 579,502
Productos de la minería.....	565,039	+ 291,223
Productos de la caza.....	829,559	— 268,941
Productos diversos.....	1,155,588	—1,612,935

Con excepción de un pequeño aumento en el valor de las exportaciones de productos de las minas, la única clasificación que muestra un aumento es la de productos agrícolas, bajo cuya denominación el trigo representa \$82,727,747, ó sea un aumento de \$16,166,566 respecto del año anterior, habiendo ascendido todas las exportaciones á 2,680,802 de toneladas, ó sea un aumento de 432,814 toneladas sobre 1906.

Después del trigo sigue la linaza, de la cual se exportaron 763,736 toneladas, valuadas en \$36,081,221, ó sea un aumento de 225,240 toneladas, valuadas en \$10,165,360 en el año de referencia.

En avenas hubo un aumento de 91,905 toneladas, valuadas en \$2,476,213, habiendo ascendido las exportaciones que se hicieron en el año de referencia á 143,566 toneladas, valuadas en \$3,593,397.

Las cifras correspondientes á 1907 muestran que en dicho año se exportaron 1,276,732 toneladas de maíz, valuadas en \$29,653,979, ó sea una merma de 1,417,007 de toneladas, valuadas en \$23,711,708 en comparación con 1906.

Por más que los productos de la ganadería sufrieron una merma tanto en la cantidad como en el valor de las exportaciones, se advierte un aumento de \$88,822, en el valor del ganado vivo, habiéndose valuado todas las exportaciones en \$3,158,856, de cuya cantidad el ganado vacuno representa dos terceras partes.

Los artefactos fabricados de los productos de la ganadería también muestran un aumento de \$2,344,492, habiendo ascendido el valor total de las exportaciones á \$10,802,634, en la cual cantidad el cebo representa \$4,806,835, ó sea un aumento de más de \$1,324,309, respecto de 1906.

#### PRONÓSTICO DE LA COSECHA DE CEREALES Y LINO DE 1907-8.

La división de estadística y economía rural del Departamento de Agricultura de la República Argentina ha publicado un interesante trabajo que contiene los pronósticos de la cosecha de trigo, lino, avena y maíz, calculo de exportación, etc., para 1907-8.

Con la base de minuciosos apuntes tomados en todos los centros agrícolas, la división de estadística pronostica los siguientes resultados para la cosecha, en toneladas:

	1907-8.	1906-7.
Trigo.....	5,484,000	4,245,000
Lino.....	1,085,000	826,000
Avena.....	443,000	180,000

De la comparación de estas cifras resulta que la cosecha de trigo de 1907-8 excede en 1,239,000 toneladas (29 por ciento) á la del año anterior; la de lino en 259,000 toneladas (31 por ciento), y en 263,000 toneladas (146 por ciento) la de avena.

Sobre esta base la exportación podría calcularse en 4,250,000 toneladas de trigo y harina, 1,000,000 toneladas de lino y 420,000 toneladas de avena.

Con respecto á la cosecha de maíz, la oficina de estadística dice que no ha podido hacer cálculos definitivos, pero con las apreciaciones de los datos de que dispone, supone que la producción total de 1907-8 ascenderá á 3,456,000 toneladas. La extensión cultivada de maíz durante 1907 era de 2,730,500 hectáreas.

### LA INDUSTRIA MINERA DE LA REPÚBLICA.

El desarrollo de la industria minera de la República Argentina lo demuestra el hecho de que en las cifras relativas á las exportaciones que se hicieron en 1907, el único producto, con excepción de los productos agrícolas, que muestra un aumento en el valor de las exportaciones, aparece bajo la denominación de productos de las minas.

El valor total de los embarques que se hicieron ascendió á \$565,039, ó sea un aumento de \$291,223, en comparación con el año anterior. El producto especial al cual se atribuye este aumento es el cobre, por cuanto el cobre en lingotes representó \$292,495 y los minerales de cobre que representaron \$170,207, ó sea un aumento de \$212,367 y \$86,484, respectivamente, sobre 1906.

Las exportaciones de estaño ascendieron á 33,350 kilogramos, valuados en \$6,670, en tanto que en 1906 no hubo exportaciones, y los embarques de mineral de hierro ascendieron á 127,528 kilogramos, con un aumento de \$8,927 en el valor, habiendo ascendido el valor total á \$29,669.

También se anuncian las exportaciones de 3,443 kilogramos de plata, que representaron un valor de \$1,722, en tanto que en el año anterior no hubo exportaciones de esta metal. Otro producto de exportación fué el borato de cal, del cual se exportaron 990,000 kilogramos, valuados en \$49,500, ó sea un aumento de \$2,956 en comparación con 1906.

El informe que publicó recientemente la división de minas muestra que la producción total de productos de las minas en toda la República todavía es pequeña, por más que se han hecho concesiones y efectuado mediciones de terrenos mineros que indican el comienzo de una completa explotación de sus recursos. Entre las empresas de minas que están en vías de desarrollo sobre una base sólida pueden citarse los depósitos de bora y las minas de Salta y Jujuy. Los productos minerales extraídos de estas minas son, en su mayor parte, borato calcáreo de sosa, que se extrae mediante operaciones de cantería. Dicho mineral es muy puro y se embarca en bruto sin someterlo á ningún tratamiento. En las circunstancias actuales la dificultad que existe para efectuar el transporte de ese producto hasta el ferrocarril atrasa mucho la explotación de estas minas y de los depósitos.



Entre otras propiedades mineras, la mina denominada "Concordia," situada en Jujuy, merece especial mención, porque posee filones muy ricos y da excelentes resultados. Esta mina pertenece á un sindicato anglo-alemán, y sus acciones se cotizan de 150 á 200 por ciento. Dicho sindicato compró recientemente en Europa maquinaria de minas moderna, lo cual demuestra que pronto se propone comenzar una explotacion en gran escala. También se está explotando la mina denominada "Famatima," situada en el mismo distrito.

En Tierra del Fuego se encuentra el oro en abundancia, y hace algún tiempo que se hacen los lavados correspondientes para recoger el oro, aunque de una manera muy anticuada. Sin embargo, hace poco tiempo que se organizó una compañía inglesa con el fin de extraer el oro de una manera más sistemática y moderna, y con tal motivo se ha de instalar una planta provista de todos los elementos modernos, tales como dragas y lavaderos, etc. Los trabajos en Neuquen están á cargo de una compañía de Buenos Aires.

Además de las empresas que se acaban de mencionar, se explotan el cobre, la plata y el plomo, y en Mazón se han descubierto el wolfran y el estaño incrustado en depósitos de granate, habiéndose comenzado ya los trabajos de exploración.

El petróleo se ha descubierto en el norte de la República, mayormente al pie de la falda oriental de las Cordilleras, hacia Chaco, en las Provincias de Salta y Jujuy. Encuéntrase entre depósitos ó capas de una formación de color rojo de una especie de yeso, que se denomina "formación petrolífera." Los pozos de petróleo, situados en la parte sur de Mendoza y Neuquen, son muy importantes, habiéndose extraído el producto en cantidades considerables. También existe en los depósitos de cal de Rhatian que contienen carbón bituminoso.

#### CONSTRUCCIÓN DE FERROCARRILES.

Por decreto de 29 de febrero de 1908, el Presidente de la República Argentina ha destinado la suma de 386,772 pesos oro sellado para atender hasta el mes de mayo próximo á la construcción del ferrocarril á Bolivia, y la de 256,210.58 pesos oro sellado para la línea de Serrezuela á San Juan, también hasta dicho mes.

#### CRECIMIENTO DEL VALOR DE LA PROPIEDAD RURAL.

El Ministerio de Agricultura de la República Argentina ha publicado interesantes estadísticas relativas al crecimiento del valor de la propiedad rural desde el año 1903 hasta el de 1907. En el primero de los años citados se vendieron en el país 8,279,329 hectáreas de tierra, por las cuales se obtuvieron 116,592,556 pesos papel; cuatro años después, en 1907, se vendieron solamente 6,616,885 hectáreas por valor de 162,041,358 pesos papel. Por esta comparación se podrá ver que la

subida de los precios de terrenos ha sido considerable, puesto que en 1907, habiéndose vendido alrededor de 1,700,000 hectáreas menos que en 1903, se realizaron casi 50,000,000 de pesos más.

Mayor proporción de aumento se nota si se comparan las estadísticas de las hipotecas sobre propiedades rurales realizadas en 1903 y 1907. En el primero fueron hipotecadas 6,376,702 hectáreas por 69,139,748 pesos, y en 1907 fueron aceptadas 6,527,711 hectáreas por un valor de 118,918,079 pesos.

#### ESTADÍSTICA GANADERA DE 1907.

La dirección de estadística y economía rural del Ministerio de Agricultura de la República Argentina ha publicado datos relativos á la existencia ganadera de la nación durante el año de 1907, de los cuales han sido tomadas las cifras que se dan á continuación:

Clase de ganado.	Número de cabezas.	Clase de ganado.	Número de cabezas.
Bovino.....	25,844,890	Mular y asnal.....	545,870
Ovejuno.....	77,581,100	Cabrio.....	2,766,800
Equino.....	5,462,170	Porcino.....	2,841,700

#### CONSTRUCCIÓN DE PUENTES Y CAMINOS,

La inspección general de puentes y caminos elevó al Ministerio de Obras Públicas un proyecto para la inversión de 1,200,000, moneda nacional, para la construcción de puentes y caminos en el territorio de la República, durante el año de 1908. Á estas obras hay que agregar la construcción de puentes y caminos con partidas de leyes especiales del presupuesto vigente, que importan 1,558,000 pesos, moneda nacional.

Además, figuran las siguientes obras incluídas en otras partidas del presupuesto: Pavimentación de las calles del puerto de la capital, 1,000,000 de pesos; camino de Buenos Aires al Tigre y Campo de Mayo, 60,000 pesos, y camino de Cruz del Eje á Candelaria, 25,000 pesos.

Sumando todas las cifras que preceden, resulta un total de 3,843,000 pesos en moneda nacional que se invertirán en la construcción de puentes y caminos durante 1908.

### BOLIVIA.

#### ELECCIÓN DEL NUEYO PRESIDENTE.

La Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americans ha sido informado por el Ministro de Bolivia en los Estados Unidos que en el día 4 de Mayo de 1908, el Señor Don Fernando E. Guachalla fúe elegido Presidente de la República por una mayoría de 20,934 votos, para suceder al Señor Don Israel Montes.

Fueron elegidos vice-presidentes los señores Don Eufonio Vizcarra y Don Fidel Valdés.

La inauguración del nuevo Jefe Ejecutivo tendra lugar el 6 de agosto próximo. El periodo presidencial será de 1908 á 1912.

El Señor Guachalla fui Ministro de Bolivia en los Estados Unidos y ha desempeñado varios cargos de importancia.

### CONVENCIÓN ADUANERA CON EL PERÚ.

El día 30 de enero de 1908 se firmó en la ciudad de La Paz, por los representantes de Bolivia y el Perú, una convención para reglamentar, conforme al tratado de comercio y aduanas de 27 de noviembre de 1905, el libre tránsito de mercaderías importadas ó exportadas por Mollendo ú otro puerto que el Gobierno Peruano habilite para el comercio de Bolivia. Esta convención regirá hasta el 1° de julio de 1911, pero vencido este plazo será prorrogado indefinidamente, mientras no se desahucie con un año de anticipación.

El Presidente del Perú aprobó esta convención el 8 de febrero de 1908.

## BRASIL.

### LAS EXPORTACIONES DE GOMA EN 1907.

Las cifras relativas á las exportaciones de goma del Brasil en 1907, demuestran que la cantidad total exportada ascendió á 36,489,772 kilogramos, valuados en 217,504,288 milreis (\$71,775,323.84), en comparación con 34,960,184 kilogramos en 1906, valuados en 210,-284,551 milreis (\$69,393,901.83).

La mayor parte de los embarques consistió de la goma denominada de seringa, de la cual se exportaron 33,383,681 kilogramos, de los cuales la goma que se conoce por "superior" representó la mitad de la cantidad total, ó sean 16,938,294 kilogramos, valuados en más de \$40,000,000. Se exportaron otras clases de goma, á saber: 2,428,678 kilogramos de la manicoba, 678,238 kilogramos de la mangabeira y balata, valuados en \$9,800,000, \$700,000 y \$230, respectivamente.

Los países á los cuales se hicieron los embarques, así como las cantidades y el valor anotado en cada uno de los dos años; es decir, en 1906 y 1907, fueron los siguientes:

País.	1906.		1907.	
	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.
	<i>Kilogramos.</i>		<i>Kilogramos.</i>	
Alemania.....	2,282,305	\$4,341,874	2,331,248	\$4,617,095
República Argentina.....	4,705	11,483	11,191	27,373
Bélgica.....	120,995	241,809	17,816	30,883
Estados Unidos.....	16,749,449	33,500,696	16,811,251	33,223,250
Francia.....	3,083,309	6,820,565	2,506,161	5,544,099
Gran Bretaña.....	12,422,609	23,962,602	14,353,634	27,461,262
Uruguay.....	296,812	574,870	457,809	871,359

**LAS OBRAS DE PUERTO EN BAHÍA.**

En conformidad con los planos y presupuestos aprobados por el Presidente del Brasil, las obras para mejorar las condiciones del puerto de Bahía se terminarán á fines de 1912, habiéndose comenzado en noviembre de 1906.

El puerto de Bahía es el tercero de la República por la importancia de su movimiento, pero la Ciudad de Bahía es la segunda por su extensión y población, siendo superada únicamente por la de Río de Janeiro, que es la primera del país. Por dicho puerto salen los productos de los Estados de Minas Geraes y Bahía, el último de los cuales contiene la tercera parte de todos los habitantes de la República. El valor de su comercio excede de \$35,000,000 anualmente.

La construcción de dichas obras que está á cargo de una compañía francesa, que tiene su oficina principal en Río de Janeiro y agencias en Bahía y en Pará, ha de costar \$8,000,000,000, y la compañía hará por su cuenta las operaciones del puerto hasta 1972, y entonces la empresa vendrá á ser propiedad del Gobierno Brasileño. Sin embargo, el Gobierno Federal se reserva el derecho de redimir la concesión á contar del año de 1922.

La obra emprendida es muy extensa, y comprende la construcción de desembarcaderos, muelles, malecones, carreteras á lo largo de los muelles, almacenes, estaciones, etc. Las obras ó muros de contención consisten de un malecón rectilíneo, de 325 metros de longitud, que se extiende desde la extremidad sur del Arsenal de Marina hasta empalmar con un malecón que tiene 915 metros de longitud. Estos muros de contención exteriores están apoyados por un muelle de 1,295 metros de largo, y entre los dos muelles habrá un canal de 358 metros de longitud, por lo cual tendrán que pasar los buques para atracar á los muelles.

Las obras que se llevarán á cabo en los desembarcaderos consistirán de un muelle que se extenderá desde la extremidad sur de la aduana hasta una longitud de 658 metros, y 6.50 metros de ancho, para los buques costeros; otro que medirá 1,342 metros de largo por 9.50 de ancho, y que se usará para los vapores transatlánticos. Contiguo al interior se construirá un desembarcadero ó muelle provisional que tendrá 1,400 metros de longitud, y se construirá una vía que empalmará con el Ferrocarril de Bahía y San Francisco.

Las obras adicionales comprenderán un dique seco de reparaciones, otro para embarcaciones menores, 15 almacenes, 2 depósitos de carbón de piedra, y 2 polvorines para substancias inflamables.

En la actualidad no hay muelles propiamente dichos que puedan usarse para los fines del embarque, por cuanto los buques que tienen un calado mayor de 5 metros están obligados á anclar á 5 millas de la ribera.



Las garantías así verdaderas como materiales con que se cuenta para llevar á cabo dicha empresa la suministrarán los derechos de puerto, que en 1905 se calcula que habrían producido \$500,000, los haberes de la compañía, y el producto de un 2 por ciento en oro que se imponen á todas las importaciones que pasan por Bahía, contribución que recauda el Gobierno y se destina á la garantía del pago de un 6 por ciento anual sobre todas las sumas de dinero gastadas por la compañía. Según los presupuestos expresados en el acta de concesión, las fuentes de renta para hacer frente al servicio necesario asciende á un total de \$873,600, y, como es natural, las mejoras que el Gobierno se propone introducir en las condiciones del puerto aumentarán considerablemente los ingresos.

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## COLOMBIA

### DECRETOS IMPORTANTES.

En sesión del Consejo de Ministros de Colombia, del 23 de marzo de 1908, el Presidente REYES dió cuenta de la expedición de tres decretos, uno por el cual se elimina el monopolio de las pieles sustituyéndolo por la renta de degüello en la forma legal; otro por el cual se rebaja á 10 centavos por kilogramo el impuesto sobre el tabaco, que era de 15 centavos por kilogramo, haciéndose la reducción á razón de 1 centavo cada dos meses; y otro sobre eliminación del impuesto fluvial que grava los artículos de exportación.

### EL CULTIVO DEL BANANO EN MAGDALENA.

La Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas ha recibido un interesante informe del Señor Don JUAN CAMPELO, de Santa Marta, Departamento de Magdalena, República de Colombia, relativo al cultivo del banano en dicho Departamento, en donde está tomando ingente desarrollo la producción de esta fruta.

Dice el Señor CAMPELO que los capitales de dentro y fuera del país están fijando la atención en esta lucrativa especulación y se espera que muy pronto será una de las fuentes de riqueza del país. Las tierras son de primera calidad, pero necesitan de riego en una parte del año, porque la estación seca es muy prolongada en esta región. Un ferrocarril que parte de Santa Marta hacia el sur atraviesa la zona bananera y sirve para conducir los racimos hasta el puerto, donde son transportados desde los wagones del ferrocarril hasta las bodegas del buque directamente. Este puerto, dice el informe, reúne condiciones inmejorables para la navegación, y los vapores pueden atracar á una distancia de 4 ó 5 metros del embarcadero, sin necesidad de muelle.

La exportación del banano principió en 1892, en cuyo año ascendió á 171,891 racimos, y ha crecido paulatinamente hasta llegar en 1906 á 1,397,388 racimos, por valor de \$491,124.39 oro, y en 1907 á 1,858,970 racimos, avaluados en \$711,574.23 oro.

En el año de 1906 vinieron á Santa Marta 63 vapores á tomar carga de bananos, y, en 1907, 88 vapores, lo que muestra un aumento de 25 vapores.

#### REGLAMENTACIÓN DE LA FABRICACIÓN DE CIGARRILLOS.

El "Diario Oficial" de Colombia del 19 de febrero de 1908, publica un decreto del Presidente REYES por el cual se reglamenta la producción de cigarrillos en el país. La fabricación del artículo queda declarada libre, pero con sujeción á las disposiciones y reglamentos sobre la materia. Cada fábrica tendrá denominación especial, pero en ningún caso será la misma de alguna extranjera cuyos productos se importen en el país. El diseño de las cajetillas deberá ser diferente tanto de las fábricas nacionales entre sí como de las extranjeras, de manera que no se pueda considerar como imitación. Se prohíbe reempacar ó reenvolver cigarrillos de una marca para hacerlos figurar como de otra.

### COSTA RICA.

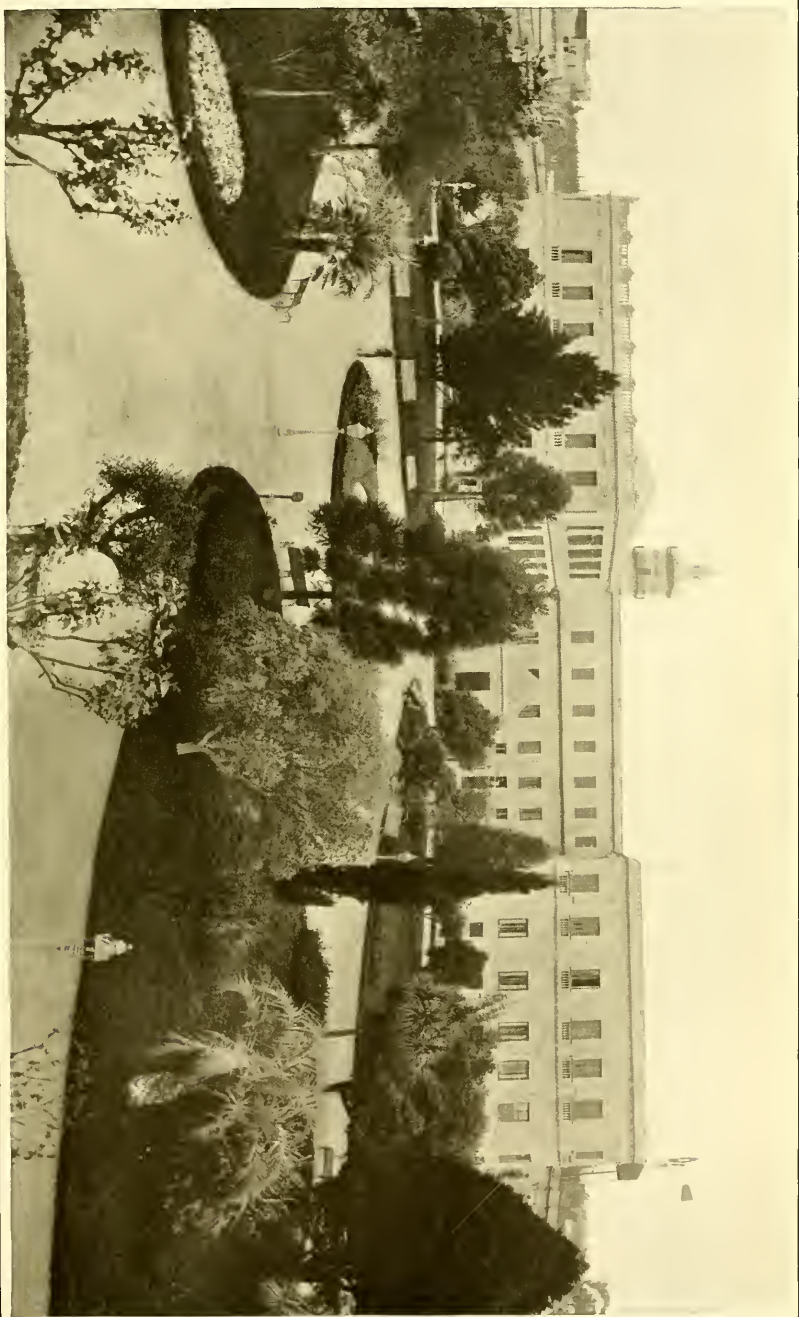
#### POBLACIÓN DE LA REPÚBLICA EN 1907.

Según las cifras publicadas por la Oficina de Estadística Nacional de Costa Rica el 13 de diciembre de 1907, en la República había 351,176 habitantes, distribuídos entre las varias provincias de la manera siguiente:

San José.....	111, 003	Guanacaste.....	29, 093
Alajuela.....	82, 809	Distrito de Puntarenas.....	18, 052
Cartago.....	55, 373	Distrito de Limón.....	14, 925
Heredia.....	39, 921		

#### DEBATE DE CONTRATOS IMPORTANTES.

El Presidente GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ, de la República, en decreto de fecha 20 de marzo de 1908, convocó al Congreso Constitucional á sesiones extraordinarias que empezaron el 6 de abril de 1908, para conocer de los siguientes convenios celebrados por el Secretario de Fomento y las compañías indicadas el 16 de marzo: Contrato con la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Costa Rica sobre modificaciones, al que lleva el título Astúa-Pirie; contrato con la misma compañía y la *Northern Railway Company* acerca del arreglo de administración habido entre ambas el 15 de junio de 1905, en la ciudad de Londres, y contrato con la *United Fruit Company* relativo á la aceptación y ratificación del que fué firmado el día 15 de julio de 1907 y aprobado por ley de 11 de septiembre del mismo año.



EL ASILO DE MENDIGOS DE MONTEVIDEO, UNA INSTITUCIÓN MODERNA EN DONDE LOS POBRES DE LA CAPITAL URUGUAYA SON ASISTIDOS CON TODO GÉNERO DE RECURSOS.

THE MONTEVIDEO ALMSHOUSE, A MODERN INSTITUTION FOR THE CARE OF THE CITY'S POOR.





EL MALECÓN DE SAN LÁZARO, UNO DE LOS PÁSEOS MÁS ELEGANTES DE LA HABANA. Á LA IZQUIERDA ESTÁ EL CASTILLO DEL MORRO.  
SAN LAZARO DRIVEWAY, ONE OF THE FASHIONABLE CENTERS OF HAVANA LIFE, WITH MORRO CASTLE AS ONE OF ITS TERMINALS.



**INSPECCIÓN DE LOS MATADEROS POR PARTE DEL GOBIERNO.**

Por virtud de un contrato que se celebró el 29 de febrero de 1908 entre el Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Ministro de Costa Rica en Wáshington, y el Dr. JOSÉ R. GRIME, veterinario del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, y que fué aprobado por el Jefe Ejecutivo el 28 de marzo siguiente, el Doctor GRIME fué nombrado para que preste servicios como un auxiliar de la Oficina de Sanidad de la Capital, y en otros lugares de la República donde puedan necesitarse sus servicios.

Al expresado doctor se le ha confiado especialmente la inspección de los mataderos y los productos de éstos que se ponen á la venta pública, con el fin de tomar las medidas conducentes contra toda amenaza á la salud de la comunidad procedente de dichos establecimientos.

**EXPORTACIONES DE CAFÉ, EN SEIS MESES DE 1907-8.**

Según estadísticas oficiales recientemente recibidas, las exportaciones de café durante el período del 30 de septiembre de 1907 al 31 de marzo de 1908 ascendieron á 7,903,056 kilogramos, de los cuales 7,754,291 kilogramos se exportaron por Puerto Limón y 148,765 kilogramos por Puntarenas. Solamente á la Gran Bretaña se enviaron 6,848,594 kilogramos.

**CUBA.****ESTADO DE LA INDUSTRIA AZUCARERA.**

Según el cálculo preliminar que ha hecho la Oficina de Estadística de la República, la zafra de 1907 ascendió á 10,979,517 sacos de 320 libras cada uno, cantidad que acaso sea exagerada. Las cifras correspondientes al año de referencia, y que se publicaron recientemente, muestran un total de 9,976,960 sacos, ó sea como 1,000,000 de sacos menos del precitado cálculo.

La zafra de 1908 se calcula en 8,508,500 de sacos.

La "Revista Cubana" correspondiente al mes de marzo de 1908 publica el resultado de la zafra de cada provincia en 1907, y el cálculo de la de 1908, de la manera siguiente:

Provincia.	1907.	1908 (calculada).
	<i>Sacos.</i>	<i>Sacos.</i>
Habana.....	1,346,880	1,056,000
Pinar del Río.....	226,248	184,000
Matanzas.....	2,687,673	2,164,500
Santa Clara.....	3,678,646	2,925,000
Puerto Príncipe.....	270,087	405,000
Santiago.....	1,767,426	1,774,000

**PRODUCCIÓN Y EXPORTACIÓN DE TABACO EN 1907.**

Los datos recopilados para la "Cuban Review," que comprenden la producción de tabaco cubano en los años de 1904-1907, muestran la siguiente producción total de cada año:

	<i>Tercios.</i>		<i>Tercios.</i>
1904.....	428, 108	1906.....	286, 288
1905.....	473, 617	1907.....	440, 745

Dícese que varias provincias, en las cuales se cultiva el tabaco, en 1906 y 1907 produjeron las siguientes cantidades:

	1906.	1907.
	<i>Tercios.</i>	<i>Tercios.</i>
Vuelta Abajo.....	139,346	234,012
Semi Vuelta.....	11,886	21,885
Partidos.....	37,711	75,344
Matanzas.....	614	904
Remedios.....	87,851	93,950
Puerto Príncipe.....	1,028	1,009
Santiago de Cuba.....	7,852	13,641

El valor del tabaco en rama y elaborado en 1907 ascendió á \$28,-645,908.60, en comparación con \$36,702,585.75, en el año anterior, al paso que el valor del tabaco que se consumió en la Isla se calculó en \$13,697,640.04 y \$12,334,154.72, en los dos años de referencia, lo cual demuestra que el valor total de toda la cosecha en 1907 ascendió á \$42,343,548.64, y en 1906 á \$49,036,740.47.

De un total de 200,672 tercios de tabaco en rama que se exportaron in 1907 y cuyo valor ascendió á \$14,960,933, los Estados Unidos compraron 180,274; de los 186,428,607 puros ó tabacos enviados al extranjero, cuyo valor ascendió á \$13,112,226, de una producción total de 364,400,997, los Estados Unidos compraron 61,869,131 de tercios, al paso que se fabricaron 227,299,494 cajetillas de cigarros ó cigarillos, de las cuales se exportaron 16,505,104, cuyo valor ascendió á \$449,928, habiéndose consumido 210,794,390 cajetillas en el país.

**LAS CONDICIONES SANITARIAS EN 1907.**

En el informe que ha hecho el Departamento de Sanidad Nacional del Gobierno de Cuba correspondiente á 1907, se hace constar que en dicho año prevalecieron condiciones sanitarias muy satisfactorias como resultado de haberse hecho cargo el Gobierno Nacional del servicio de sanidad de toda la República, de acuerdo con el decreto de 26 de agosto del expresado año.

En el año de referencia en la Habana sólo ocurrieron 7 casos de fiebre amarilla, y 161 en el resto de la Isla, en tanto que en 1906 hubo 71 casos en la capital y 41 en el interior de la Isla.

El expresado Departamento consagró especial atención al exterminio de los mosquitos, así como á la reglamentación del abaste-

cimiento de leche, habiéndose inspeccionado debidamente los establecimientos que se consagran á la preparación de sustancias alimenticias, incluso el hielo, aguas minerales, confiterías, etc. Se impuso el análisis químico de las cervezas y otros licores, y los debidos profesores de medicina inspeccionaron á intervalos regulares las escuelas particulares y públicas, debiendo agregarse que se vacunaron, como una medida de precaución, 5,520 alumnos.

En el año de referencia el número de defunciones en la capital ascendió á 6,708, la mayor parte de ellas causadas por la tuberculosis, de la cual hubo 1,176 casos fatales.

#### **ADHESIÓN Á LA CONVENCIÓN DE GINEBRA.**

El 17 de marzo de 1908, la República de Cuba declaró oficialmente su adhesión á la convención que fué firmada en Ginebra el día 6 de julio de 1906, para el alivio de los soldados heridos en el campo de batalla, así como al protocolo final de dicha convención que fué firmado en esa misma fecha.

La convención de referencia fué resultado de una conferencia que se celebró con el fin de revisar la convención de Ginebra que fué firmada en 1864.

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### **CHILE.**

#### **VALOR DEL COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN 1907.**

Las cifras publicadas por la Oficina de Estadística de las Aduanas de Chile muestran que en 1907 el valor total del comercio extranjero ascendió á 573,762,585 de pesos, que al tipo de \$0.365 equivalen á \$209,423,343 en oro americano. En esta cantidad total las importaciones representan 293,681,855 de pesos, ó sean \$107,193,877, en tanto que las exportaciones representan 280,080,730 de pesos, ó sean \$102,129,466.

Las cifras revisadas del valor del comercio extranjero in 1906 indican una suma total un tanto mayor que la que se anunció originalmente, por cuanto el valor de las importaciones y exportaciones combinadas ascendió á 527,319,039 de pesos, ó sean \$192,471,448; es decir, 237,697,642 de pesos, valor de importaciones, ó sean \$86,759,639 y 289,621,397 de pesos, ó sean \$105,711,809, valor de las exportaciones.

Comparando las cifras correspondientes á estos dos años, se advierte un aumento de \$16,951,895 en el valor del comercio de la República en 1907. Este aumento en el valor lo representan enteramente las importaciones, que arrojan un aumento de \$20,434,238, pues de \$86,759,639 subió á \$107,193,877, en tanto que en el valor de las exportaciones ocurrió una baja de \$3,482,333, puesto que de \$105,711,809 bajó á \$102,229,466.

La merma en el valor de las exportaciones se atribuye á la disminución que hubo en los embarques de salitre, cuyo valor en el año de referencia ascendió á 206,202,950 de pesos, ó sean \$75,264,076, contra \$79,320,710, en 1906.

## REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

### MEMORIA DEL SECRETARIO DE FOMENTO Y OBRAS PÚBLICAS, 1907.

En cumplimiento de sus deberes constitucionales, el Secretario de Fomento y Obras Públicas de la República Dominicana presentó al Presidente, con fecha 27 de febrero de 1908, su memoria anual correspondiente á 1908, en la que da cuenta detallada de la gestión realizada por su Secretaría.

Comienza la memoria hablando de la Exposición Nacional celebrada en la capital para conmemorar el cuadragésimo aniversario de la Restauración, é inaugurada el 16 de agosto de 1907. Todas las provincias de la República estuvieron representadas en ella y expusieron las riquezas y productos, ya agrícolas, ya industriales, de cada una de ellas; el éxito de la exposición fué altamente satisfactorio.

Invitada la República por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos para que participara en la Exposición Tercentenaria de Jamestown, que se celebró en Norfolk, Estado de Virginia, en el verano de 1907, y aceptada por el Gobierno dicha invitación, se dispuso la construcción en los terrenos de la exposición de un edificio de maderas del país para exhibir en él los productos de la República. La exhibición dominicana recibió medallas de oro, de plata y de cobre, y, en general, el éxito que alcanzó fué muy halagüeño.

Hablando de los ferrocarriles, el Secretario dice que hay actualmente en construcción cuatro líneas que serán de grandes y beneficiosos resultados para el país porque pondrán en comunicación con la costa importantes centros productores y abrirán regiones inmensamente ricas que hasta ahora no han sido explotadas por la falta de medios de comunicación. Una de estas líneas, que se construye por cuenta del Estado y que muy pronto quedará terminada, es la que unirá la ciudad de Santiago de los Caballeros con la de Moca, y sus trenes circulan ya hasta el poblado de Peña; esta línea, que empalma con el Ferrocarril Central Dominicano, prestará ventajosas facilidades á la exportación de los productos de Moca y Salcedo, grandes centros productores de cacao, el principal artículo de exportación. También se construye por cuenta del Gobierno la línea que unirá el Puerto de la Romana con la ciudad del Seybo, cuyos trabajos fueron comenzados á



primeros de enero de 1907; este ferrocarril, según la opinión del Ministro, será un incentivo poderoso para que los habitantes de la región del Seybo den grande empuje á sus siembras de cacao y conviertan aquella provincia en el centro de mayor producción de ese grano. La Provincia del Seybo, sin tener vía de comunicación ni puerto cercano por donde dar salida á sus productos, cuenta en la actualidad con más de 2,000,000 de árboles de cacao en estado de producción.

Las otras dos líneas á que se refiere la memoria se están construyendo en virtud de concesiones otorgadas por el Gobierno; una de ellas unirá la capital con San Cristóbal, con prolongación hasta las minas de cobre de San Francisco, y la otra conectará el Puerto de Barahona con la población de San Juan.

Refiriéndose á la agricultura, fuente principal de riqueza pública, la memoria hace varias recomendaciones tendentes á fomentarla y desarrollarla, tales como la apertura de nuevas vías de comunicación y la delimitación de terrenos comuneros. La ley de crianza, que se puso en vigor durante el año, ha dado muy buenos resultados para la industria pecuaria.

Las obras públicas adelantaron mucho durante el período de que trata la memoria. En Santo Domingo se procede á la desobstrucción de la embocadura del Ozama, obra que será muy costosa pero que rendirá grandes beneficios al comecico del país. En la Provincia de Monte Cristi se terminaron las siguientes obras: El puente sobre el Río Chacuey; un camino que atraviesa los terrenos de la Judea y parte del potrero llamado de Miguel Rivas; la represa y dique del arroyo Maguaca; limpieza y canalización del Río Chacuey, y otro dique en el arroyo Maguaca. Llévase á cabo con rapidez las obras de irrigación en dicha provincia, bajo la dirección de un ingeniero norteamericano contratado al efecto por el Gobierno. En el mes de septiembre de 1907 quedaron terminados el muelle y los depósitos construídos en Barahona por la *Habanero Lumber Company*; esta misma compañía establació durante el año plantaciones en la Sección de Paradis en la Provincia de Barahona. En la capital se comenzaron los trabajos para convertir la Plaza de la Independencia en magnífico parque público. Las obras de la carretera de Santo Domingo á San Cristóbal se prosiguieron con actividad, y el Ministro pide en la memoria una nueva suma para poder continuarlas. Varios ayuntamientos de la República llevaron á cabo por su cuenta obras de importancia.

#### CONTRATOS PARA EL AJUSTE DE LA DEUDA PÚBLICA.

La "Gaceta Oficial" de la República Dominicana, de fecha 4 de abril de 1908, contiene tres convenios relativos al ajuste de la deuda pública de la nación. El primero, celebrado en la ciudad de Nueva York entre el Gobierno y los Señores KUNN, LOEB & Co., el 27 de enero de 1908, es sobre la creación y emisión de bonos de la

República, del 5 por ciento, con fondo de amortización, garantizados por los derechos de aduanas, hasta la suma de \$20,000,000 en moneda de oro de los Estados Unidos. El segundo convenio fué celebrado en Nueva York el 24 de enero de 1908, entre la República y la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Samaná y Santiago, en virtud del cual la compañía abandona desde el primero de dicho mes todo derecho que de acuerdo con la resolución del Congreso de 13 de agosto de 1887 tenía por el término de treinta y cinco años al cobro del 7 por ciento de los derechos de importación que se causaren por la Aduana de Sánchez, en cambio de la entrega por parte del Gobierno de la suma de \$195,000 en bonos de la República del 5 por ciento á la par, con interés desde el 1° de febrero de 1908. El tercer contrato fué celebrado también en Nueva York el 13 de febrero de 1908 con la *San Domingo Improvement Company*, de Nueva York, la *San Domingo Finance Company*, de Nueva York, la Compañía del Ferrocarril Central Dominicano, y la Compañía del Banco Nacional de Santo Domingo, por el cual se fija en \$4,312,242.76 oro la cantidad que debe pagar el Gobierno á dichas compañías por el traspaso de todos los derechos é intereses poseídos ó representados por las mismas en el Banco Nacional de Santo Domingo (incluyendo 6,338 acciones del capital del referido banco), por el traspaso del Ferrocarril Central Dominicano (incluyendo 15,000 acciones del capital de dicho ferrocarril), por la entrega de los antiguos bonos de la República hasta el montante total de £830,654, y en completo arreglo de todas las deudas y reclamaciones de cualquiera clase que tengan las mencionadas compañías contra el Gobierno.

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## ECUADOR.

### COMISIÓN ESPECIAL DE SANEAMIENTO EN GUAYAQUIL.

El Presidente ALFARO de la República del Ecuador ha dictado un decreto, con fecha 24 de marzo de 1908, que dispone el establecimiento en la ciudad de Guayaquil de una comisión especial de saneamiento, la cual constará de cuatro miembros. Su objeto especial será la extirpación de la peste bubónica, la fiebre amarilla y la viruela en toda la extensión de la ciudad de Guayaquil y sus alrededores, y el establecimiento de la higiene doméstica en los hogares, por medio de los métodos de la práctica sanitaria moderna, á cuyo efecto ha quedado investida con amplias facultades. La comisión deberá llevar á cabo su obra dentro del plazo máximo de dos años, de conformidad con el memorandum de saneamiento presentado al Presidente de la República por los médicos oficiales de sanidad americana, Doctores J. F. PERRY y BOLIVAR J. LLOYD. Este último ha sido nombrado presidente de la comisión.



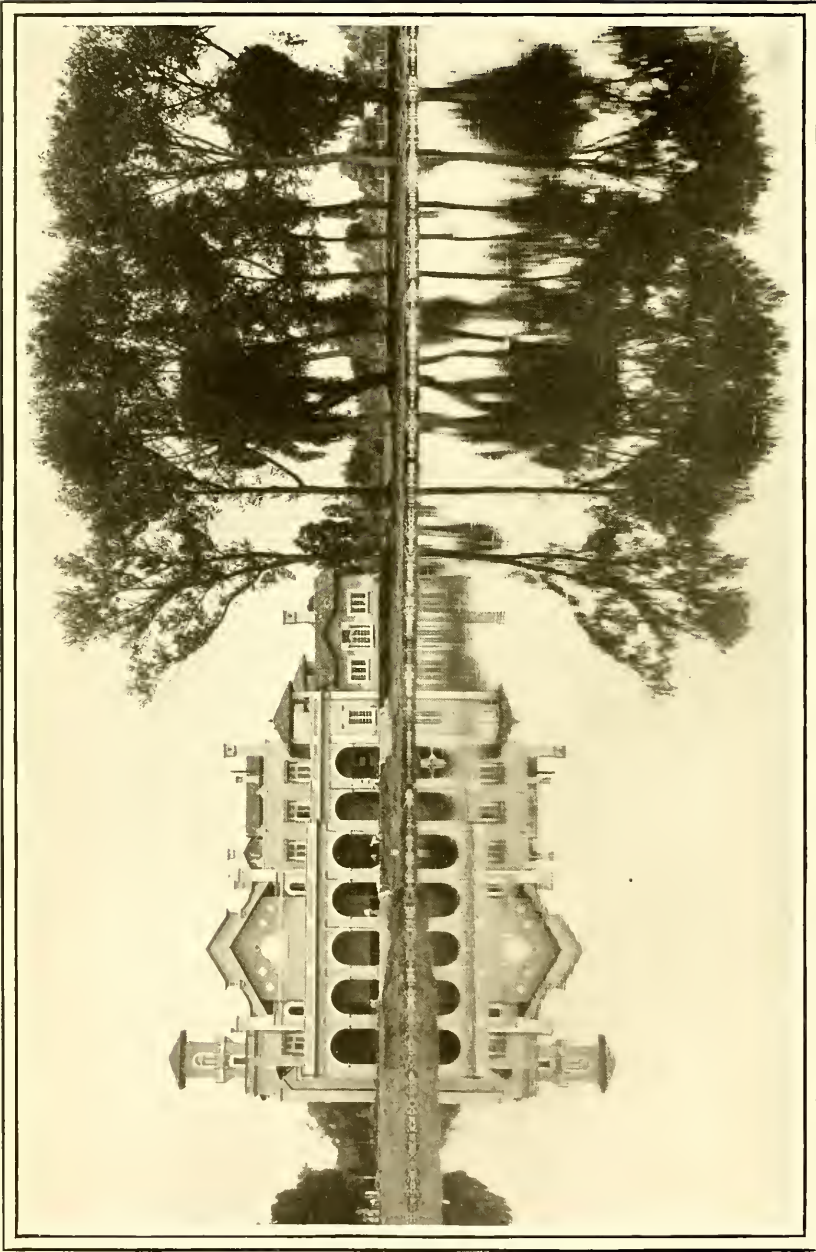
VISTA PANORAMICA DE QUITO, LA CAPITAL DEL ECUADOR.

Situada en el corazón de los Andes, y accesible por medio del Ferrocarril de Guayaquil y Quito, recientemente inaugurado.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF QUITO, THE CAPITAL OF ECUADOR.

In the heart of the Andes, and accessible by means of the recently completed Guayaquil and Quito Railway.





EL "COUNTRY CLUB" DE LA CIUDAD DE MÉXICO.  
Recientemente inaugurado, y uno de los centros de sports más aristocráticos de la República Mexicana.

THE COUNTRY CLUB, MEXICO CITY.  
Recently inaugurated, and one of the fashionable centers of Mexican sports.



## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

## COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

## IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 1078 aparece la última relación en detalle del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América Latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de marzo de 1908, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los nueve meses que terminaron en marzo de 1908, comparados con igual período de 1907. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de marzo, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta mayo.

## COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN LOS NUEVE MESES DEL AÑO ECONÓMICO DE 1907-8.

Las cifras publicadas por la Oficina de Estadística de los Estados Unidos, correspondientes al mes de marzo y los nueve meses del año económico de 1907-8, que terminó en marzo de 1908, muestran la siguiente clasificación de importaciones y exportaciones y su valor respectivo, así como los principales países de donde procedieron las mercancías y los países á los cuales fueron exportadas, en comparación con el año anterior:

## IMPORTACIONES.

	Nueve meses que terminaron en marzo—	
	1907.	1908.
Substancias alimenticias en bruto y animales para el consumo.....	\$112, 418, 200	\$110, 048, 881
Substancias alimenticias parcial ó enteramente elaboradas.....	110, 629, 289	98, 296, 009
Materiá prima para usarse en las fábricas.....	355, 237, 854	283, 383, 702
Artefactos para usarse otra vez en las fábricas.....	203, 945, 163	157, 614, 319
Artículos manufacturados listos para el consumo.....	274, 712, 372	272, 476, 194
Artículos diversos.....	8, 902, 131	9, 027, 557
Total de importaciones.....	1, 065, 845, 029	930, 846, 682

## EXPORTACIONES.

Substancias alimenticias en bruto y animales para el consumo.....	\$126, 834, 832	\$163, 211, 480
Substancias alimenticias parcial ó enteramente elaboradas.....	259, 562, 768	261, 617, 923
Materia prima para usarse en las fábricas.....	497, 965, 743	478, 051, 608
Artefactos para usarse otra vez en las fábricas.....	191, 627, 881	199, 695, 778
Artículos manufacturados listos para el consumo.....	351, 953, 659	371, 028, 682
Artículos diversos.....	4, 738, 752	5, 038, 308
Total de exportaciones de artículos domésticos.....	1, 432, 623, 635	1, 478, 643, 779
Mercancías extranjeras exportadas.....	18, 276, 464	19, 464, 057
Total de exportaciones.....	1, 450, 900, 009	1, 498, 107, 836

Los países de la América Latina representados en el comercio que antecede, así como la proporción que á cada uno de ellos corresponde en las importaciones y exportaciones, fueron los siguientes:

## IMPORTACIONES DE LAS GRANDES REGIONES DEL MUNDO.

Europa.....	\$565,598,966	\$487,000,103
América del Norte.....	178,557,269	168,486,597
América Central.....	9,081,124	9,050,063
América del Sur.....	121,626,124	94,404,064
Asia y Oceanía.....	184,330,514	168,371,383
África.....	15,742,156	12,584,505

## EXPORTACIONES A LAS GRANDES REGIONES DEL MUNDO.

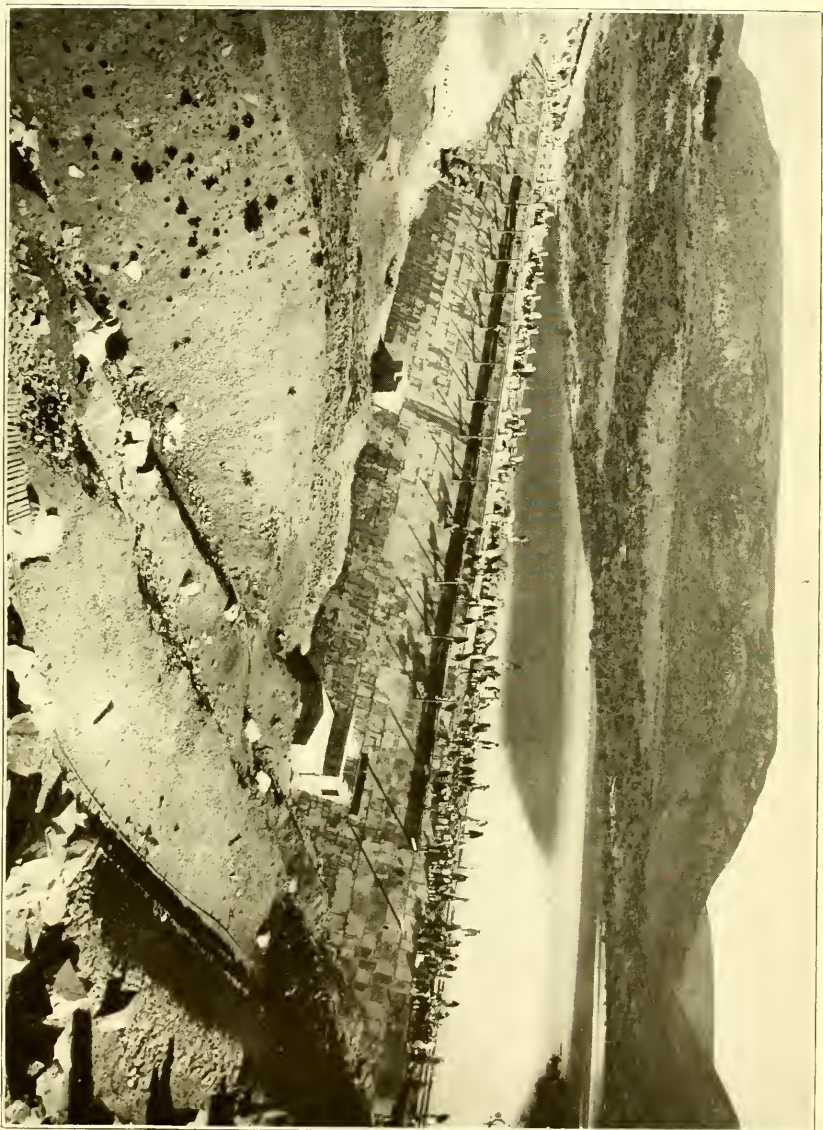
Europa.....	\$1,026,019,640	\$1,052,048,270
América del Norte.....	250,940,480	248,960,701
América Central.....	18,972,845	20,473,036
América del Sur.....	62,579,141	65,805,107
Asia y Oceanía.....	98,394,450	114,579,842
África.....	12,966,388	16,713,916

Países.	Importaciones.		Exportaciones.	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
<b>Estados Centroamericanos:</b>				
Costa Rica.....	3,223,149	3,236,264	1,795,417	2,122,155
Guatemala.....	1,670,529	1,726,500	2,192,052	1,501,992
Honduras.....	1,577,888	1,670,261	1,390,293	1,298,918
Nicaragua.....	793,955	934,963	1,519,918	1,297,106
Panamá.....	1,259,137	1,128,018	11,010,145	13,470,007
Salvador.....	556,466	354,057	1,065,020	982,858
<b>Total de los Estados Centroamericanos.....</b>	<b>9,081,124</b>	<b>9,050,063</b>	<b>18,972,854</b>	<b>20,473,036</b>
México.....	41,529,001	35,758,281	49,997,142	44,319,605
Cuba.....	60,887,446	50,812,592	36,482,905	36,831,996
Haití.....	829,572	585,924	2,275,164	2,826,424
República Dominicana.....	1,767,338	2,340,708	1,948,849	2,072,860
<b>AMÉRICA DEL SUR.</b>				
Argentina.....	11,487,869	8,136,853	25,682,787	24,324,188
Bolivia.....		384	590,600	1,048,922
Brasil.....	77,068,276	55,741,624	13,348,668	15,541,726
Chile.....	13,238,865	11,409,286	7,637,654	7,950,437
Colombia.....	4,966,080	4,772,643	2,306,584	2,532,417
Ecuador.....	2,274,841	1,753,114	1,249,213	1,480,408
Paraguay.....	1,174	10,144	122,810	84,403
Perú.....	3,053,391	5,830,979	4,694,559	5,500,920
Uruguay.....	2,164,316	1,022,097	2,525,184	3,027,615
Venezuela.....	5,751,162	4,958,573	2,332,901	1,995,425

## HONDURAS.

## CREACIÓN DE LA SECRETARÍA DE AGRICULTURA.

Considerando que la agricultura es la base del mejoramiento de las demás industrias del país, y que la creación de una cartera especial contribuirá eficazmente á su desenvolvimiento, el Presidente de la República de Honduras, en decreto fechado el 2 de marzo de 1908, ha dispuesto la creación de la Secretaría de Agricultura, haciendo uso de las facultades que le dan los artículos 108 y 111 de la Constitución Política.



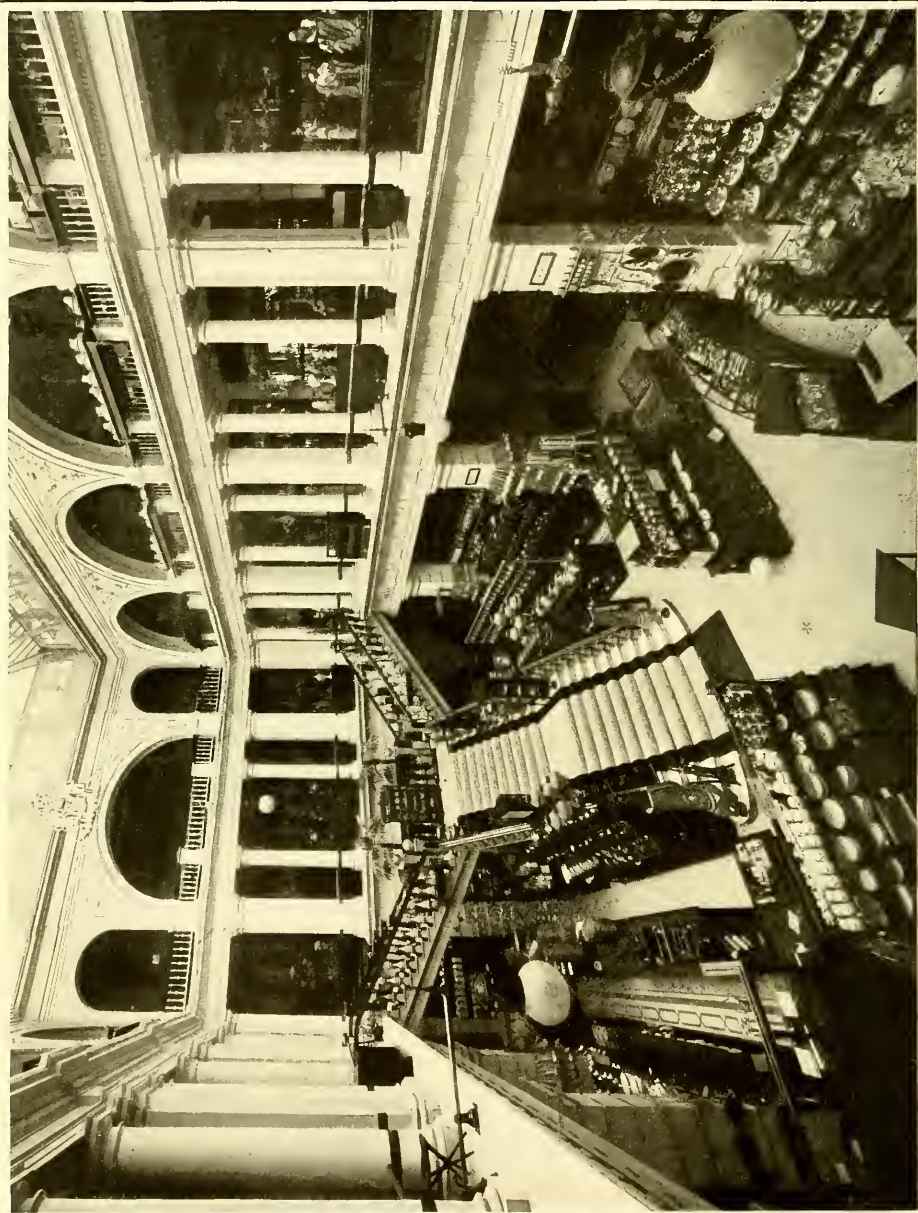
REPRESA DE IRRIGACIÓN CERCA DE IRAPUATO. ESTADO DE GUANAJUATO.

El otorgamiento de concesiones de aguas para la irrigación y otros fines industriales es uno de los factores del desarrollo de México.

IRRIGATION DAM NEAR IRAPUATO, STATE OF GUANAJUATO.

The granting of water concessions for irrigation and industrial purposes is a feature of the present conditions of Mexican development.





INTERIOR DE UNO DE LOS ESTABLECIMIENTOS COMERCIALES MODERNOS DE LA CAPITAL MEXICANA.

INTERIOR VIEW OF ONE OF THE UP-TO-DATE COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE MEXICAN CAPITAL.



**CONTRATOS FERROVIARIOS CON LA "UNITED FRUIT COMPANY."**

"La Gaceta" de la República de Honduras, en sus números del 14 y 18 de marzo de 1908, publica dos proyectos de contrato que se celebrarán entre el Gobierno y la *United Fruit Company*. En el primero se estipula el arrendamiento por espacio de sesenta y cinco años á la compañía mencionada del Ferrocarril Nacional existente de Puerto Cortés á La Pimienta, con privilegio para reconstruirla, y la obligación de construir ramales de la línea principal á las plantaciones de bananos existentes y otras que se vayan formando; la extensión de esas ramificaciones no deberá ser menor de 30 millas. El otro proyecto es relativo á la construcción y explotación de una vía férrea desde La Pimienta hasta el Golfo de Fonseca, con ramales á las plantaciones de bananos vecinas; el término del privilegio será de setenta y cinco años.

**COLONIZACIÓN DE LOS TERRENOS DE LA MOSQUITIA.**

El periódico oficial de la República de Honduras, "La Gaceta," publica en su número del 16 de marzo de 1908 un proyecto de contrata sobre colonización de los terrenos nacionales de la Mosquitia presentado al Ministro de Fomento y Obras Públicas por el representante de la *European American and Development Company*. En virtud de los términos del contrato, la compañía se compromete á traer al país, para el fin mencionado, 10,000 colonos durante diez años, á partir desde la aprobación del contrato. Los inmigrantes que introduzca la compañía deberán ser naturales de la Europa Central ó del Norte, y no deberán ser mayores de 40 años.

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**MÉXICO.****COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN LOS SIETE PRIMEROS MESES DE 1907-8.**

Según datos publicados por la sección de estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de la República de México, el valor de las importaciones durante los siete primeros meses de 1907-8 (julio de 1907 á enero de 1908), ascendió á 142,657,412.04 pesos en moneda mexicana, suma que, comparada con la de 128,513,030.70 en que estuvieron valuadas las del mismo período del año anterior, demuestra un aumento de 14,144,381.34 pesos á favor del corriente ejercicio. El valor de las importaciones que se hicieron durante el mes de enero de 1908 fué de 19,679,713.34 pesos, que en comparación con 20,766,322.19 pesos del mismo mes de 1907 representa una disminución de 1,086,608.85 pesos.

Las exportaciones estuvieron valuadas en la cantidad de 146,904,949.68 pesos, que arroja un aumento de 6,720,066.48 pesos

al ser comparada con la de 140,184,883.20 pesos á que ascendió el valor de las mercancías exportadas durante los mismos meses de 1906-7. Los productos que se exportaron durante el mes de enero de 1908 representaron un valor de 19,118,438.05 pesos, comparado con el de 22,300,946.02 pesos de las exportaciones hechas en el mismo mes de 1907, es decir, una disminución de 3,182,507.97 pesos.

#### **ESTADO DE LOS BANCOS MEXICANOS.**

El Señor W. D. SHAUGHNESSY, Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Aguascalientes, en un informe sobre los métodos que se emplean en las operaciones bancarias mexicanas y el estado financiero, dice que los bancos de la República son de los mejores del mundo en cuanto á su solidez y seguridad. La reciente escasez de dinero que se sufrió tanto en los Estados Unidos como en Europa, no ha impedido que los bancos mexicanos paguen sus obligaciones al contado, pero ha sido causa de un alza en el tipo de interés que ha llegado al 12 por ciento, ó sea un aumento de  $2\frac{1}{2}$  por ciento desde julio de 1907.

La circular que ha expedido el Ministro de Hacienda invitando á los delegados de los bancos de la República para que se reúnan con el fin de discutir los asuntos financieros, ha sido acogida favorablemente, y se espera que la expresada conferencia dé resultados prácticos.

#### **EXPLOTACIÓN DE CRIADEROS DE PETRÓLEO EN CHIAPAS.**

Con fecha 4 de diciembre de 1907, el Presidente de la República de México promulgó un contrato celebrado el 14 de agosto de 1907 entre el Gobierno y los señores LUÍS DE LA BARRA y JUAN BRINGAS para la exploración y explotación de los criaderos de petróleo existentes en los terrenos de la propiedad particular, con la autorización de los respectivos dueños, en el Departamento de Pichucalco, del Estado de Chiapas. Los concesionarios deberán invertir la suma de 100,000, por lo menos, en las exploraciones y explotación, objeto del contrato, dentro de los siete años siguientes á la fecha del mismo.

#### **FERROCARRIL EN EL TERRITORIO DE LA BAJA CALIFORNIA.**

El "Diario Oficial" de la República de México, del 14 de abril de 1908, contiene el texto de un contrato celebrado el 3 del mismo mes, entre el Gobierno y Mr. JOHN D. SPRECKLES, para la construcción de un ferrocarril en el Territorio de la Baja California, que partiendo de un punto de la línea divisoria de México y los Estados Unidos de América, situado á inmediaciones del monumento 255 de dicha línea, y siguiendo hacia el oriente paralelo á la misma á una distancia no menor de 50 metros, termine en el rancho de Jacumba, cerca del monumento 232. Toda la línea deberá quedar terminada dentro del plazo de seis años, siendo su longitud total de 85 kilómetros.

**CÁMARAS NACIONALES DE COMERCIO.**

El Señor LIMANTOUR, Secretario de Hacienda de la República de México, presentó al Congreso, con fecha 3 de abril de 1908, una importante ley iniciativa sobre las cámaras de comercio. Ella comprende siete títulos, en los cuales se determinan las funciones de dichas instituciones—la manera como habrán de constituirse; su personalidad civil y sus recursos pecuniarios; las franquicias y derechos de que gozarán; los procedimientos que habrán de seguirse en los juicios arbitrales y en las liquidaciones extrajudiciales que se les encomienden, y, finalmente, las reglas relativas á la disolución de las propias cámaras. Las cámaras de comercio que se organicen de acuerdo con dicho proyecto de ley, una vez aprobado, se denominarán “Cámaras Nacionales de Comercio,” y tendrán por objeto, en términos generales, trabajar por los intereses del comercio nacional, y, especialmente, el desempeño de las funciones que les encomienda el expresado proyecto.

**EXENCIÓN DE DERECHOS DE EXPORTACIÓN AL HENEQUÉN EN RAMA.**

El “Diario Oficial” de la República Mexicana de fecha 4 de abril de 1908, publica el texto de un proyecto de ley que declara exento del derecho de exportación al henequén en rama, derogando el Inciso A de la Fracción IV del artículo 1 de la ley de 22 de mayo de 1907. El proyecto mencionado tiene, además, disposición al efecto de que se devuelvan á los productores de la fibra el importe de los derechos correspondientes al helequén, rama exportado desde el día 16 de febrero de 1908.

Este proyecto fué presentado á la Cámara de Diputados el día 4 de abril de 1908, y fué aprobado como ley el 23 de abril.

**BASE DE LOS IMPUESTOS DE TIMBRE Y ADUANAS, MAYO DE 1907.**

La circular mensual publicada por el Departamento de Hacienda y Crédito Público de la República Mexicana anuncia que el precio legal por kilogramo de plata pura durante el mes de mayo de 1908 será \$36.05, con arreglo á los cálculos prescritos en el decreto de 25 de marzo de 1905. Este precio servirá de base para el pago del impuesto de timbre y los derechos de aduanas en toda la República cuando se use la moneda de plata mexicana.

## NICARAGUA.

### MIEMBROS DE LA CORTE PERMANENTE DE ARBITRAJE EN LA HAYA.

Según comunicación recibida de la Legación de Nicaragua en Washington, el Presidente de la República, en decreto de fecha 3 de marzo de 1908, ha nombrado á los Señores Don CRISANTO MEDINA y Don DÉSIÉRE PECTOR, Ministro Plenipotenciario y Cónsul General, respectivamente, de Nicaragua en Francia, como miembros de la Corte Permanente de Arbitraje, por parte de Nicaragua, de conformidad con lo dispuesto en el artículo 23 de la Convención de La Haya de 1899.

### LA INDUSTRIA MINERA.

El Señor Ministro de la República de Nicaragua en Wáshington se ha servido facilitar á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas interesantes datos sobre la industria minera del país, los cuales se publican á continuación.

Las minas existentes y registradas en la Oficina de Estadística son: Nueva Segovia, 112 de oro, 9 de oro y plata y 5 de plata; Chinandega, 1 de oro, 1 de oro y plata, 1 de plata y 1 de cobre; Carazo, 1 de oro y plata; Jinotega, 20 de oro; Estelí, 12 de oro y 2 de plata; León, 36 de oro; Jerez, 132 de oro; Litoral Atlántico, 171 de oro.

En casi todo el país existen minas de cal, principalmente en Chinandega, Carazo, Rivas y Nueva Segovia. En el Departamento de Jinotega hay un depósito de jaspe, y uno de mollejes en el de Managua. Las canteras de piedra de construcción existen por toda la República, pero las principales son las de Posintepe en Granada, y la de Miramar en la jurisdicción de Tola, Departamento de Rivas. Hay un sinnúmero de minas de marmol y otras piedras de ornamentación, no denunciadas por encontrarse en terrenos particulares.

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## PANAMÁ.

### COMERCIO DE BOCAS DEL TORO EN 1907.

El Señor L. F. RYAN, Agente Consular de los Estados Unidos en Bocas del Toro, anuncia que en 1907 de un valor total de \$794,451.33, de las exportaciones que se hicieron de aquel distrito consular á los Estados Unidos, \$790,737.50 representaron los embarques de 3,163,050 de racimos de bananos con destino á Nueva Orleans ó Mobila.

Los cueros, la goma, cocos, limas, artículos curiosos del país, corteza de quagua y majagua, constituyeron los otros productos de exportación, cuyo valor ascendió á \$3,613.93.



Á Europa se exportaron goma, zarzaparrilla, carey, cueros, carne de tortuga y cacao por valor de \$32,275.

El valor de las mercancías que se importaron de los Estados Unidos en el año de referencia, ascendió á \$873,188.96, y dichas importaciones comprenden grandes cantidades de madera y bacalao, además de diversas substancias alimenticias ó víveres, así como ropa, locomotoras, material para puentes y ferrocarriles, herramientas, gasolina, etc. Entre las mercancías devueltas á los Estados Unidos y valuadas en \$33,757.27, los principales artículos consistieron de latas de gasolina vacías para volverlas á llenar.

Otro artículo de importación importante fué el acero para construcciones de ferrocarriles y puentes y para la terminación del nuevo muelle que se está construyendo en Almirante, y se espera que el desarrollo de los medios de transporte y de embarque del expresado distrito aumente mucho el valor de los terrenos productores de bananos. Se espera que en 1908 por este puerto se embarcarán por lo menos 4,000,000 de racimos de esta fruta.

#### EL PUERTO DE COLÓN EN 1907.

Según el informe que ha hecho el Señor JAMES C. KELLOGG, Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Colón, en el año de 1907 hubo una disminución tanto en el valor de las importaciones como en el de las exportaciones, en comparación con 1906. Dícese que el valor total de las importaciones ascendió á \$2,039,352, ó sea una disminución de \$735,083, al paso que el valor de las exportaciones ascendió á \$100,792, ó sea una disminución de \$55,862, en comparación con el año anterior.

El valor de las importaciones que se hicieron de los Estados Unidos ascendió á \$1,275,333, ó sea una baja de \$662,052, en tanto que de la Gran Bretaña, Alemania, Francia, España, Italia, y otros países se hicieron menos importaciones.

El principal artículo de importación fué la lencería, incluso calzado de todas clases, al paso que en la lista de los artículos de exportación los cocos ocupan el primer puesto, representando un valor de \$37,838, seguidos del marfil vegetal por valor de \$23,958; carey, \$12,361; cueros, \$6,442; café, \$4,458, y bananos por valor de \$4,000.

Se han introducido muchas mejoras, entre las cuales merece especial mención un completo sistema de cloaca y de abastecimiento de agua, habiéndose ocupado también las autoridades municipales en el pavimento y nivelación de las calles, así como en la construcción y renovación, tanto de los edificios públicos como de los particulares.

## PERÚ.

**EL FERROCARRIL DE HUANCAYO Á AYACUCHO.**

El día 13 de febrero de 1908 se inauguraron oficialmente los trabajos de la importante línea ferroviaria de Huancayo á Ayacucho. El Congreso de la República autorizó la construcción de este ferrocarril por ley No. 667 de 20 de noviembre de 1907. La longitud total de línea será de unos 260 kilómetros, y su costo ha sido calculado en £910,000.

**MOVIMIENTO COMERCIAL Y MARÍTIMO DE IQUITOS EN 1907.**

Las últimas estadísticas oficiales recibidas del Perú, relativas al movimiento comercial y marítimo de Iquitos durante el año de 1907, ponen en realce el progreso de este importante puerto, que, en categoría, movimiento y rentas, viene después del Callao, el primero de la República.

Los productos líquidos de la Aduana ascendieron á £249,038.7.01, en comparación con £181,846.8.52, renta recaudada en 1906.

La exportación de goma elástica de Iquitos durante 1907 fué como sigue, con arreglo á los puertos de destino:

	Kilogramos.
Havre.....	1, 037, 789
Liverpool.....	1, 211, 992
Hamburgo.....	100, 534
Nueva York.....	8, 524
Total.....	2, 358, 839

En 1906 las exportaciones de goma tuvieron un peso total de 2,152,421 kilogramos, por lo que la diferencia á favor de 1907 es de 415,923 kilogramos.

El movimiento marítimo del puerto durante el año de que se trata fué como sigue: Entradas—Buques, 549; toneladas, 41,580; tripulantes, 7,721, y pasajeros, 7,056. Salidas—Buques, 547; toneladas, 41,938; tripulantes, 7,753, y pasajeros, 7,172.

## SALVADOR.

**COMISIÓN PANAMERICANA.**

El día 23 de marzo de 1908 el Presidente del Salvador decretó el nombramiento de una comisión para que preste servicios en relación con el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, á fin de cumplir los preceptos de la cuarta resolución de la Tercera Conferencia Internacional que se celebró en Río de Janeiro.

El Subsecretario de Relaciones Exteriores hará de presidente de la comisión, la cual comprende tres miembros más, y cuyos deberes se expresan terminantemente en el "Diario Oficial" del 25 de marzo de 1908.

#### CONVENCIÓN DE CIUDADANÍA CON LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

El día 14 de marzo de 1908 los representantes del Salvador y de los Estados Unidos firmaron en la ciudad de San Salvador la convención para fijar la condición de los ciudadanos naturalizados de uno u otro país que renueven su residencia en el país de su origen. Esta convención fué aprobada por el Presidente del Salvador el mismo día en que fué firmada, y ha sido publicada en el "Diario Oficial" del 17 de marzo de 1908.

#### LA INSTRUCCIÓN PÚBLICA EN 1907.

El 24 de febrero de 1908 fué presentada á la Asamblea Nacional de la República del Salvador la memoria de instrucción pública, correspondiente al año de 1907. Según la memoria, se dispuso la conversión en mixtas de varias escuelas de ambos sexos, y se crearon 103 nuevas que agregadas á las 29 ya existentes hacen un total de 132 escuelas mixtas para toda la República. Durante el año á que se refiere la memoria, sirvieron en las escuelas 313 directores, 125 subdirectores y 155 profesores auxiliares; 278 directoras, 110 subdirectoras y 105 profesoras auxiliares. El total de alumnos matriculados fué de 34,752 y la asistencia media 24,713. El total de gastos ocasionados por la instrucción primaria en 1907 fué de 645,766 pesos; según este dato, el Gobierno ha invertido en cada alumno matriculado 18.38 pesos, y en cada alumno de asistencia media 26.13 pesos. Existen, además, en la República muchos colegios particulares, algunos de los cuales son muy importantes; los hay exclusivamente destinados á la enseñanza primaria y otros á la primaria y secundaria á la vez. La enseñanza facultativa está á cargo de la Universidad Nacional de San Salvador, que comprende las escuelas de jurisprudencia, medicina, farmacia, cirugía dental, ingeniería, comercio, etc.

En ocho meses de 1907, de marzo á octubre, concurrieron á la Biblioteca Nacional 7,748 lectores, los cuales leyeron 5,037 obras y 2,184 revistas.

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### URUGUAY.

#### DISTRIBUCIÓN DEL COMERCIO POR ADUANAS.

La mayor parte del comercio del Uruguay se hace por la Aduana de Montevideo, habiendo ascendido el valor total del comercio extranjero por dicho puerto en 1907 á \$57,268,927, ó sea un 82.32 por ciento de un valor total de \$69,576,143 de las importaciones y exportaciones del país.

De los \$34,425,205, valor de importaciones en toda la República, \$31,930,324, ó sea un 92.76 por ciento, se hicieron por la Aduana de Montevideo, en tanto que el valor de las exportaciones ascendió á \$25,338,643, ó sea un 72.08 por ciento de un valor total de \$35,150,937.

La distribución del valor restante de las importaciones y exportaciones fué como sigue:

Aduanas.	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.	Total.
Paysandú.....	\$736,503	\$2,265,077	\$3,001,520
Fray Bentos.....	272,317	2,410,740	2,680,057
Salto.....	621,286	1,778,107	2,469,393
Colonia.....	372,232	1,932,507	2,304,739
Mercedes.....	234,572	1,111,870	1,346,442
Cerro Largo.....	20,735	124,775	205,511
San Eugenio.....	3,509	102,523	106,032
Santa Rosa.....	15,537	54,982	70,512
Cebollatí.....	21,715	13,981	35,696
Maldonado.....	22,129	.....	29,129
Rivera.....	10,170	17,732	27,905
Rocha.....	20,176	.....	20,175

#### DISTRIBUCIÓN DEL SUPERÁVIT DEL TESORO.

El superávit del Tesoro del Uruguay correspondiente al año de 1906-7, que se calculó en \$2,149,934, queda comprendido en las siguientes asignaciones de capital, además de la suma de \$1,800,000 que ya se ha empleado: Para la primera cuota de la compra del edificio de la Universidad, \$100,000; para la renovación parcial de armamentos, \$100,000; para medidas sanitarias en las poblaciones, \$50,000; para la inspección sanitaria de toda clase ganado, \$50,000; para reparaciones, muebles, etc., de la Aduana, \$49,986.

#### PRODUCCIÓN DE ORO DE LAS MINAS DE CUÑAPIRU EN 1907.

El informe que se le hizo al Ministro de Obras Públicas de la República del Uruguay, correspondiente á 1907, muestra que la Compañía Minera Francesa establecida en Cuñapiru sometió á tratamiento 18,028 toneladas métricas de mineral, de las cuales se extrajeron 117 kilogramos 917 gramos de oro. El producto de las ventas de oro ascendió á \$51,883.48, habiéndose pagado \$259.41 por concepto de contribuciones.

El promedio del valor del mineral que se sometió á tratamiento fué 6½ gramos por tonelada, ó sean 4 escrúpulos, 4.308 gramos. Las minas más productivas son la de San Gregorio y la Ernestinita, en Corrales.



## VENEZUELA.

## DECRETOS DELATIVOS AL TABACO.

La "Gaceta Oficial" de la República de Venezuela, del 20 marzo de 1908, publica dos decretos del Presidente CASTRO relativos al tabaco, ambos fechados en el mencionado día. Uno de ellos declara artículo de prohibida importación la picadura de grano que se emplea en la elaboración de cigarrillos, y prohíbe asimismo la elaboración en el país de la mencionada picadura de grano; las disposiciones de este decreto entraron en vigor el 30 de marzo de 1908, pero no surtirán efecto para con la Fábrica Nacional de Cigarrillos por virtud del contrato que tiene celebrado con el Gobierno.

El otro decreto es relativo á la forma en que debe efectuarse el pago del impuesto que grava el tabaco destinado al consumo, y dispone que dicho impuesto ha de cobrarse precisamente al efectuarse la última venta del artículo, entendiéndose por última venta la que se hace por el comerciante ó tenedor de la especie al industrial que ha de transformarla en un nuevo artículo ó al que expendia la hoja al detal.

## EL COMERCIO Y LA INDUSTRIA EN PUERTO CABELLO EN 1907.

El Señor JAMES W. JOHNSON, Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Puerto Cabello, en su informe sobre el comercio de Venezuela que se hizo por Puerto Cabello en 1907, dice que se advierte una merma notable en el movimiento de dicho puerto; es decir, una disminución de cerca de \$1,000,000 en el valor de las exportaciones y varios centenares de miles de pesos en oro en el valor de las importaciones, debido al fracaso parcial de la cosecha de café, así como á la merma en el comercio de ganado vacuno con Cuba.

El valor total de las exportaciones se calcula en \$2,470,773 y el principal artículo fué el café del cual se exportaron 26,053,808 libras, valuadas en \$1,794,904. Los embarques de ganado vacuno, cuyo valor en 1906 ascendió casi á \$1,500,000, en 1907 sólo se valuaron en \$489,391.

El valor total de las importaciones ascendió á \$1,380,860, y entre las naciones de las cuales procedieron las importaciones la Gran Bretaña ocupa el primer puesto y representó \$592,567, seguida de los Estados Unidos que representaron \$272,524; Alemania, \$264,975, y Holanda que representó \$102,803.

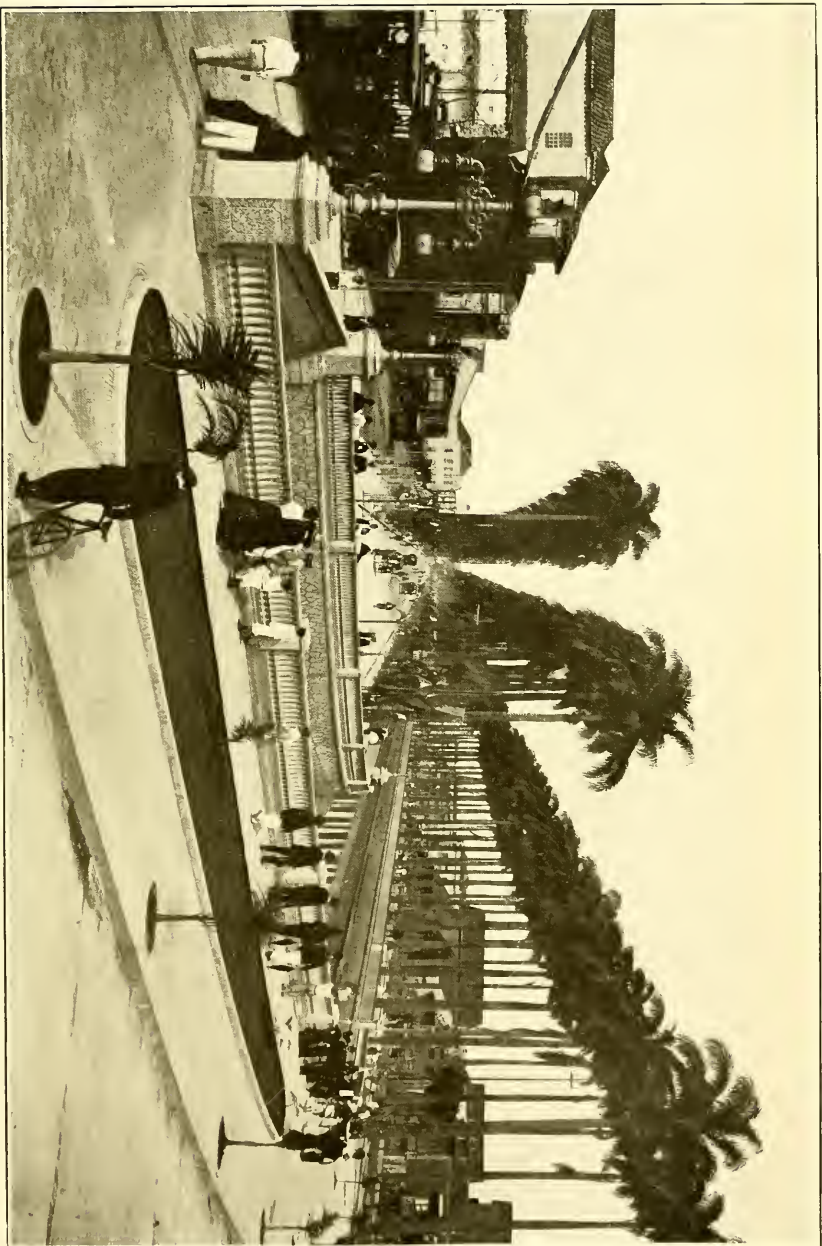
El principal artículo que se importó de los Estados Unidos fué la harina, cuyo valor ascendió á \$49,363, y después los géneros de algodón, que representaron un valor de \$29,348.

## NAVEGACIÓN DE LOS RÍOS BOCA DE MANGLE Y CAPADARE.

El Ministro de Relaciones Interiores de Venezuela, autorizado por el Presidente de la República, celebró el 11 de marzo de 1908 un contrato con Don MANUEL R. AZPÚRUA, en virtud del cual éste se

compromete á hacer navegables los Ríos Boca de Mangle y Capadare, tributario del anterior, desde el paso Real de Jacura á un punto cerca de la población de Capadare, hasta la desembocadura al mar del Río Boca de Mangle y San Juan, en un trayecto de 20 á 25 kilómetros que tienen dichos ríos accesibles á la navegación. El contratista se compromete á establecer una línea de embarcaciones para el servicio de trasportes por dichos ríos, y también las lanchas de vapor que el tráfico requiera. La duración del contrato es de cincuenta años, durante los cuales el Gobierno no podrá conceder á ninguna otra persona ó compañía el derecho de navegar los ríos objeto del contrato; terminado este plazo, la empresa con todas sus pertenencias pasará á ser propiedad de la Nación, excepción hecha de los buques de vapor.

El texto del contrato de referencia fué publicado en la "Gaceta Oficial" del 11 de marzo de 1908.



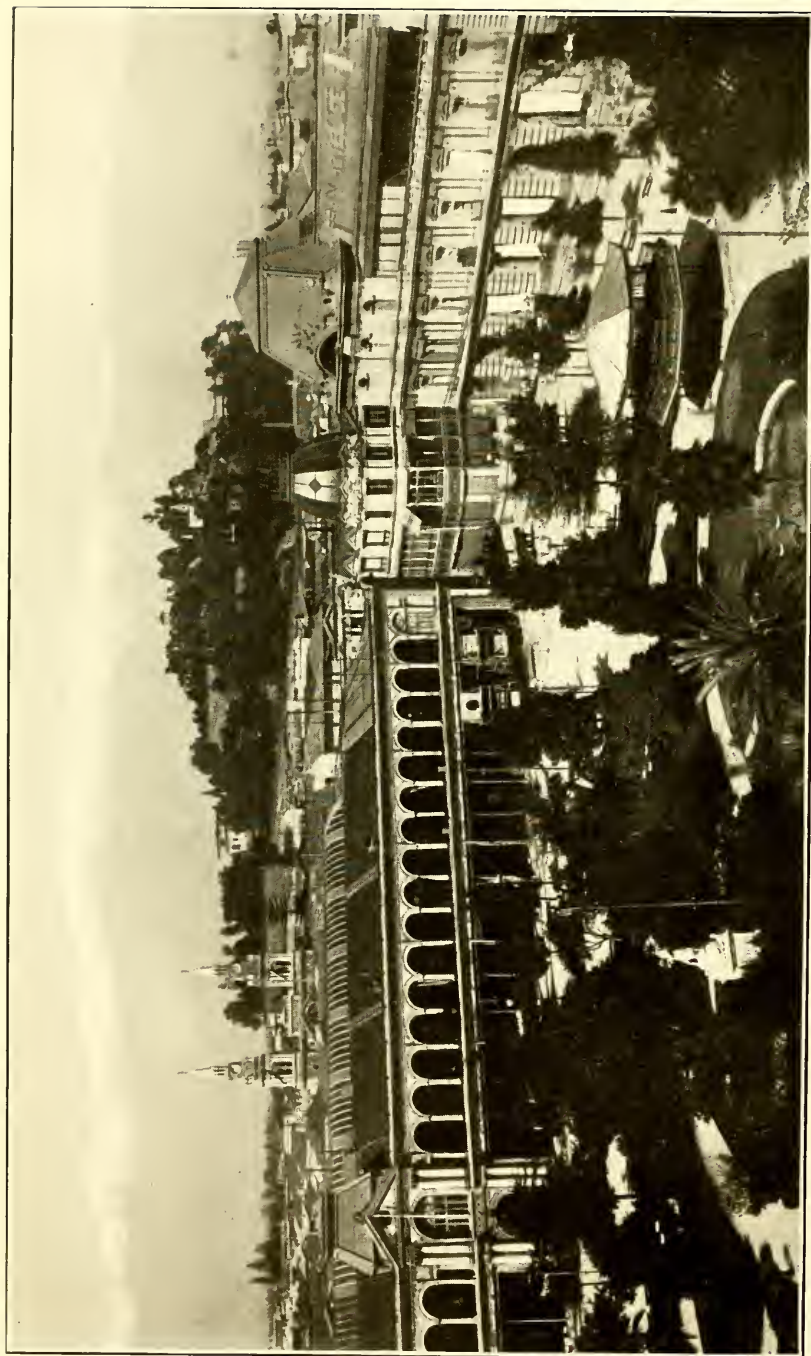
A AVENIDA DO MANGUE.

Que faz parte das obras de melhoramento da cidade do Rio de Janeiro. Este boulevard está construído ao longo do Canal do Mangue, que dá  
vazio às águas pluviais e pequenos rios naquela parte da cidade.

AVENIDA DO MANGUE.

Part of the municipal improvements undertaken in Rio de Janeiro, the boulevard paralleling a canal which acts as an outlet for the rain water  
and small rivulets of the section.





VISTA DE UMA SECÇÃO DA PLAZA DE ARMAS, EM SANTIAGO, CHILE.  
No fundo está o historico Morro de Santa Lucia, hoje um passeio publico.

VIEW OF A SECTION OF THE PLAZA DE ARMAS, AT SANTIAGO, CHILE.  
In the background is the historic Santa Lucia Hill, now a public promenade.



# BOLETIM

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

UNIÃO INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS.

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O programma das cerimoniaes do lançamento da pedra angular do novo edificio da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas que se realiza hoje, 11 de maio de 1908, data em que sahe á luz esta edição especial do BOLETIM MENSAL, vem confirmar a importancia da occasião como um acontecimento internacional. Pronunciarão discursos o EXMO. SR. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Presidente dos Estados Unidos, que tem mostrado o mais profundo interesse durante a sua administração no desenvolvimento das relações commerciaes e de amizade entre as Republicas Americanas; o Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos, que não só por suas visitas especiaes á America do Sul e ao Mexico, mas tambem pela solicita attenção que tem consagrado a tudo quanto concerne ás relações dos Estados Unidos com a America Latina, tem dado um impulso e importancia ao movimento Pan-Americano que de outro modo não poderia ter; o Sr. JOAQUIM NABUCO, Embaixador do Brasil, que é o decano do Corpo Diplomatico da America Latina em Washington e que presidiu á Terceira Conferencia Pan-Americana, que se reuniu no Rio de Janeiro em 1906; e o Sr. ANDREW CARNEGIE que, por uma singular coincidencia, não só foi delegado dos Estados Unidos á Primeira Conferencia Pan-Americana, que se reuniu em Washington no inverno de 1889-90, e que organizou a Secretaria Internacional, mas que agora tem contribuido generosamente com \$750,000 para a construcção deste novo edificio da instituição. A invocação será pronunciada pela Sua Eminencia o Cardeal JAMES GIBBONS, que é o Chefe da Igreja Catholica nos Estados Unidos, e

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Apezar de se tomar o maior cuidado para se assegurar correcção nas publicações da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, esta não se responsabiliza pelos erros ou inexactidões que nellas occorrerem.

a benção será dada pelo Bispo CRANSTON que é o decano do clero protestante do Districto de Columbia.

O acto será presidido pelo Sr. JOHN BARRETT, Director da Secretaria Internacional, que convidará o Secretario de Estado e Presidente do Conselho Director para dirigir as cerimoniaes.

Durante o programma serão executadas peças de musica hispano-americanas apropriadas pela famosa Banda de Marinha, que por ordem especial do Secretario da Marinha tomará parte nas cerimoniaes. A caixa de cobre que se depositará dentro da pedra angular conterá os relatorios officiaes das tres Conferencias Pan-Americanas, realizadas respectivamente em Washington, em 1889-90; na cidade de Mexico, em 1901-2; e no Rio de Janeiro em 1906; copias das cartas trocadas entre o Presidente dos Estados Unidos, o Secretario de Estado e o Sr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, acerca do donativo que este ultimo cavalheiro fez para o novo edificio; photographias dos Presidentes, das Republicas Americanas e seus telegrammas de congratulações pelo motivo desse acontecimento; photographias dos membros do Conselho Director e dos Directores da Secretaria desde sua fundação; pequenas bandeiras e copias dos sellos dos respectivos paizes que fazem parte da União Internacional; exemplares do BOLETIM MENSAL e outras publicações da Secretaria Internacional; moedas e sellos postaes das differentes Republicas; jornaes representativos, etc. A archibancada e o lugar onde será assentada a pedra inaugural serão decorados com grande profusão de bandeiras, estandartes, e escudos de armas de todas as nações americanas. Convites foram dirigidos ao Presidente, Vice-Presidente, os membros do Gabinete, os membros do Corpo Diplomatico, Supremo Tribunal e outros altos funcionarios judiciaes, Governadores dos Estados e Territorios, membros do Senado e Casa dos Representantes, officiaes do Exercito e da Marinha estacionados em Washington, os Commissionados do Districto, os chefes dos differentes Departamentos, membros do Clero, os chefes de instituições docentes e commerciaes e outras pessoas.

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#### IMPORTANCIA INTERNACIONAL DA COLLOCAÇÃO DA PEDRA INAUGURAL.

O assentamento da pedra inaugural do novo edificio da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas tem tal importancia que deve attrahir a attenção de todos os que se interessem pelo desenvolvimento da paz, a amizade e o commercio entre as nações. Ainda que a União Internacional, da qual a Secretaria é o centro, seja composta das vinte e uma Republicas Americanas, nada ha em sua organização ou fins que seja hostile á idea de manter as mais cordiaes relações entre estas Republicas e os paizes da Europa, Asia e o resto do mundo. Ainda que as nações que constituem a União Pan-Americana receberão

os principaes beneficios della, sem embargo, tudo que contribuir para o bem estar, prosperidade e progresso destas, tambem ha de estreitar mais suas relações com o Velho Mundo. Por conseguinte, o mundo inteiro pode unir-se á America nesta occasião para exprimir a satisfação pelo facto de que em Washington vai ser erigido um magnifico edificio que será não só um templo de paz e cordialidade internacional, mas que ha de ser, por assim dizer, uma camara internacional de commercio e um centro sympathico em uma capital para os representantes officiaes e o povo de todas as nações americanas que se interessem em desenvolver relações mais estreitas entre estes paizes e sua mutua prosperidade.

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ARTIGOS ESPECIAES PARA ESTE NUMERO DO "BOLETIM."

Com o intuito de fazer este numero do BOLETIM MENSAL especialmente opportuno e interessante para todos os que se interessam pelo desenvolvimento do Panamericanismo e que desejam conhecer a esphera de acção e os trabalhos da Secretaria Internacional, publicamos um numero excepcional de artigos especiaes, além da relação regular do commercio e desenvolvimento pan-americanos. Estes comprehendem dous artigos pelo Director que se publicaram recentemente nas revistas "The World To-Day" e "System," intitulados respectivamente "A America Latina: Uma Grande Opportunidade Commercial" e "Um Poderoso Auxilio ao Commercio Exterior;" um esboço do pessoal do Conselho Director da Secretaria Internacional, preparado pelo Sr. FRANCISCO J. JANES, Secretario da Repartição; uma breve relação da Commissão Pan-Americana que foi nomeada recentemente pelo Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos; uma descripção do novo edificio sob o ponto de vista architectonico, pelo Sr. PAUL P. GRET, membro da firma de KELSEY E CRET que fez o desenho do edificio e está encarregada de sua construcção; uma discussão das condições para viajar na America do Sul, pelo Prof. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, da Universidade de Columbia, que fez recentemente uma viagem a este continente; um itinerario de linhas de vapores que vão á America Latina, juntamente com um mappa preparado pelo Dr. ALBERT HALE que esteve recentemente na America Latina e que escreveu um notavel livro intitulado "Os Sul-Americanos;" extractos de um discurso que o Honorable JAMES L. SLAYDEN, Representante do Texas, pronunciou na Casa dos Representantes sobre o thema "A America Latina e os Paizes Orientaes no Commercio dos Estados Unidos" e um artigo intitulado "A America Latina nas Revistas Norte-Americanas."

## O COMMERCIO ARGENTINO.

A situação lisonjeira da Republica Argentina sob o ponto de vista commercial é evidenciada pelo facto de ter havido um augmento de \$16,000,000 no valor das exportações de trigo realizadas em 1907, sobre as do anno anterior, as quaes attingiram ao valor total de \$83,000,000. As exportações de linho tiveram um augmento de \$10,165,360, e as de aveia augmentaram em \$3,593,397. Não obstante ter havido uma diminuição de mais de \$23,000,000 nas exportações de milho, o valor total dos productos agricolas exportados ascendeu a \$164,091,621, o que mostra um augmento sobre o anno anterior de \$6,436,929.

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## A BORRACHA BRASILEIRA NOS MERCADOS DO MUNDO.

O uso crescente da borracha e seus productos em diversas industrias, faz de interesse especial os dados estatisticos recentemente publicados sobre a produção do artigo no Brasil em 1907. A produção mundial de borracha em 1907 está calculada em 69,000 toneladas e seu consumo em 66,000 toneladas. A maior parte desta quantidade, ou seja 40,000 toneladas, é de origem brasileira, e não obstante que existem varias plantações deste producto em diferentes partes do mundo, o mercado mundial continua a ser suprido principalmente das arvores silvestres da região do Amazonas. O valor total das exportações de borracha do Brasil em 1907 excedeu de \$70,000,000, recebendo os Estados Unidos quasi a metade desta quantidade.

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## A CAPACIDADE COMPRADORA DO CHILE.

Si as exportações de um paiz demonstram a importancia de suas riquezas naturaes, assim tambem as importações são indicio da prosperidade ou da depressão economica de uma nação. Por consequente, é muito significativo o facto de que em 1907 as importações do Chile excederam em \$20,000,000 ás do anno anterior. As exportações soffreram uma diminuição de \$3,000,000, sendo essa diminuição devida ao retrahimento da exportação do principal producto do paiz, o salitre. Durante o anno salitreiro que terminou em abril de 1908, foram exportadas 400,000 toneladas de salitre, e a Associação de Propaganda Salitreira, em uma sessão recente, resolveu limitar as exportações do presente anno á mesma quantidade.

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## CONDIÇÕES ECONOMICAS DA COSTA RICA.

O Governo da Costa Rica tem actualmente em estudo diversos contractos de importancia, alguns dos quaes têm relação directa com a produção da banana, um producto que se consome em



grande quantidade nos Estados Unidos. É, portanto, de vital importancia o resultado das deliberações legislativas sobre os contractos. Devido á iniciativa do Ministro de Costa Rica em Washington, a inspecção dos matadouros da Republica será feita por um veterinario dos Estados Unidos, cujos serviços já foram contractados para este fim. Tambem foram contractadas por intermedio do mesmo Ministro varias moças graduadas pela Universidade de Harvard para que ensinem nas escolas da Republica o inglez e a organização das mesmas.

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#### INDUSTRIAS CUBANAS EM 1907.

A produção de assucar cubano em 1907 foi de cerca de 1,500,000 toneladas, e, ainda que seja menor que a estimativa, é maior que o calculo da colheita de 1908. A colheita de fumo foi de 440,000 fardos, isto é, o dobro da produção do anno anterior. Foram iniciadas importantes obras publicas e o serviço de saude publica, que está a cargo do Governo, tem dado excellentes resultados.

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#### OBRAS PUBLICAS NA REPUBLICA DOMINICANA.

O relatorio do Secretario de Fomento e Obras Publicas da Republica Dominicana, correspondente ao anno de 1907, mostra que as condições internas do paiz são muito satisfactorias. A Exposição de Productos Nacionaes realizada na capital no mez de agosto de 1907, teve grande exito, e nella estiveram representadas todas as provincias da Republica. A exhibição de productos dominicanos na Exposição de Jamestown foi recompensada com medalhas de ouro, prata e cobre. Estão-se construindo vias ferreas que porão o interior em communicação com a costa, e importantes obras de irrigação estão sendo iniciadas sob a direcção de um engenheiro norte-americano. Prosegue com actividade a construcção de caminhos publicos e docas. O emprestimo para a unificação da divida publica foi levantado em New York e tem recebido a approvação do Governo. Os contractos relativos ao arranjo da divida publica foram officialmente publicados.

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#### O SERVIÇO SANITARIO DO EQUADOR.

O Governo tem adoptado medidas energicas para combater as enfermidades contagiosas na Republica e foi creada uma commissão especial de saneamento para a cidade de Guayaquil sob a direcção de um official do Serviço de Saude Publica e Hospitales Maritimos dos Estados Unidos. Será installado um systema moderno de aguas e exgottos, para cuja construcção serão solicitadas propostas nos Estados Unidos e Europa.

## EXPLORAÇÃO DAS RIQUEZAS DE HONDURAS.

O decreto recentemente promulgado, creando um Departamento de Agricultura, é prova de que o Governo de Honduras está-se esforçando para promover o desenvolvimento das indústrias nacionais. Outro passo dado neste sentido foi os contractos para a construção de vias ferreas que porão as plantações de bananas do interior em comunicação com os portos da costa, e para a colonização de certas regiões do interior.

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## SITUAÇÃO COMMERCIAL E FINANCEIRA DO MEXICO.

A solidariedade das instituições bancarias do Mexico é o assumpto de um relatório que o Consul dos Estados Unidos em Aguascalientes dirigiu ao seu Governo, no qual diz que a crise monetaria mundial não impediu que os bancos da Republica fizessem pontualmente os seus pagamentos. A projectada criação de uma camara commercial nacional, cujo objecto principal será promover o commercio e dirigir os assumptos mercantis da Republica, contribuirá para consolidar o credito nacional, e a conferencia que o Ministro LIMANTOUR convocou para a discussão de medidas economicas por delegados dos differentes bancos do paiz tem merecido a approvação unanime do povo.

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## OS PRODUCTOS MINERAES E FLORESTAES DE NICARAGUA.

Das 500 minas registradas na Repartição de Estatistica de Nicaragua, 494 são de ouro, ao passo que existem na Republica minas de prata e cobre e numerosas pedreiras de pedras valiosas. Estas riquezas estão sendo exploradas com grande actividade em virtude de concessões feitas a nacionaes e estrangeiros. Ainda que a borraça seja o principal producto florestal explorado, abundam no paiz plantas medicinaes, resinas, etc., de grande valor commercial.

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## INTERESSES EDUCADORES DO PARAGUAY.

No orçamento do Paraguay para 1907, está consignada a verba de \$500,000 para as despesas do Ministerio de Justiça e Instrução Publica. O Governo mantem cinco collegios e a Universidade Nacional de Assumpção, fundada em 1890, e que conta com faculdades de direito, sciencias sociaes, medicina, pharmacia e curso especial para tabelliães. Nas escolas nacionaes se dá attenção especial aos ramos scientificos cujo estudo pode servir para desenvolver as riquezas e indústrias nacionaes. O Governo tambem mantem uma escola de agricultura com um campo de demonstração. A nação sustenta estudantes em varios collegios dos Estados Unidos e Europa, e uma escola normal com 58 professores.

## A INSTRUÇÃO PUBLICA NO SALVADOR.

A quantia despendida em 1907 pela Republica do Salvador na instrução primaria foi de \$400,000, approximadamente. Além destas escolas, existem na Republica muitos collegios particulares em que se ministra o ensino primario e secundario. O ensino superior está a cargo da Universidade Nacional de São Salvador com faculdades de direito, medicina, pharmacia, cirurgia dentaria, engenharia, etc.

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## FOMENTO DO COMMERCIO DO URUGUAY.

Foi apresentado á Camara dos Deputados do Uruguay um projecto de lei, que autoriza o estabelecimento de uma zona livre nos terrenos publicos ganhos do mar na parte oriental da Bahia de Montevideo. Tanto as mercadorias que se introduzirem como os artigos que se fabricarem na zona livre estarão isentos de direitos aduaneiros, a menos que se importem no interior do paiz, devendo neste caso pagar os mesmos direitos que se cobram sobre identicos productos estrangeiros. Os partidarios da medida declaram que fará de Montevideo um dos primeiros portos da America do Sul, por onde passa a maioria do commercio do Uruguay, estando acreditado com 82.32 por cento, ou \$57,268,967, de um total de \$69,578,143. As rendas aduaneiras arrecadadas nos primeiros oito mezes do exercicio de 1907-8, foram de \$500,000 em excesso das do mesmo periodo do exercicio anterior.

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## AS LINHAS TELEGRAPHICAS E TELEPHONICAS DA VENEZUELA.

Afim de impedir a má interpretação do regulamento que se publicou no BOLETIM MENSAL correspondente ao mez de fevereiro de 1908, acerca das linhas telegraphicas e telephonicas da Venezuela, cumpre fazer constar que suas disposições são applicaveis sómente ao estabelecimento de linhas nacionaes e officiaes, e não limitam, nem excluem, de modo algum, o estabelecimento de emprezas particulares de conformidade com as leis do paiz.

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## MEDIDAS SANITARIAS.

No dia 16 de abril de 1908, foi promulgado um decreto declarando o porto de La Guayra fechado para o despacho de mercadorias pelo prazo de 15 dias.

## DESCRIPÇÃO DO NOVO EDIFÍCIO PAN-AMERICANO.

No seguinte artigo, os Srs. Kelsey e Cret, os architectos do novo edificio, o descrevem sob o ponto de vista architectonico.

Quando foi publicado o edital de concorrência para a construção do edificio da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, a primeira difficuldade que encontraram os concorrentes foi a escolha do typo do edificio. No edital fez-se uma minuciosa descripção de todos os quartos que se necessitavam, assim como de suas dimensões approximadas, mas se deixou ao juizo dos architectos determinar o espirito que havia de guiar o estudo do conjuncto.

Havia uma bibliotheca com todas as suas dependencias; um grande numero de quartos para o pessoal; um salão de recepções e varios salões para commissões, mas qual delles devia predominar em todo o conjuncto? Na maior parte dos concursos não ha duvida quanto ao fim primordial do edificio, o que exerce grande influencia no desenho. Todo o mundo sabe qual deve ser a apparencia de um edificio para uma Repartição de Correio, um museu ou qualquer outro edificio publico, mas no presente caso a difficuldade consistia no facto de que não havia precedentes que pudessem guiar a elaboração do projecto conforme ás especificações. Esta falta de orientação tornou-se evidente quando foram submettidos os setenta desenhos ao Jury em Washington, pois havia grande diversidade de interpretações, desde o templo grego até a quinta particular, o palacio hespanhol e o edificio publico norte-americano.

O desenho que recebeu o voto unanime do Jury e, por conseguinte, foi escolhido para a construção do edificio, tinha uma feição todo original, e offerecia uma solução nova para este novo problema. A idea predominante deste desenho foi a seguinte: Por mais que o edificio ha de dar abrigo sob um só tecto a uma repartição de grande actividade e a uma bibliotheca que ha de crescer constantemente, e por mais que estas duas partes são quasi todas as que se necessitam para fazer os trabalhos da Secretaria, tal como o exprimiu a Conferencia do Rio de Janeiro, a saber: Estabelecer um centro permanente de informações e de troca de ideas entre as Republicas deste continente, bem como uma instalação adequada para a bibliotheca em memoria de Colombo. Ha outra função importante que a Secretaria tem que desempenhar: Este edificio será em Washington, no sentido mais absoluto da palavra, o lar das Republicas Americanas.

Cada uma destas Republicas tem seu lar particular, a residencia do Embaixador ou do Ministro, mas a Secretaria Internacional será o lar de todas ellas, onde seus representantes poderão reunir-se como se reúnem os filhos no lar de seus paes, para discutir todas as questões que surgirem, assim como celebrar grandes acontecimentos ou commemorar datas gloriosas.



Por conseguinte, o edificio deve parecer-se mais com o typo de uma residencia particular do que com o de uma repartição publica, por mais que deva ser tão serio e majestoso como o caso exige. É o desejo do Director da Secretaria e dos architectos que quando os representantes dos varios paizes transpuzerem o limiar do palacio, hão de sentir que entram em sua propria casa. Esperam, outrossim, que quando os vestibulos, escadarias e o grande salão de recepções estejam illuminados por milhares de luzes electricas, e uma brilhante concorrência afflúa a seus salões para prestar homenagem a um visitante illustre, os representantes das vinte e uma Republicas tenham a impressão de que recebem seus hospedes em sua propria casa, e não em um salão de reunião commum.

De conformidade com os principios expostos, a parte exterior conservará o effeito singelo e modesto da residencia de um homem de gosto. A indole monumental dos arredores, a proximidade do Parque (*Mall*) e do famoso monumento de Washington, da Casa Branca e do Palacio do Departamento da Guerra, tambem obrigam a severidade de linhas que caracterizam as melhores produções architectonicas do periodo classico. O material das duas fachadas foi escolhido, levando em conta estas razões, e só será empregado o marmore branco. O desenho reúne á simplicidade republicana todos os requintes de forma que a raça latina deu á architectura. O acabamentoo decorativo, o esmero nos detalhes e traços característicos, hão de representar a origem da maioria das vinte e uma Republicas. As telhas hespanholas no portico de entrada, os adornos allegoricos, as duas figuras de marmore monumentaes á entrada e o baixo relevo das torrinhas truncadas, tudo isto dará uma idea aos transeuntes da originalidade do monumento e lhes incitará a fazer um exame mais demorado.

A fachada de frente compõe-se de um portico entre duas torrinhas truncadas e parece attrahir o visitante—os dous lados e a fachada posterior mostram respectivamente as feições do edificio, quer como uma casa de trabalho, quer como um ponto de reuniões. Rodeiam-n'o jardins e desde o salão de reuniões, na fachada posterior, se estendem duas escadarias que conduzem ao terraço que olha para o jardim. Não se despreza nenhuma das quatro fachadas, estando todas decoradas de uma maneira distincta.

Voltando á entrada, onde ha uma inscripção em letras de bronze sobre um fundo de marmore de *Brèche Violette*, contemplamos tres grandes grades de bronze que dão entrada ao vestibulo principal abobadado e decorado com columnas de marmore com capiteis e bases de bronze. Aqui começam as duas escadarias e o elevador, e pelos tres arcos que correspondem aos da entrada se descortina a vista do pateo. Ao entrar aqui o visitante tem a impressão de que está longe de Washington, em um desses pateos pittorescos do Sul.

É protegido do sol por um telhado e refrescado pelas aguas de uma fonte de marmore. Ao redor crescem plantas tropicaes; o pavimento á imitação dos antigos tempos, as paredes de estuque branco, as portas baixas ornadas com escudos dão uma idea da antiguidade das Republicas do Sul. A principio se fez objecção a que se collocasse uma paizagem desta natureza em uma cidade como Washington onde o inverno dura tanto tempo. Esta objecção, porém, foi vencida, collocando um telhado movel de forma que se possa conservar aberto durante o verão e fechado no inverno, assim tornando o pateo um jardim invernial delicioso, onde sempre haverá uma temperatura uniforme. Um mechanismo completamente novo permittirá fechal-o por um motor electrico.

A parte superior do pateo fica rodeada de uma galeria que communica com as escadas e o foyer. Um friso corre por debaixo do tecto e serve de apoio aos escudos e ás chapas que trazem os nomes das Republicas. Por este pateo ou pelos corredores lateraes pode-se ir á Bibliotheca e aos escriptorios.

O ingresso para a Bibliotheca de Colombo será por um foyer onde ha guardarpoucas e um compartimento para a entrega de livros para a leitura em casa. A sala de leitura principal tem 100 pés de comprido por 40 de largo e será provida da luz necessaria que entra por cinco grandes janellas que dão para o terraço e o jardim na parte posterior do edificio. Duas salas particulares de estudo facilitarão as investigações especiaes e haverá uma grande abobada á prova de fogo onde poderão ser guardados os documentos valiosos.

Muito proximos se acham os escriptorios do bibliothecario e seus auxiliares, que sempre estarão dispostos a facilitar todas as informações que o publico exigir. O grande salão reservado para as estantes tem espaço sufficiente para 120,000 volumes, podendo ampliar-se para accommodar 80,000 volumes mais. Todas as installações deste salão serão de aço e construidas de accordo com as disposições mais modernas. Um elevador electrico trará rapidamente os livros das cinco estantes até o nivel da sala de leitura. Haverá uma grande collecção de mappas, impressos e dados estatisticos. Estas estantes estarão situadas no lado do norte do edificio, e no lado do sul estarão salas espaçosas para os traductores e directores do BOLETIM, os guardalivros, estenographos e amanuenses. Todas estas salas, assim como o resto do edificio serão aquecidas por um systema de aquecimento por vapor indirecto, que hoje se considera o melhor systema de aquecimento, pois subministra ao mesmo tempo calor e ventilação de todas as partes do edificio. Ha grande espaço para guardar o fato nos dias de recepções.

Antes de passar ao segundo andar, cumpre descrever brevemente o porão do edificio. Pode-se ir lá por uma escada do primeiro andar, ou da parte exterior por um passeio que permite entregar a correspondencia, provisões, carvão de pedra, etc., sem entrar pela

parte publica do edificio. Haverá um compartimento muito espaçoso para classificar e distribuir a correspondencia, e dirigir os boletins que se enviam a todas as partes do mundo. Haverá também dependencias para a secção de serviço, taes como guardaroupas para os empregados, aposentos para os bedéis, sala de refeição, armazens, o quarto da caldeira, o das machinas, combustivel, etc.

Do vestibulo da entrada, estender-se-hão, em linha recta, duas escadarias monumentaes que communicarão com o segundo andar, imitando as majestosas escadarias de um Palacio Romano da Renascença. Os degraus são de marmore de Tennessee e o tecto é de obra de carpintaria. Além destas escadarias ha um elevador. Chegamos ao segundo andar do edificio, que é o mais importante, o *piano nobile* dos edificios classicos. As escadarias terminarão em um foyer que communica por largas portas, com o salão de recepções e os escriptorios do Director da Secretaria. Este foyer, como uma arcada, dá para o pateo e ao lado das duas grandes escadarias se estendem corredores, proporcionando assim, nos dias de grandes reuniões, uma lindissima vista que se estende desde o vestibulo da entrada até o salão de recepções. Os escriptorios do Director da Secretaria estão em directa communicação com a sala do Conselho Director, e terá decorações de obra de carpintaria e marmore, offerecidos por uma das Republicas. Do outro lado o Director estará em communicação com o seu Secretario particular e estenographos. Ha uma sala de espera ou antesala que será usada pelas pessoas que desejam ver o Director. Mais além estará a sala do Secretario da Repartição.

Do lado do norte do edificio que corresponde a estas salas haverá quatro salas para commissões muito apropriadas para celebrar conferencias diplomaticas e a parte superior do salão que conterà as estantes. Os escriptorios do Conselho Director, do Director e do Secretario dão para o parque, e o jardim do Monumento de Washington, de conformidade com o plano do embellezamento da cidade de Washington.

O foyer communica com o espaçoso salão de recepções que tem mais de 100 pés de extensão por 65 de largura. Vinte e quatro columnas sustentam á ábobada que se eleva á altura de 45 pés acima do pavimento. Cinco grandes janellas com sacadas dão para o jardim e serão decoradas com vidros coloridos com emblemas allegoricos. A sala do Conselho Director e a sala destinada ás commissões estão em directa communicação com este nobre salão.

Pode-se imaginar o deslumbrante effeito que terá este salão quando dentro de suas paredes se reunir uma Convenção Internacional, ou quando houver uma recepção á um hospede illustre, ou uma brilhante recepção diplomatica. Não ha nenhum outro edificio em Washington, já seja residencia particular, embaixada ou edificio publico, que



possa offerecer semelhantes commodidades para funções importantes. Está em harmonia com a importancia da Secretaria e constitue um monumento apropriado da reunião mais importante das potencias do mundo.

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## COMPARAÇÃO DO COMMERCIO QUE A AMERICA LATINA E OS PAIZES DO ORIENTE TÊM COM OS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Por occasião da discussão no Congresso dos Estados Unidos a 17 de abril de 1908, do projecto fixando a verba para o serviço diplomatico e consular, o Sr. J. L. SLAYDEN, Representante pelo Estado do Texas, discutiu com clareza e energia as possibilidades da America Latina em comparação com o Oriente, como um campo para o emprego de actividades commerciaes.

Ao tratar do Mexico, da America Central e do Sul, e dos paizes do Oriente, o Senhor SLAYDEN disse o seguinte:

Este anno estamos votando uma somma consideravel para a construcção de edificios para consulados e legações no Oriente, mas até agora nada se tem feito quanto aos paizes americanos.

Desejo chamar vossa attenção para uma breve analyse do commercio do Oriente em comparação com o da America Central e do Sul, tanto para o que realmente se faz como para o que se poderá attingir. A notavel viagem que fez o Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos, Senhor Root, foi o reconhecimento da vasta e crescente importancia dos paizes sul-americanos, tanto sob o ponto de vista commercial como politico. Não se poderia ter enviado a esse campo um missionario mais habil. Homem de vistas largas e grandê capacidade intellectual, de grande pratica em assumptos importantissimos e de larga experiencia em elevados postos officiaes, o Senhor Root desde logo comprehendeu a indole do povo das Republicas sul-americanas e as possibilidades do seu desenvolvimento. Seria muito proveitosa para qualquer membro deste corpo a leitura de seus discursos, de accordo com mappas e dados estatisticos daquella grande excursão.

Os nossos cidadãos em geral ignoram tanto os factos que se relacionam com a America do Sul como o idioma dos povos que a habitam. Para a maioria delles é uma novidade o facto de que o Brasil é tão grande como os Estados Unidos, com um restante de territorio tão extenso como California e a Carolina do Sul. A Republica Argentina é tão grande como toda a parte dos Estados Unidos que fica a leste do Mississippi, inclusive o Texas. Mexico, que conhecemos melhor, tem uma area quasi igual á de todos os Estados que estão situados a leste do rio Mississippi, e é quasi tres vezes a area do Texas.

Desejaria ter tempo, Senhor Presidente, para citar muitos dados interessantes acerca dos paizes da America Central e do Sul, ou desejaria ter o poder de obrigar todos os cidadãos que tenham o direito de votar sobre este projecto, a ler os dados que vou publicar no "Diario do Congresso." Seria ainda melhor que os membros do Congresso utilisassem os meios que lhes offerece a Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, onde encontrarão fontes de informações que os hão de deleitar e instruir. Esta util instituição está realmente apresentando os cidadãos da Republica Norte-Americana a seus vizinhos do sul.



Na America Latina ha vinte Republicas que têm 50,000,000 de habitantes, e que fazem um commercio annual no valor de cerca de \$2,000,000,000. O valor das suas importações eleva-se a \$897,129,563, e o das suas exportações attinge a \$1,070,660,724, ou seja um total de \$1,967,789,287.

O que nos interessa especialmente é saber que parte têm os Estados Unidos neste vasto commercio e a maneira de augmental-o. Nossos commerciantes vendem annualmente á America Latina mercadorias no valor de \$237,840,679, e lhe compram productos no valor de \$316,496,576, ou seja um commercio total com os Estados Unidos no valor de \$554,337,255. Quantos cidadãos do nosso paiz sabem que nossas transacções commerciaes com o Mexico, a America Central e do Sul e as Antilhas representam o valor de mais de \$500,000,000 por anno? Quantos membros do Congresso o sabem? O Senhor BARRETT, Chefe da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, em um artigo que publicou no "Magazine de Munsey" em sua edição de junho, chamou a attenção para o facto de que em 1905, o valor total do commercio exterior das dez Republicas Sul-Americanas e as Guyanas inglezas, francezas e hollandezas, excedeu de \$1,200,000,000. O Senhor BARRETT chamou tambem a attenção para o lamentavel facto de que apezar da nossa vantajosa situação geographica, a parte que tiveram os Estados Unidos neste commercio representava apenas o valor de menos de \$250,000,000. Este grande commercio ainda não attingiu ao seu completo desenvolvimento. Apenas começa a desenvolver-se. Toda a immensa area que se estende ao sul dos Estados Unidos e que é muitas vezes maior que nosso paiz, tem uma população de apenas 50,000,000 habitantes. Comprehende quasi todas as latitudes habitaveis, posto que se estende quasi tanto para o sul do equador como os Estados Unidos se estendem para o norte. Tudo o que o homem necessita pode produzir o solo da America Central ou do Sul ou Mexico. É uma região que offerece magnificas oportunidades, que está proxima ao nosso paiz e cujo commercio temos descuidado para attender a outro menor e muito mais distante.

Permitti que vos chame a attenção para alguns factos interessantes que são resultado do estudo da estatistica commercial e financeira dos principaes paizes do mundo

A Republica Argentina importa \$34.86 de mercadorias estrangeiras por habitante, ao passo que a China importa 78 centavos de mercadorias por habitante. Isto quer dizer que, sob o ponto de vista commercial, cada cidadão da Argentina vale por quarenta e cinco chins; cada cidadão do Brasil por doze chins, e cada mexicano vale por dez chins, quanto ás importações. A pequena Republica do Uruguay, que, seja dito de passagem, é maior que o Estado de Novo York e a Virginia Occidental, importa \$21.13 por habitante, ou seja mais de vinte e sete vezes que China.

Agora vou chamar vossa attenção por alguns momentos, emquanto estabeleço uma comparação de dous ou tres destes paizes sul-americanos, cujo commercio temos descuidado, com um paiz oriental que é muito discutido na actualidade.

Como já tenho dito, a Republica Argentina importa mercadorias na proporção de \$34.86 por habitante, ao passo que o Japão importa na proporção de \$5.07 por habitante. Por conseguinte, é evidente que no actual estado de desenvolvimento do commercio, cada cidadão argentino vale, approximadamente, por sete japonezes. Cada habitante da remota Nova Zelandia vale, como importador, quasi por quatorze japonezes, mas não obstante, pouco se falla deste paiz. Na America Central um cidadão de Costa Rica compra tantas mercadorias como tres japonezes, e estes ultimos valem menos para nossos exportadores, homem por homem, que os habitantes do Equador e do Paraguay, que são paizes de menor importancia commercial no sul.

Já que estou tratando deste assumpto, tambem desejo chamar vossa attenção para o facto de que apezar da grande quantidade de provisões enviadas ás Philippinas para o consumo do Exercito dos Estados Unidos, os habitantes daquelle archipelago só compram na proporção de \$3.38 por habitante. Em importancia commercial os excedem os habitantes da Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador, Cuba, Equador, Haiti, e até Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, São Domingos, Uruguay e Venezuela.

Senhor Presidente, creio firmemente que si deixassemos de despendar avultadas sommas no commercio do remoto Oriente, que é realmente de menor importancia, e consagrassemos a decima parte desta somma ao fomento do commercio com os paizes americanos, andariamos mais acertados.

### A TERRA DE AMANHÃ.

No artigo a que já fiz referencia, o Senhor BARRETT falla com muita oportunidade da America Central e do Sul como a terra de amanhã. Pois bem, não pode dizer-se o mesmo da India Oriental, China, nem do Japão. Quando mais, estes são os paizes de depois de amanhã. Todos os paizes americanos têm vastas areas de terrenos férteis, que ainda estão despovoados, ao passo que os paizes do Oriente já estão densamente povoados.

O desenvolvimento maravilhosamente rapido de nosso proprio paiz, os elevados salarios, a prosperidade e a independencia do povo dos Estados Unidos, devem-se evidentemente ao facto de que temos tido á nossa disposição um continente virgem que offerecia as melhores oportunidades. A fertilidade do solo, a riqueza das minas e das florestas, e a pequena população em comparação com os recursos naturaes, tem salvado o nosso povo da escravidão industrial. Ainda que nossas oportunidades se diminuam á medida que augmenta a população do paiz, temos tantos empregos para a energia e o talento do nosso povo que nenhum operario americano sente ainda os rigores que necessariamente soffrem os operarios da apinhada Europa, nem o insupportavel estado congestionado da China ou do Japão.

No Japão, na China e na India Oriental, os operarios trabalham por poucos centavos por dia porque não tem outro remedio. Na America do Sul não são obrigados a isso, porque podem procurar o campo e ser assim independentes. Os immigrantes não affluem aos paizes do Oriente. Os emigrantes da Europa não se dirigirão a um paiz como o Japão, onde a extensão media de uma fazenda é de 2½ geiras. Preferem a America do Norte ou do Sul, e na actualidade vão em numero crescente para o Sul, onde encontram condições que a um homem dos paizes orientaes lhe parecem um paraíso.

Foi para mim motivo de satisfação ver que a corrente de immigração europea se dirigia para a America do Sul, porque não desejo que meu paiz se povoe com excessiva rapidez, como algumas vezes temia que estivesse succedendo. Esta immigração trará conforto e bem estar para os habitantes opprimidos da Europa, e significa uma enorme expansão das possibilidades do commercio em paizes vizinhos para os commerciantes dos Estados Unidos. Evidenciemos ao mundo inteiro que apreciamos estas oportunidades.

Si se põe em actividade nossa caracteristica energia americana no desenvolvimento dos grandes recursos naturaes da America Central e do Sul, quasi não ha limites ao volume de negocios que se poderão fazer entre nos e os paizes situados no mesmo continente, que têm identicas instituições politicas e com identicas aspirações politicas, sociaes e commerciaes.

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### AMERICA LATINA NAS REVISTAS NORTE-AMERICANAS.

Não ha melhor prova da universalidade do interesse despertado em assumptos latino-americanos por todos os Estados Unidos do que o largo espaço que se consagra á sua discussão nas revistas e periodicos do paiz. Os jornaes commerciaes e relatorios consulares cuidam dos interesses commerciaes; a educação é estimulada pelos cursos gratuitos offerecidos a estudantes estrangeiros nas univer-

sidades e collegios norte-americanos, mas a imprensa periodica do paiz procura satisfazer as exigencias do publico, publicando artigos de interesse geral, e, por consequente, quando as revistas trazem todos os mezes artigos sobre os recursos e condições do Mexico, das Antilhas, ou dos paizes da America Central e do Sul, é um indicio evidente da tendencia do sentimento popular.

Affirma-se, e com razão, que os jornaes e revistas da America Latina consagram consideravel espaço á discussão do progresso intellectual e artistico nas capitães da Europa, ao passo que se dá relativamente pouco espaço aos interesses dos Estados Unidos. Entretanto, vai-se operando uma mudança a este respeito. O leitor que folhea constantemente as revistas do mundo, deverá ter notado que nos ultimos dous annos, está-se consagrando maior espaço, tanto nas publicações economicas e scientificas, como nos diarios da America Latina, á reproducção de opiniões de jornalistas norte-americanos, ao passo que estas acompanham com vivo interesse a situação politica nos Estados Unidos, noticiando com exactidão os principaes incidentes.

O exame dos ultimos numeros das principaes revistas confirma plenamente que a reciprocidade litteraria entre as Republicas da America já é uma realidade.

O "*Century*," de maio, reproduz varias photographias de egrejas mexicanas tiradas por HENRY RAVELL, sendo as esculpturas douradas e as obras de ladrilhos que as adornam descriptas por LOCKWOOD DE FOREST.

No "*Scribner's Magazine*," de maio 1908, ARTHUR RUHL dá uma descripção attrahente da "cidade de bons ares," que com muito acerto é chamada a capital da Republica Argentina. Dá-se uma impressão microscopica da multidão nas ruas e da alegria e prosperidade que caracterizam esta, a segunda cidade latina do mundo.

O "*The World To-Day*," de maio, em um artigo pela Sra. PETER M. MYERS, descreve a cidade de Guanajuato, Mexico, a "cidade de sonhos" e um dos mais ricos centros mineiros do mundo, que despertou do seu sonho secular para entrar no deslumbramento da luz electrica e em uma grande actividade industrial. Possuindo um dos mais lindos theatros em toda a America do Norte e situada em um centro mineiro onde ha diariamente discussões sobre ouro, prata, dividendos, etc., a grande energia moderna manifesta-se aqui como em outras partes deste progressivo paiz.

O "*Taylor-Trotwood Magazine*" do mesmo mez, publica como o seu principal artigo o romance e a tragedia do Isthmo, por ERNEST CAWCROFT, no qual está esboçada a historia da civilização nesta pequena faixa de terra, desde o tempo de Colombo até o presente.

O "*The World To-Day*," de abril, publica o mais recente dos valiosos artigos preparados pelo Sr. JOHN BARRETT, Director da Secretaria



Internacional das Republicas Americanas, no qual incita os Estados Unidos a aproveitarem-se das opporrtunidades que se lhes offerecem na America Latina para o desenvolvimento do seu commercio. Faz uma analyse cuidadosa das bases dessas opporrtunidades e cita dados estatisticos para mostrar o resultado dos esforços feitos neste sentido por outras nações.

Uma ligeira descripção de Buenos Aires pelo lado pittoresco e social é-nos fornecida pelo Sr. FREEMAN TILDEN no "*Van Nórden Magazine*" de abril. Diz o autor que esta grande capital não tem a atmospherá parisiense que dizem ter, mas sim um cunho distinctivamente hispano-americano, que lhe dá um encanto todo seu.

A "*Tropical America*," de abril, consagra a maior parte do seu espaço á America Latina, publicando artigos sobre diversos assumptos taes como o famoso valle do Cauca da Colombia; o caminho inter-oceanico de Guatemala; uma viagem de recreio pela mesma Republica; a Exposição do Rio de Janeiro, e a cultura de bananas no Mexico.

A "*American Historical Review*," de abril, contem um artigo excellente por HERBERT E. BOLTON, sobre o material que existe nos archivos do Mexico para uma historia da região do sudoeste dos Estados Unidos, e o autor extranha, não porque contem tão grande copia de informações sobre a materia, mas porque até agora se fez tão pouco uso deste material. Os Estados da California, Texas, Louisiana e provincias interiores tomam grande parte dos indices. Este artigo é apenas um relatorio provisorio, pois em breve a Secção de Pesquisas Historicas do Instituto de Carnegie, de Washington, publicará um volume sobre o assumpto.

Em um artigo publicado na "*North American Review*," de abril, o Sr. F. D. McKENNEY julga que a attitude do Governo dos Estados Unidos no que diz respeito á arbitragem é evidenciada nas questões pendentes com a Venezuela, ao passo que o "*Independent*," em sua edição de 23 de abril, traz um artigo escripto por HERBERT WOLCOTT BOWEN, ex-Ministro dos Estados Unidos na Venezuela, criticando a mensagem que o Presidente ROOSEVELT apresentou ao Senado sobre a questão com a Venezuela.

O "*The National Geographic Magazine*," em seus numeros de março e abril, consagra consideravel espaço a assumptos referentes á America Latina, trazendo o numero de março um estudo minucioso sobre Haiti, antiga e actual, escripto pelo Sr. Contra-Almirante COLBY M. CHESTER, e o numero de abril, uma serie de vistas photographicas tiradas do velho caminho de Inca, e acompanhadas por commentarios apropriados pela Sra. HARRIETT CHALMERS ADAMS.

O "*The Sunset Magazine*," de março, dá lugar proeminente a um artigo sobre a Bahia de Magdalena, por ARTHUR WALLBRIDGE NORTH, um escriptor que parece ter feito a provincia da Baixa California sua propria, e cujo livro intitulado "*The Mother of California*" (A Mãe



da California), que ha pouco sahio á luz, tem attrahido a attenção geral por causa de sua opportunidade e merito.

O "*The American Journal of Sociology*," em seu numero de janeiro a março, 1908, contem um artigo sobre o desenvolvimento das municipalidades no Brasil, escripto pelo Prof. L. S. ROWE, da Universidade de Pennsylvania, no qual o autor trata dos grandes progressos realizados no embelezamento e saneamento das cidades do Estado de São Paulo.

O "*Outlook*," de 14 de março, discute as estradas de ferro da America do Sul, por SYLVESTER BAXTER, que affirma que a primeira metade do seculo vigesimo promette ser a grande era para a construcção de vias ferreas no continente meridional, como a segunda metade do seculo decimo-nono foi para o continente septentrional. Este artigo é o resultado de estudos que o autor fez no curso de suas viagens pela America do Sul em 1906, como correspondente especial do "*Outlook*."

A "*The Popular Science Monthly*," de fevereiro, reproduz os comentarios do Sr. ALFRED F. SEARS, sobre a influencia dos allemães na America Latina, que diz que esta influencia restringe-se aos processos intellectuaes e commerciaes e que a influencia franceza é a que é mais evidente nos costumes e habitos.

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## REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

### COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM 1907.

As cifras publicadas pela Repartição de Estatistica da Republica Argentina correspondentes ao anno de 1907, mostram que o commercio exterior do paiz ascendeu a um total de \$582,065,052, ouro, compostos de \$285,860,683 de importações, e \$296;204,369 de exportações.

Os paizes que maior parte tiveram no commercio de importação foram, por ordem de importancia, o Reino Unido, Allemanha, Estados Unidos, França, Italia e Belgica.

No commercio de exportação o Reino Unido occupa o primeiro lugar, seguindo-se-lhe a França, Allemanha, Belgica, Brazil e os Estados Unidos.

O seguinte quadro mostra o commercio exterior em 1907, em confronto com o de 1906.

## IMPORTAÇÃO.

	1907.	Diferença para mais ou para menos.		1907.	Diferença para mais ou para menos.
Africa.....	\$57,509	+ \$25,240	Grecia.....	46,976	.....
Allemanha.....	45,811,170	+7,394,911	Guatemala.....	2,917	.....
Austria.....	2,394,660	+ 670,899	Japão.....	205,226	.....
Belgica.....	15,896,850	+3,668,820	Marrocos.....	542	.....
Bolivia.....	126,877	- 7,235	Mexico.....	4,972	.....
Brasil.....	7,849,355	+1,208,330	Noruega.....	429,984	.....
Chile.....	554,824	+ 26,609	Nicaragua.....	1,166	.....
Hespanha.....	7,294,469	- 73,800	Persia.....	1,154	.....
Estados Unidos.....	38,842,277	- 632,617	Peru.....	533,303	.....
França.....	25,468,026	-1,276,849	Portugal.....	289,964	.....
Italia.....	24,003,241	- 120,395	Possessões francezas.....	8,428	.....
Hollanda.....	1,762,006	+ 250,262	Possessões holandezas.....	32,818	.....
Paraguay.....	1,414,337	+ 105,365	Possessões inglezas.....	6,048,139	.....
Reino Unido.....	97,935,743	+3,105,805	Possessões norte-ameri- canas.....	21,163	.....
Uruguay.....	2,472,754	+639,513	Roumania.....	1,675	.....
Australia.....	69,166	.....	Russia.....	429,736	.....
Canada.....	1,601,526	.....	São Salvador.....	708	.....
Colombia.....	2,493	.....	Republica dominicana.....	787	.....
Cuba.....	576,982	.....	Suecia.....	511,119	.....
China.....	479,162	.....	Suissa.....	2,137,748	.....
Dinamarca.....	58,763	.....	Turquia.....	36,854	.....
Ecuador.....	49,061	.....	Venezuela.....	13,790	.....
Egypto.....	4,747	.....			

Comparadas com as cifras do anno anterior, vê-se que as importações provenientes da Allemanha augmentaram em 19.2 por cento; as da Belgica, em 30 por cento; as do Reino Unido, 3.2 por cento, e as da Hollanda, 16.5 por cento, ao passo que as importações provenientes da França abaixaram em 4.7 por cento, e as dos Estados Unidos, em 1.6 por cento.

## EXPORTAÇÃO.

	1907.	Diferença para mais ou para menos.		1907.	Diferença para mais ou para menos.
Africa.....	\$1,415,590	-\$2,542,441	Reino Unido.....	\$3,716,152	+ \$10,492,114
Allemanha.....	36,423,056	- 2,994,140	Uruguay.....	1,376,638	- 3,657,802
Austria.....	751,974	+ 705,646	Cuba.....	724,480	.....
Belgica.....	29,592,133	+ 3,970,738	Dinamarca.....	120,888	.....
Bolivia.....	608,052	+ 279,454	Egypto.....	51,500	.....
Brasil.....	14,018,431	+ 2,127,116	Noruega.....	106,144	.....
Chile.....	1,850,667	+ 465,120	Peru.....	110,675	.....
Hespanha.....	1,935,605	- 636,971	Portugal.....	29,731	.....
Estados Unidos.....	10,940,436	- 2,391,676	Possessões francezas.....	664	.....
França.....	37,762,046	+ 1,998,692	Possessões inglezas.....	49,877	.....
Italia.....	5,219,466	- 1,686,658	Suecia.....	665,149	.....
Hollanda.....	4,174,490	+ 1,199,252	A ordem.....	93,270,767	- 2,343,981
Paraguay.....	182,670	- 22,344			

Por estes algarismos vê-se que as exportações para França, confrontadas com as de 1906, augmentaram em 5.5 por cento; para Hollanda, em 40.3 por cento, e para o Reino Unido, em 24 por cento, ao passo que as exportações para a Africa apresentam uma diminuição de 64.2 por cento; para a Allemanha, 7.5 por cento; para os Estados Unidos, 17.9 por cento; para Italia, 24.4 por cento, e os embarques feitos á ordem diminuíram em 2.5 por cento.

O seguinte quadro demonstra a classe e o valor dos generos importados durante o anno de 1907, e o augmento ou diminuição sobre o anno de 1906:

Generos.	1907.	Diferença para mais ou para menos.	Generos.	1907.	Diferença para mais ou para menos.
Animaes vivos.....	\$2,035,913	— \$490,698	Conro e suas applica- ções.....	\$2,044,811	— \$269,740
Productos alimenticios	20,915,396	+3,253,388	Ferragens.....	33,161,139	— 1,751,169
Fumo.....	5,010,491	+ 99,412	Metaes.....	7,543,106	— 1,049,024
Vinhos, bebidas alcooli- cas, etc.....	12,633,739	+ 839,700	Instrumentos agricolas	18,541,569	+ 1,383,024
Tecidos.....	47,333,191	—6,796,848	Locomoção.....	52,320,750	+17,265,386
Oleos.....	8,084,771	+ 203,798	Objectos de ceramica...	20,634,552	— 276,248
Productos chimicos e pharmaceuticos.....	8,188,495	+ 605,636	Materiaes de construc- ção.....	23,020,393	+ 1,018,695
Substancias de tintu- raria e de pintura.....	1,557,043	— 83,392	Apparelhos electricos...	3,373,375	— 56,656
Madeiras.....	6,360,043	+ 747,821	Manufacturas diversas	7,399,102	+ 489,541
Papel e suas applica- ções.....	5,702,264	+ 787,527			

No movimento da importação, a classe de artigos em que se realizou o maior augmento foi a de locomoção que comprehende automoveis, dormentes de aço, material para vias ferreas em geral, locomotivas, carros para tramways, etc.

O valor dos automoveis importados em 1907 foi de \$782,520, o que mostra um augmento de \$295,974; dormentes de aço, \$7,972,111, ou mais \$3,680,165 do que no anno anterior; material para vias ferreas, \$10,058,564, augmento, \$4,187,779; locomotivas, \$8,067,454, augmento, \$3,675,584; carros para tramways, \$775,162, augmento, \$132,087.

Dos \$3,000,000 que representam o augmento verificado na importação de productos alimenticios, \$2,701,468 foram realizados na importação de assucar, sendo no valor total de \$2,838,254 a importação deste producto em 1907.

Os generos exportados, com os seus respectivos valores, foram os seguintes:

Generos.	1907.	Diferença para mais ou para menos.
Productos pastoris.....	\$123,820,205	— \$316,234
Productos agricolas.....	164,091,621	+6,436,929
Productos florestaes.....	5,342,357	— 579,502
Productos mineraes.....	565,039	+ 291,223
Productos de caça.....	829,559	— 268,941
Productos varios.....	1,155,588	—1,612,935

Com a excepção dos mineraes cuja exportação mostra um pequeno augmento, a unica classe de generos em que se nota um augmento sobre o anno anterior foi a de productos agricolas, tendo as exportações de trigo attingido ao valor total de \$82,727,747, ou mais \$16,166,566 do que no anno anterior. A quantidade de trigo exportado em 1907 foi de 2,680,802 toneladas, ou 432,814 toneladas mais

do que em 1906. A quantidade de aveia exportada em 1907 foi de 143,566 toneladas, ou 91,905 toneladas mais do que no anno anterior, sendo no valor de \$3,593,397, ou \$2,476,213 mais que no anno de 1906. Depois do trigo vem o linho, cuja exportação elevou-se a 763,736 toneladas no valor de \$36,081,221, o que mostra um augmento de 225,240 toneladas e \$10,165,360 sobre o anno anterior. As exportações de milho mostram uma diminuição de 1,417,007 toneladas na quantidade e de \$23,711,708 no valor, sendo as cifras registradas para o anno de 1,276,732 toneladas, no valor de \$29,653,979.

Ainda que o total dos productos pastoris apresente uma diminuição em quantidade e valor, comparados com os do anno anterior, houve um augmento de \$88,882 na exportação de animaes vivos, sendo os embarques totaes no valor de \$3,158,856, dos quaes dous terços representam o valor das exportações de gado vaccum.

Os productos animaes tambem apresentam um augmento de \$2,344,492, sendo a exportação total desses productos no valor de \$10,802,634. As exportações de sebo foram no valor de \$4,806,835, ou sejam \$1,324,309 mais do que em 1906.

#### ESTIMATIVA DA COLHEITA DE TRIGO E LINHO NO ANNO AGRICOLA DE 1907-8.

Tomando por base os dados recebidos dos districtos agricolas, a Divisão de Estatistica e Economia Rural do Departamento da Agricultura da Republica Argentina fez a seguinte estimativa da colheita de trigo, linho e aveia no anno agricola de 1907-8:

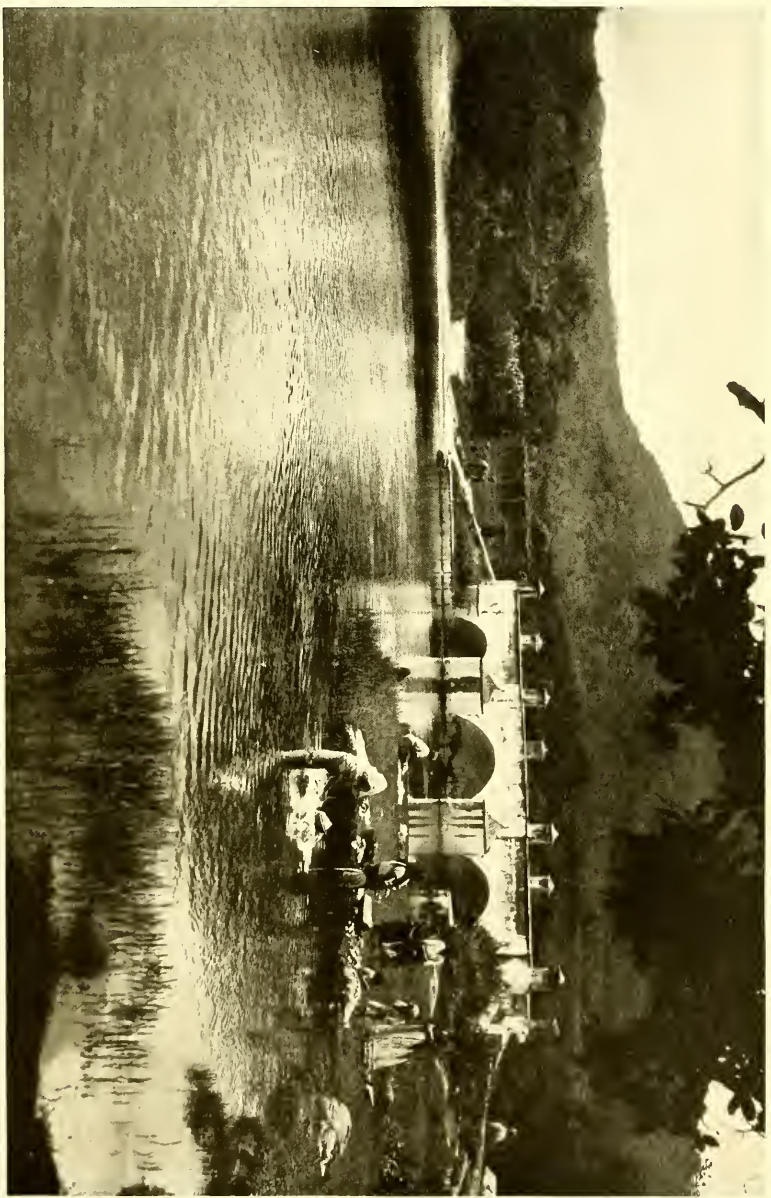
	1907-8.	1906-7.
	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>
Trigo.....	5,484,000	4,245,000
Linho.....	1,085,000	826,000
Aveia.....	443,000	180,000

Da comparação destas cifras resulta que a colheita de trigo de 1907-8 excede a do anno anterior em 1,239,000 toneladas, ou seja 29 por cento; a de linho, em 259,000 toneladas, ou seja 31 por cento, e a de aveia, em 263,000 toneladas, isto é 146 por cento.

Tomando por base essas cifras, pode-se calcular a exportação assim: Trigo e farinha de trigo, 4,250,000 toneladas; linho, 1,000,000 toneladas, e aveia, 420,000 toneladas.

Diz a Divisão de Estatistica que foram incompletos os dados sobre a colheita do milho, mas que esta pode ser calculada em 3,456,000 toneladas.





UMA VISTA PITTORESCA DE UM DOS RIOS DE GUATEMALA.

Mostrando a exuberância da vegetação que foi tão apreciada por Humboldt.

A PICTURESQUE RIVER SCENE IN GUATEMALA.

An illustration of the country's exuberant vegetation so much admired by Humboldt.



INSTALAÇÃO DA COMPANHIA MINEIRA DE ROSARIO EM SAN JUANCITO, HONDURAS.  
Esta companhia emprega 900 operários, e a produção anual das minas sobe a \$1,500,000.

ROSARIO MINING COMPANY'S PLANT AT SAN JUANCITO, HONDURAS.  
This company employs 900 men, and the annual output of the mines represents \$1,500,000.

## COSTA RICA.

## POPULAÇÃO DA REPUBLICA EM 1907.

Segundo os algarismos publicados pela Repartição de Estatística da Costa Rica, a população da Republica em 31 de dezembro de 1907 foi de 351,176 habitantes, distribuidos entre as varias provincias assim:

San José.....	111, 003	Guanacaste.....	29, 093
Alajuela.....	82, 809	Districto de Puntarenas.....	18, 052
Cartago.....	55, 373	Districto de Limon.....	14, 925
Heredia.....	39, 921		

## INSPECÇÃO GOVERNAMENTAL DE MATADOUROS.

Em virtude de um contracto firmado em 29 de fevereiro de 1908 entre o Ministro da Costa Rica em Washington, Sr. JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, e o Dr. JOSÉ R. GRIME, cirurgião veterinario norte-americano, o qual foi approvado pelo Poder Executivo em 28 de março ultimo, o Dr. GRIME servirá como ajudante da Repartição Sanitaria na capital e em outros pontos do paiz que exigirem seus serviços.

O Dr. GRIME terá a seu cargo a inspecção dos matadouros e seus productos, recommendando as medidas que forem necessarias para salvaguardar a saude publica.

## CUBA.

## SITUAÇÃO DA INDUSTRIA ASSUCAREIRA.

A estimativa da produção do assucar cubano no anno de 1907, feita pela Repartição de Estatística da Republica, calculou em 10,979,517 saccos a produção total, sendo este calculo considerado um pouco excessivo. As cifras da safra, ultimamente publicadas, mostram um total de 9,976,960 saccos, ou 1,000,000 saccos menos que a quantidade estimada.

A colheita de 1908 é calculada em 8,598,500 saccos.

A "*Cuba Review*," de março de 1908, contem o seguinte quadro mostrando a produção por provincias e a estimativa da colheita de 1908:

Provincias.	1907.	1908 (produção calculada).
	<i>Saccos.</i>	<i>Saccos.</i>
Havana.....	1,346,880	1,056,000
Pinar del Rio.....	226,248	184,000
Matanzas.....	2,687,673	2,164,500
Santa Clara.....	3,678,646	2,925,000
Puerto Principe.....	270,087	405,000
Santiago.....	1,767,426	1,774,000



**PRODUÇÃO E EXPORTAÇÃO DO FUMO EM 1907.**

Conforme os dados publicados pela "*Cuba Review*," a produção de fumo em Cuba nos annos de 1904-1907, foi a seguinte:

	<i>Fardos.</i>		<i>Fardos.</i>
1904.....	428, 108	1906.....	286, 288
1905.....	473, 617	1907.....	440, 745

A produção das diversas provincias em 1906 e 1907 foi a seguinte:

Provincias.	1906.	1907.	Provincias.	1906.	1907.
	<i>Fardos.</i>	<i>Fardos.</i>		<i>Fardos.</i>	<i>Fardos.</i>
Vuelta Abajo.....	139,346	234,012	Remedios.....	87,851	93,950
Semi Vuelta.....	11,886	21,885	Puerto Principe.....	1,028	1,009
Partidos.....	37,711	75,344	Santiago de Cuba.....	7,852	13,641
Matanzas.....	614	904			

As exportações de fumo e suas manufacturas realizadas no anno de 1907, foram do valor de \$28,645,908.60, contra \$36,702,585.75, no anno anterior, ao passo que o consumo nacional deste producto foi no valor de \$13,697,640.04 e \$12,334,154.72, respectivamente, nos dous annos em comparação, o que perfaz uma produção total no valor de \$42,343,548.64 em 1907, contra \$49,036,740.47 em 1906.

Dos 200,672 fardos de fumo em folha, no valor de \$14,960,933, que se exportaram no anno de 1907, 180,274 fardos foram com destino aos Estados Unidos. Dos 364,400,997 charutos fabricados no anno de 1907, foram exportados 186,428,607, no valor de \$13,-112,226, recebendo os Estados Unidos 61,869,131. A produção de cigarros em 1907 é calculada em 227,299,494 caixas, das quaes 16,505,104 caixas no valor de \$449,928, foram exportadas e 210,794,390 caixas foram consumidas no paiz.

**CONDIÇÕES SANITARIAS EM 1907.**

O relatorio da Repartição de Saude Publica de Cuba correspondente ao anno de 1907, evidencia a situação bastante satisfactoria da Republica, sob o ponto de vista sanitario, como resultado de haver ficado o serviço sanitario a cargo do Governo Nacional, de conformidade com o decreto de 26 de agosto de 1907.

Na cidade de Havana registraram-se durante o anno apenas 7 casos de febre amarella, e 161 casos no resto da ilha, ao passo que em 1906, houve 71 casos de febre amarella na capital, e 41 casos no interior.

A Repartição de Saude Publica cuidou especialmente do exterminio dos mosquitos, do regulamento do supprimento do leite e foi feita a devida inspecção dos estabelecimentos destinados ao fabrico de productos alimenticios, taes como gelo, aguas mineraes, doces, etc. Foi cumprido o regulamento estabelecendo a analyse chimica da



cerveja e outras bebidas alcoolicas e a inspecção medica de todas as escolas, tanto particulares como publicas, foi feita em intervallos regulares, sendo vaccinados 5,520 alumnos.

Na capital o numero total de obitos occorridos durante o anno foi de 6,708, dos quaes a maior parte, ou seja 1,176, victimas da tuberculose.

#### **ADHESÃO Á CONVENÇÃO DE GENEBRA.**

No dia 17 de março de 1908 o Governo de Cuba fez publica a adhesão da Republica á Convenção firmada em Genebra a 6 de julho de 1906, para melhorar a condição dos soldados feridos no campo de batalha, e ao protocollo definitivo desta Convenção firmado na mesma data.

Esta Convenção foi o resultado de uma conferencia que se reuniu com o fim de reformar a Convenção de Genebra firmada em 1864.

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### **ESTADOS UNIDOS.**

#### **COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.**

##### **RELAÇÃO MENSAL DA IMPORTAÇÃO E EXPORTAÇÃO.**

O quadro apresentado na pagina 1078 é extrahido dos dados compilados pelo Chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o movimento commercial entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de março de 1908, com uma identica comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os nove mezes findos em março de 1908, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno precedente. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das diversas alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Departamento do Thesouro até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de março, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de maio.

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### **MEXICO.**

#### **EXPLORAÇÃO DE JAZIDAS DE PETROLEO.**

No dia 4 de dezembro de 1907, o Presidente Díaz promulgou o contracto assignado em 14 de agosto de 1907 entre o Governo e os Srs. LUIS DE LA BARRA e JUAN BRINGAS, para a exploração de jazidas de petroleo situadas em terrenos particulares, com a prévia permissão

dos seus donos, no Departamento de Pichucalco, Estado de Chiapas. Pelos termos do contracto o concessionario deverá empregar na dita exploração a somma de 100,000 *pesos*, dentro do prazo de sete annos a contar da data do contracto.

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## NICARAGUA.

### A INDUSTRIA MINEIRA.

O Ministro da Republica de Nicaragua em Washington, Sr. LUIS F. COREA, forneceu á Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas os seguintes dados sobre a industria mineira do seu paiz.

As minas registradas na Repartição de Estatistica de Nicaragua são as seguintes: No Departamento de Nueva Segovia, 112 minas de ouro, 9 minas de ouro e de prata, e 5 minas de prata; Chinandega, 1 mina de ouro, 1 de ouro e prata, 1 de prata e 1 de cobre; Carazo, 1 mina de ouro e de prata; Jinotega, 20 minas de ouro; Estelí, 12 minas de ouro e 2 de prata; Leon, 36 minas de ouro; Jerez, 132 de ouro; Littoral do Atlantico, 171 minas de ouro.

Existem depositos de cal em diferentes partes do paiz, sendo os principaes situados em Chinandega, Carazo, Rivas e Nueva Segovia. No Departamento de Jinotega encontra-se uma mina de jaspe, e no Departamento de Managua, uma pedreira de rebolo. Encontram-se pedreiras em toda a parte da Republica, sendo as principaes situadas em Posintepe, Departamento de Granada, e em Miramar, Departamento de Rivas. Além destes, existe um grande numero de depositos de marmore e outras pedras valiosas em terrenos particulares.

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## SALVADOR.

### COMISSÃO PAN-AMERICANA.

Em 23 de março de 1908, o Presidente do Salvador promulgou um decreto autorizando a nomeação da Comissão Pan-Americana, dependente do Ministerio das Relações Exteriores, em cumprimento da quarta resolução da Terceira Conferencia Pan-Americana do Rio de Janeiro. A Comissão será composta de quatro membros, devendo o Sub-Secretario das Relações Exteriores servir como presidente da mesma. O decreto especificando as funções da Comissão foi publicado no "*Diario Oficial*," de 25 de março de 1908.

### CONVENÇÃO CELEBRADA COM OS ESTADOS UNIDOS, FIXANDO A CONDIÇÃO DOS CIDADÃOS NATURALIZADOS.

No dia 14 de março de 1908, os Plenipotenciarios de Salvador e dos Estados Unidos assignaram uma convenção na cidade de Salvador, fixando a condição dos cidadãos naturalizados que renovam a sua

residencia no paiz de origem. A convenção foi approvada pelo Presidente de Salvador na mesma data, e publicada no "*Diario Oficial*" de 17 de março de 1908.

## URUGUAY.

### MOVIMENTO COMMERCIAL POR ALFANDEGAS.

A maior parte dos generos importados e exportados da Republica do Uruguay, passam pela Alfandega de Montevideo, representando o valor de \$57,268,967 as importações e exportações effectuadas por esta alfandega durante o anno de 1907, ou seja 82.32 por cento do total, que ascendeu a \$69,576,143.

Dos \$34,425,205 que repesentam o valor total da importação, \$31,930,324, ou seja 92.78 por cento do total, representam os generos que entraram no paiz pela alfandega de Montevideo, ao passo que foram exportados por esta alfandega generos no valor de \$25,338,643, ou seja 72.08 por cento do total, que foi de \$35,150,937.

A parte que as outras alfandegas tiveram neste commercio foi a seguinte:

Alfandegas.	Importação.	Exportação.	Total.
Paysandú.....	\$736,503	\$2,265,077	\$3,001,580
Fray Bentos.....	279,317	2,410,740	2,690,057
Salto.....	691,286	1,778,107	2,469,393
Colonia.....	372,232	1,932,507	2,304,739
Mercedes.....	234,572	1,111,870	1,346,442
Cerro Largo.....	80,735	124,775	205,511
San Eugenio.....	3,509	102,523	106,032
Santa Rosa.....	15,537	54,982	70,518
Cebollati.....	21,715	13,981	35,696
Maldonado.....	29,129	.....	29,129
Rivera.....	10,170	17,732	27,903
Rocha.....	20,176	.....	20,175

### PRODUÇÃO DE OURO DAS MINAS DE CUÑAPIRU EM 1907.

Segundo os dados fornecidos ao Ministro das Obras Publicas da Republica do Uruguay pela companhia de mineração franceza que explora as minas de Cuñapiru, foram extrahidas desta mina durante o anno de 1907, 18,028 toneladas metricas de minerio que produziram 117 kilogrammas e 917 grammas de ouro. O producto das vendas de ouro realizadas durante o anno foi de \$51,883.48, e os impostos foram na importancia de \$259.41.

O minerio deu na média 6½ grammas de ouro por tonelada. As mais ricas minas são as de San Gregorio e de Ernestinita, em Corrales.

### DISTRIBUIÇÃO DO SALDO DO THESOURO.

O balanço do Thesouro do Uruguay para o exercicio de 1906-7 apresenta um saldo de \$2,149,934, que terá a seguinte applicação: \$1,800,000, já aproveitados; \$100,000, a primeira quota em paga-

mento do edificio da Universidade; \$100,000, para reforma dos armamentos; \$50,000, saneamento das villas; \$50,000, policia sanitaria dos animaes, e \$49,986, concertos, moveis, etc., das alfandegas.

#### PROPOSIÇÃO ESTABELECENDO UMA ZONA LIVRE.

Acaba de ser apresentado á Camara dos Deputados da Republica do Uruguay um projecto estabelecendo uma zona livre nos terrenos publicos ganhos do mar na parte oriental da bahia de Montevidéo. Pelos termos do projecto as mercadorias que forem introduzidas ou fabricadas na zona livre estarão isentas do pagamento de direitos aduaneiros, comtanto que não sejam destinadas a serem importadas no paiz, devendo neste caso pagar os mesmos direitos que se cobram sobre mercadorias identicas importadas directamente do estrangeiro. Os partidarios do projecto affirmam que esta medida, si for votada, fará que o porto de Montevidéo se torne o mais importante da America do Sul.



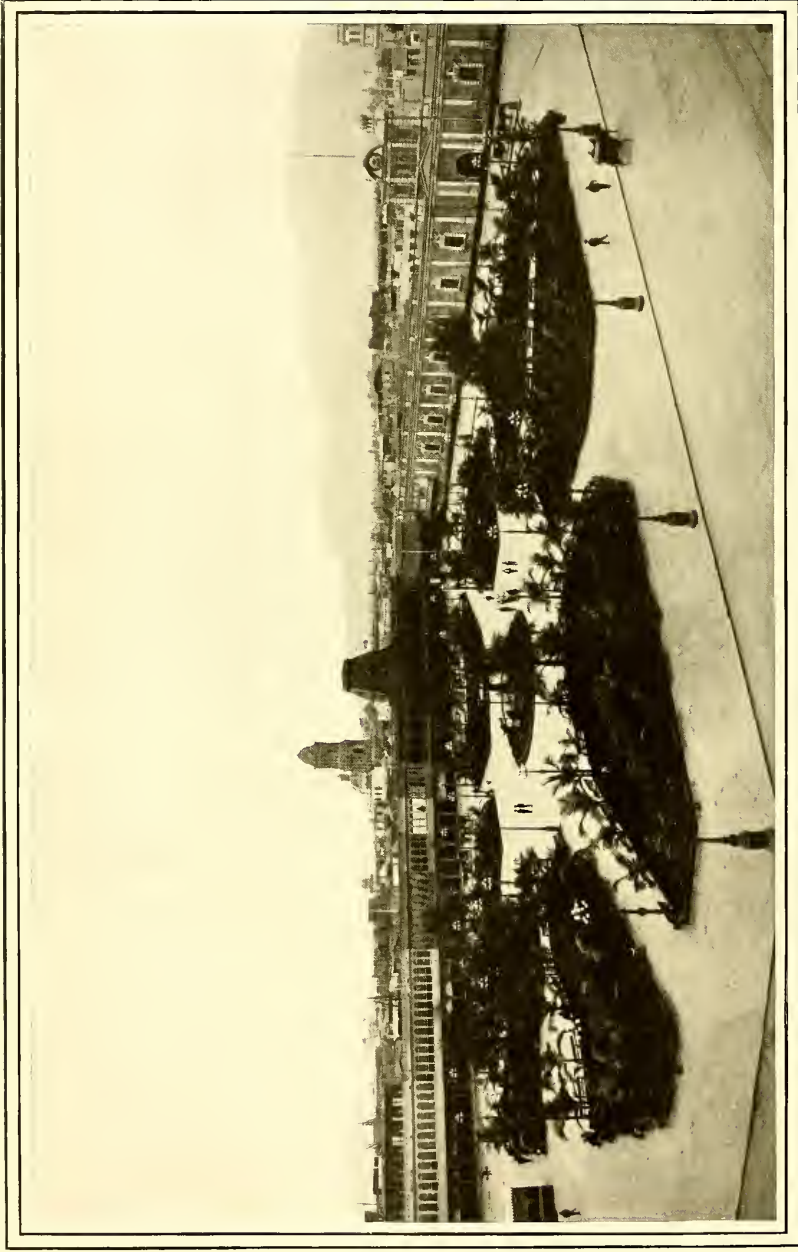


VUE LE LONG DU CHEMIN DE FER D'OROVA DU PÉROU.

Le débouché pour les produits des mines renommées de Cerro de Pasco, centre des intérêts des États-Unis dans la République.

SCENE ON THE OROYA RAILROAD OF PERU.

The outlet for the products of the famous Cerro de Pasco mines, the center of United States interests in the Republic.



LA PLAZA MAYOR, OU PLACE PRINCIPALE DE LIMA.

Ornée de colonnes et d'arcades qui forment un superbe portique, construit en 1693. Le grand bâtiment est le Palais du Gouvernement, construit par Pizarro

THE PLAZA MAYOR, OR MAIN SQUARE, OF LIMA.

Ornamented with columns and arcades, forming a superb portico, built in 1693. The large building is the Government Palace, built by Pizarro.

# BULLETIN

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,  
UNION INTERNATIONALE DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES.

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On trouvera dans ce numéro du BULLETIN que l'on publie spécialement à cette occasion, le programme des cérémonies qui vont avoir lieu aujourd'hui, 11 mai 1908, pour la pose de la première pierre du nouveau bâtiment de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines. Le programme, comme on le voit, montre l'importance de cet événement international. Des discours vont y être prononcés par M. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Président des Etats-Unis, qui, depuis le commencement de son administration, n'a jamais cessé de porter le plus grand intérêt à l'accroissement du commerce pan-américain et à l'entretien de relations amicales avec les nations de cette Union; par M. ELIHU ROOT, Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis, qui, non seulement par ses voyages spéciaux dans l'Amérique du Sud et le Mexique, mais par suite de l'attention qu'il a toujours prêtée à tout ce qui touche aux rapports des Etats-Unis avec l'Amérique Latine, a donné au mouvement pan-américain un essor et une importance qui autrement n'auraient jamais existé; par M. JOAQUIM NABUCO, ambassadeur du Brésil, doyen des diplomates sud-américains à Washington, qui a présidé la Troisième Conférence Pan-américaine tenue à Rio de Janeiro en 1906; et par M. ANDREW CARNEGIE, qui, par une coïncidence toute particulière, n'a pas été seulement délégué des Etats-Unis à la Première Conférence Pan-américaine qui a eu lieu à Washington pendant l'hiver de 1889-90, et a organisé le Bureau International, mais encore dernièrement a été le donateur généreux de la somme de \$750,000 pour la construction de ce nouveau bâtiment. La prière va être faite par Son Eminence le Cardinal JAMES GIBBONS, qui est à la tête de l'Eglise catholique romaine aux Etats-Unis; et la bénédiction

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Bien que le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines exerce le plus grand soin pour assurer l'exactitude de ses publications, il n'assumera aucune responsabilité des erreurs ou inexactitudes qui pourraient s'y glisser.



va être donnée par l'évêque Cranston, doyen du clergé protestant du District de Colombie. M. John Barrett, Directeur du Bureau International, ouvrira les cérémonies et présentera le Secrétaire d'Etat, président du Conseil d'Administration, comme Président de la fête. La musique de la Marine, qui a été désignée spécialement par le Ministre de la Marine pour rehausser l'éclat de la fête, va faire entendre les plus beaux morceaux de son répertoire pan-américain avant et pendant la cérémonie.

Le coffret en cuivre qu'on va sceller dans la première pierre renferme les rapports officiels des trois conférences pan-américaines tenues respectivement à Washington en 1889-90, à Mexico en 1901-2 et à Rio de Janeiro en 1906; des copies de la correspondance entre le Président des Etats-Unis, le Secrétaire d'Etat, et M. ANDREW CARNEGIE au sujet du don de ce dernier pour le nouveau bâtiment; des photographies des Présidents des Républiques Américaines et les câblegrammes de félicitation envoyés à cette occasion; des photographies des membres du Conseil d'Administration et des anciens fonctionnaires du Bureau, ainsi que des fonctionnaires actuels; de petits drapeaux et la reproduction des sceaux des pays appartenant à l'Union Internationale; des exemplaires du BULLETIN MENSUEL et d'autres publications du Bureau International; des pièces de monnaie et des timbres-poste de différentes Républiques; des exemplaires des principaux journaux, etc. La tribune d'honneur et l'espace réservé qui entoure la première pierre sont décorés d'un grand nombre de drapeaux et d'écussons de toutes les nations américaines et aussi de banderolles aux couleurs de ces dernières. On a invité le Président et le vice-Président des Etats-Unis, les Ministres, les membres du Corps Diplomatique, la Cour Suprême, et autres hauts fonctionnaires de la magistrature, les gouverneurs des Etats et des Territoires, le Sénat et la Chambre des Députés, les officiers de l'Armée et de la Marine se trouvant à Washington, les commissaires du District, les principaux fonctionnaires des différents ministères, les membres du clergé, les chefs des principales maisons d'instruction ordinaire et commerciale.

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#### IMPORTANCE INTERNATIONALE DE LA POSE DE LA PREMIÈRE PIERRE.

La pose de la première pierre du nouveau bâtiment du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines a une importance de premier ordre pour tous ceux qui s'intéressent à l'encouragement de la paix, de l'amitié et du commerce parmi les nations. Quoique l'Union Internationale, dont le Bureau est l'organe, se compose des vingt-et-une républiques, il n'y a rien dans son organisation, ou dans le but qu'elle se propose, qui soit hostile à l'idée de relations des plus amicales entre ces mêmes Républiques et les pays de l'Europe, de



l'Asie et du reste du monde, et bien que les pays qui composent l'union pan-américaine soient appelés à profiter en première ligne de ses principaux avantages, il n'en est pas moins vrai que tout ce qui augmente leur bien-être, leur prospérité et leur progrès contribue aussi à rendre plus suivies et plus intimes leurs relations avec le Vieux Monde. A l'occasion de cette cérémonie, le monde entier peut donc se joindre à l'Amérique pour exprimer sa satisfaction en voyant que l'on va construire à Washington un édifice magnifique qui sera non seulement un temple international de paix et de bonne entente, mais pour ainsi dire une chambre de commerce internationale et un lieu de réunion convenable dans une capitale pour les représentants officiels de toutes les nations américaines et aussi pour tous les citoyens de ces dernières qui s'intéressent au rapprochement de ces pays et à l'accroissement de leur prospérité.

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#### ARTICLES SPÉCIAUX PRÉPARÉS POUR CE NUMÉRO DU BULLETIN.

Pour que ce numéro du BULLETIN puisse être en rapport avec les événements qui se passent et aussi être intéressant pour tous ceux qui suivent de près le développement de l'idée pan-américaine et qui désirent se renseigner davantage sur le but et le travail du Bureau International, on publie, en plus des statistiques ordinaires sur le commerce et le développement pan-américains, plusieurs articles spéciaux. Ceux-ci comprennent deux articles du Directeur du Bureau qui ont paru récemment dans le "World To-Day" et le "System," le premier intitulé "Grands avantages commerciaux de l'Amérique Latine," et le second "Moyens disponibles pour augmenter le commerce étranger." Ensuite un article rédigé par M. FRANCISCO J. YÁNES, secrétaire du Bureau, sur les membres du Conseil d'Administration du Bureau International; quelques renseignements sur le comité pan-américain qui a été nommé récemment par le Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis; une description du nouveau bâtiment au point de vue de l'architecture, par M. PAUL P. CRET de la compagnie KELSEY & CRET, qui ont fait les plans du bâtiment et qui sont chargés de sa construction; une discussion sur les conditions dans lesquelles on peut voyager dans l'Amérique du Sud, par un professeur à l'Université de Colombie, M. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, qui a récemment fait le tour de ce continent; un horaire des routes maritimes allant dans l'Amérique Latine, avec carte à l'appui, par le Dr. ALBERT HALE, qui a voyagé dernièrement dans l'Amérique Latine et a écrit un livre intéressant intitulé "Les Américains du Sud;" des extraits du discours que l'Hon. JAMES L. SLAYDEN, Député du Texas, a prononcé dernièrement à la Chambre des Députés au sujet du commerce de "l'Amérique Latine et de l'Orient avec les Etats-Unis;" enfin des considérations sur "l'Amérique Latine dans la presse du jour" et en particulier dans les principales revues.

## COMMERCE ARGENTIN PENDANT L'ANNÉE 1907.

Le rang qu'occupe la République Argentine dans le monde économique se fait voir par l'augmentation de plus de \$16,000,000 dans les envois de blé en 1907 sur ceux de l'année précédente, les exportations totales de ce produit s'élevant à environ \$83,000,000. On remarque aussi une augmentation de \$10,165,360 dans les expéditions de lin et une de \$3,593,397 dans celles d'avoine, ce qui fait que, malgré la perte de la récolte du maïs qui a causé une diminution de plus de \$23,000,000, les produits agricoles seuls se sont élevés à la somme de \$164,091,621, ce qui représente pour l'année une augmentation de \$6,436,929.

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## EXPORTATIONS DE CAOUTCHOUC DU BRÉSIL.

Les chiffres ayant trait aux exportations de caoutchouc du Brésil pendant l'année 1907 font voir un total de 36,489,772 kilogrammes, évalués à 217,504,238 *milreis* (\$71,775,323.84), contre 34,960,184 kilogrammes en 1906, évalués à 210 284,551 *milreis* (\$69,393,901.83).

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## EXPORTATIONS ET IMPORTATIONS DU CHILI.

Si les exportations d'un pays indiquent l'étendue de ses ressources naturelles, les importations démontrent la prospérité ou la pauvreté de ses habitants. On attache donc une certaine importance au fait qu'en 1907 les importations chiliennes ont dépassé de \$20,000,000 celles de l'année précédente. Quant à la diminution que l'on remarque dans les exportations, on l'attribue à la restriction des exportations du nitrate, produit principal du pays. Jusqu'au mois d'avril 1907, fin de l'année nitratière, les exportations totales de nitrate par l'Association Nitratière du Chili se sont élevées à 400,000 tonnes. Dans une réunion récente de l'association, on a décidé de limiter les expéditions de l'année courante à la même quantité.

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## INDUSTRIE SUCRIÈRE DE CUBA.

Les prévisions de la récolte du sucre dans le territoire cubain en 1907, préparées par le Bureau des Statistiques du pays, donnaient le chiffre total de 10,979,517 sacs (de 320 livres chacun); mais ces chiffres ont été un peu trop élevés, car, d'après les données définitives publiées récemment, la production totale s'est élevée à 9,976,960 sacs, soit environ 1,000,000 de sacs au-dessous des prévisions. On estime à 8,508,500 sacs la production pour l'année 1908.

## TRAVAUX PUBLICS DANS LA RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE.

Le rapport publié au mois de février dernier par le Ministre des Travaux Publics de la République Dominicaine fait voir un développement satisfaisant dans les conditions intérieures du pays.

Toutes les provinces ont pris part à l'exposition de produits indigènes qui a eu lieu dans la capitale au mois d'août de l'année dernière et des médailles d'or, d'argent et de cuivre ont été décernées aux exposants dominicains à Jamestown. On construit des chemins de fer entre la côte et l'intérieur, et les travaux d'irrigation se poursuivent sous la direction d'un ingénieur des Etats-Unis; on fait aussi de grandes routes et des quais pour faire face aux besoins du commerce. Le Gouvernement a donné son approbation à l'arrangement conclu avec une compagnie de New-York au sujet de la dette publique et l'on en a publié les conditions dans la "Gazette Officielle" du pays.

## COMMISSION SPÉCIALE SANITAIRE DE L'ÉQUATEUR.

M. ALFARO, Président de la République de l'Equateur, a promulgué un décret en date du 24 mars 1908, pour l'établissement dans la ville de Guayaquil d'une commission sanitaire spéciale qui se composera de quatre membres, dont un devra être président. Le but principal de cette commission est de faire disparaître la peste, la fièvre jaune et la petite vérole dans la ville de Guayaquil et ses environs et d'installer toutes les maisons d'après les principes de l'hygiène par l'emploi de méthodes modernes sanitaires. Le décret donne à la commission pleins pouvoirs pour l'exercice de ses fonctions, et dit que les travaux sanitaires de la ville de Guayaquil devront être terminés dans le délai de deux ans suivant le rapport présenté par le Dr. JOHN C. PERRY et le Dr. BOLIVAR J. LLOYD, du Service de la Santé Publique et des Hôpitaux de la Marine des Etats-Unis. On a nommé le Docteur LLOYD président de la commission.

## DÉVELOPPEMENT DES RESSOURCES DU HONDURAS.

En vertu d'un récent décret présidentiel on a créé un Ministère de l'Agriculture, ce qui prouve parfaitement bien que le Gouvernement du Honduras désire encourager le développement de ses ressources nationales. On a déjà pris les dispositions préliminaires pour mettre en adjudication les travaux de construction d'un chemin de fer qui mettra en communication avec les ports d'expédition les plantations de bananes de l'intérieur. Il y a aussi un projet à l'étude pour coloniser certaines parties du pays en y faisant venir des Européens du Nord et du Centre. Tous ces efforts et toutes ces démarches de la part du Gouvernement du Honduras sont autant de pas dans la voie du progrès.

## CONDITION COMMERCIALE ET FINANCIÈRE DU MEXIQUE.

Le consul des Etats-Unis à Aguascalientes a fait un rapport à son Gouvernement au sujet de la stabilité des institutions de banque du Mexique. Il dit que la crise monétaire qui a affecté récemment les marchés financiers du monde entier n'a pas empêché les banques du Mexique de faire face à leurs obligations et d'effectuer leurs paiements en espèces. On compte que l'établissement projeté d'une chambre de commerce nationale, chargée de l'encouragement du commerce et de la direction d'affaires commerciales, raffermira davantage le crédit de la nation. D'un autre côté on a accueilli favorablement la convocation faite par M. LIMANTOUR, Ministre des Finances, aux différentes banques qui vont s'empressez d'envoyer des délégués à cette conférence dans le but d'y étudier des mesures économiques.

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 PRODUITS MINÉRAUX ET FORESTIERS DU NICARAGUA.

Sur plus de 500 mines enregistrées au Bureau des Statistiques du Nicaragua il y a 494 mines d'or. On trouve aussi de l'argent, du cuivre et des carrières de pierre dans différents endroits du pays. Les indigènes et les étrangers ont obtenu différentes concessions qu'ils s'empressent d'exploiter aussi rapidement que possible. Bien que le caoutchouc soit le principal produit des forêts dont l'exploitation se poursuit avec succès, il y a dans le pays une grande quantité de plantes médicinales très utiles, aussi des gommés et résines ayant une grande valeur commerciale.

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 L'ENSEIGNEMENT AU PARAGUAY.

Les allocations votées par le Congrès du Paraguay pour le Ministère de la Justice et de l'Instruction Publique s'élèvent à plus de \$500,000. Le Gouvernement a cinq collèges et une Université Nationale, cette dernière comprenant dans ses cours l'étude du droit, de la sociologie, de la médecine, de la pharmacie. On y donne aussi l'instruction nécessaire en notariat. Dans les écoles nationales on consacre une attention toute particulière aux études scientifiques qui pourraient influencer sur le développement des ressources et industries du pays, et le Gouvernement a un collège agricole avec une ferme modèle et un champs d'expérience. Des bourses permettent aux jeunes gens de poursuivre leurs études en Europe et aux Etats-Unis. En outre, il y a une école normale pratique dont le corps enseignant qui se compose de 58 professeurs.



## INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE AU SALVADOR.

En 1907 les dépenses pour l'enseignement primaire au Salvador se sont élevées à \$400,000, et de plus il y a beaucoup d'institutions particulières dans le pays qui ne s'occupent que de l'enseignement primaire. L'Université Nationale de San Salvador se charge de l'enseignement académique qui embrasse les écoles de droit, de médecine, de pharmacie, de l'art dentaire, du génie civil, etc.

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## ZONE LIBRE DE L'URUGUAY.

La Chambre des Députés de l'Uruguay a été saisie d'un projet de loi pour l'établissement d'une zone libre sur les terres fiscales réclamées de la mer à l'est de la baie de Montévidéo. Les marchandises introduites et les articles fabriqués dans la zone libre seront exempts de droits de douane à moins qu'ils ne soient destinés à l'importation, et dans ce cas ils doivent passer par les autorités douanières tout comme s'ils venaient directement de l'étranger. Ceux qui appuient ce projet de loi pensent qu'il fera de Montévidéo le premier port de l'Amérique du Sud.

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## LIGNES TÉLÉGRAPHIQUES ET TÉLÉPHONIQUES AU VÉNÉZUÉLA.

Afin d'éviter toute mauvaise interprétation des règlements qui ont été publiés dans le BULLETIN MENSUEL du mois de février dernier au sujet des lignes télégraphiques et téléphoniques du Vénézuéla, on fait savoir que les décisions ne s'appliquent qu'à l'établissement de systèmes nationaux et officiels et n'affectent en aucune façon les entreprises particulières existant d'après les lois du pays.

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## MESURES SANITAIRES.

Par un décret du Président de la République du Venezuela, en date du 18 avril 1908, on a mis pendant quinze jours l'embargo sur les marchandises expédiées du port de La Guaira.

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COMPARAISON DU COMMERCE FAIT PAR LES  
ÉTATS-UNIS AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE ET  
L'ORIENT.

Le 17 avril 1908, au moment où on a soumis au Congrès des Etats-Unis le projet de loi sur le budget diplomatique et consulaire, M. J. L. SLAYDEN, député du Texas, a discuté clairement et chaleureusement la comparaison des avantages que peuvent offrir l'Amérique Latine et l'Orient au point de vue du développement commercial.

En parlant du Mexique, de l'Amérique du Sud et du Centre et de l'Orient, M. SLAYDEN a dit :

Nous votons cette année une somme importante pour construire des consulats et des tribunaux en Orient, mais jusqu'ici on n'a rien fait pour les pays américains.

J'appelle toute votre attention sur un compte-rendu très court du commerce actuel comparé à celui de l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud, ainsi que sur celui qui pourra s'y faire à l'avenir. Le remarquable voyage fait par M. Roor, Secrétaire d'Etat, a montré la grande importance toujours croissante du commerce et de la politique dans les pays de l'Amérique du Sud. Il eût été impossible de choisir un homme plus compétent pour accomplir cette mission. Homme de haute intelligence, versé dans les affaires, ayant une grande expérience acquise dans des postes élevés demandant une grande responsabilité, M. Roor a compris très vite les habitants des différentes Républiques Américaines et aussi ce qui pouvait être fait au point de vue du développement de ces différents pays. Ceux d'entre vous qui voudront bien lire ses discours et le suivre pas à pas dans son grand voyage à l'aide de cartes et de renseignements en seront grandement récompensés.

En général, les citoyens des Etats-Unis ne comprennent pas plus ce qui se passe dans l'Amérique du Sud qu'ils ne connaissent les langues qui s'y parlent. La plupart d'entre eux apprendraient avec étonnement que le Brésil est plus grand que les Etats-Unis, car il a en plus un territoire égal aux Etats de la Californie et de la Caroline du Sud réunies. La République Argentine est aussi grande que les Etats situés à l'est du Mississipi auxquels on ajouterait le Texas. Le Mexique, que nous connaissons mieux, a une superficie presque égale à celle de tous les Etats situés à l'est du Mississipi. Il est presque trois fois grand comme le Texas.

Je désirerais vivement, M. le Président, d'avoir le temps suffisant pour vous donner beaucoup de ces renseignements si intéressants sur les pays de l'Amérique du Sud et du Centre, ou bien encore, je voudrais être à même de forcer tout membre ayant voix délibérative sur ces projets de loi budgétaires de lire les données qui seront publiées dans le "Record". Mieux encore, si les représentants profitaient des facilités que leur offre le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, ils auraient à leur disposition des sources de renseignements satisfaisants et instructifs. En ce moment, ce Bureau, dont on ne saurait nier la grande utilité, fait tous ses efforts pour mettre en rapport les habitants de la République de l'Amérique du Nord avec leurs voisins de l'Amérique du Sud.

Il y a dans l'Amérique Latine vingt pays ayant ensemble environ 50,000,000 d'habitants faisant un commerce annuel d'à peu près \$2,000,000,000. Leurs importations s'élèvent à \$897,128,563 et leurs exportations à \$1,070,660,724, ce qui fait un total de \$1,967,789,287.

Ce qui nous intéresse le plus c'est de savoir quelle est la part des Etats-Unis dans cet immense commerce et comment nous pourrions l'augmenter. Nos importations s'élèvent par an au chiffre de \$237,840,679 et nos exportations à \$316,496,576, ce qui fait un commerce total avec les Etats-Unis de \$554,337,255. Combien n'y en a-t-il pas dans les Etats-Unis, et même parmi nous, qui ignorent que notre commerce annuel avec le Mexique, l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud et les Indes Occidentales s'élève à plus de 500,000,000 de dollars? Dans un article publié dans le "Munsey" du mois de juin dernier, M. BARRETT, Directeur de Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, a attiré l'attention sur le fait que le total du commerce extérieur, importations et exportations des dix Républiques sud-américaines pour l'année 1905, en y ajoutant celui des Guyanes anglaise, française et hollandaise, a dépassé \$1,200,000,000. Il a de plus fait remarquer combien il est à regretter de voir que, malgré notre situation géographique favorable, la part des Etats-Unis dans ce commerce n'atteignait pas \$250,000,000. L'énorme chiffre d'affaires dont nous avons parlé plus haut n'est pas pour rester stationnaire. Il n'a pas encore atteint son plus haut point. En effet, ce

n'est qu'un commencement. Toute cette vaste superficie au sud des Etats-Unis, bien des fois plus grande que notre propre pays n'a qu'environ 50,000,000 d'habitants. Elle comprend toutes les latitudes habitables s'étendant vers le sud de l'équateur à peu près à la même distance que les Etats-Unis s'en éloignent vers le nord. Tout ce que le sol produit d'utile à l'homme peut se cultiver dans quelques parties du Mexique ou de l'Amérique du Centre ou du Sud. C'est un immense territoire offrant de grands avantages; il est situé dans notre voisinage et nous négligeons de nous occuper de ce qu'on peut trouver pour chercher des débouchés qui sont beaucoup plus éloignés.

Permettez-moi d'attirer votre attention sur quelques-uns des faits intéressants que nous font voir les statistiques commerciales et financières des principaux pays du monde. Si nous comparons, par habitant, le chiffre des importations de la République Argentine et de la Chine, nous trouvons \$34.86 pour le premier pays et 78 cents pour le deuxième. Il résulte donc que chaque habitant de la République Argentine vaut pour nous, au point de vue commercial, quarante-cinq fois autant qu'un Chinois, les Brésiliens valent douze fois autant et les Mexicains dix fois. La petite République de l'Uruguay, qui est plus grande que les Etats de New York et de la Virginie de l'Ouest réunis, soit dit en passant, importe par chaque habitant—homme, femme ou enfant—des marchandises pour une valeur de \$21.13, soit vingtsept fois autant que la Chine.

Je vous demande encore quelques minutes d'attention pendant que je vais faire la comparaison entre deux ou trois de ces pays de l'Amérique Latine dont personne ne s'occupe et un de ces pays de l'Orient très en vue aujourd'hui.

La République Argentine, comme je vous l'ai déjà dit, consomme par habitant des marchandises étrangères pour une valeur de \$34.86 et le Japon en consomme pour \$5.07. Il est donc évident que dans le développement actuel du commerce, un Argentin vaut approximativement sept fois autant qu'un Japonais. Les habitants de la Nouvelle Zélande, pays si éloigné, valent au point de vue commercial près de quatorze fois autant que les Japonais, mais on ne s'en occupe pas autant et nous les oublions presque complètement. Maintenant, si nous examinons les conditions de l'Amérique du Centre, nous voyons qu'un habitant de Costa Rica achète autant de marchandises étrangères que trois Japonais, et aux yeux de nos exportateurs ces derniers ont une valeur bien moindre que les habitants de l'Equateur et du Paraguay, pays de peu d'importance situés dans l'Amérique du Sud.

Pendant que je discute ce sujet j'attire votre attention sur le fait que malgré l'énorme quantité d'approvisionnements importés aux Philippines pour l'armée américaine, la consommation de marchandises étrangères par les habitants de cet archipel ne s'élève qu'à \$3.38 par tête. Ce chiffre est bien dépassé par les habitants de l'Argentine, de la Bolivie, du Brésil, de Costa-Rica, du Guatemala, du Nicaragua, du Salvador, de Cuba, de l'Equateur, d'Haïti, du Mexique, du Paraguay, du Pérou, de Saint-Domingue, de l'Uruguay et du Venezuela.

Je suis fermement convaincu, M. le Président, qu'au lieu de gaspiller de si grosses sommes d'argent dans le commerce si peu important de l'extrême Orient, il serait beaucoup plus sage de notre part d'en consacrer la dixième partie au développement de notre commerce avec d'autres pays américains.

M. BARRETT, dans un article dont j'ai déjà parlé, donne à l'Amérique du Sud et du Centre le nom flatteur de "Le pays de demain." On ne peut certainement pas en dire autant des Indes Occidentales, de la Chine, ou même du Japon. C'est tout au plus si on peut leur donner le nom de "Pays d'après-demain." Tous ces pays américains ont d'immenses superficies de terres fertiles qui n'attendent que leur mise en culture, tandis que l'Orient est déjà complètement encombré. Le développement rapide et merveilleux de notre pays, les gages élevés et la prospérité et l'indépendance des habitants des Etats-Unis sont dus à ce que nous possédions un continent inculte, plein de ressources. La fertilité du sol, la richesse des mines et des forêts et le peu d'habitants en comparaison de ses ressources, nous ont empêché de tomber dans l'esclavage

industriel. Bien que les occasions diminuent à mesure que la population augmente, il nous reste encore assez de débouchés à l'énergie et au talent de l'ouvrier américain pour que d'ici longtemps il n'ait pas lieu de craindre les conditions difficiles qui existent en Europe à cause de la trop grande population, ou encore les conditions intolérables qui existent en Chine et au Japon à cause de la densité de la population.

Au Japon, en Chine et dans les Indes Occidentales les hommes travaillent pour quelques sous par jour parce qu'ils ne peuvent gagner davantage. Dans l'Amérique du Sud ils ne sont pas obligés de le faire parce qu'ils peuvent cultiver la terre pour leur propre compte. Il n'y a aucun mouvement d'émigration dans les pays de l'Orient. Les Européens qui émigrent ne vont pas dans un pays comme le Japon, ou la moyenne des fermes est de 2½ acres. Ils préfèrent l'Amérique du Nord ou du Sud, et le nombre d'émigrants qui vont dans l'Amérique du Sud est toujours croissant. Ils y trouvent des avantages qui, pour l'Orient, pourraient faire considérer ce pays comme un paradis terrestre.

C'est avec plaisir que j'ai vu le courant de l'émigration se porter du côté de l'Amérique du Sud, car à une certaine époque je craignais de voir les Etats-Unis se peupler trop rapidement. L'Amérique du Sud offre le confort aux malheureux ouvriers de l'Europe, ainsi qu'un champ d'énorme expansion commerciale dans les pays voisins pour le commerçant des Etats-Unis. Montrons que nous savons l'apprécier et sachons en profiter.

Si notre énergie américaine caractéristique se porte vers le développement des ressources offertes par l'Amérique du Sud et du Centre, il n'y a pour ainsi dire pas de limites au chiffre de transactions commerciales qui peuvent se faire entre les pays de l'Amérique du Sud et du Centre et des Etats-Unis, ayant tous les mêmes institutions politiques et les mêmes aspirations au point de vue politique, social et commercial.

## L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE DANS LA PRESSE D'AUJOURD'HUI.

On peut se rendre compte de l'intérêt général qui s'est éveillé dans toutes les parties des Etats-Unis au sujet de tout ce qui regarde l'Amérique Latine, en voyant le grand nombre de pages que lui consacrent les revues de notre pays.

Les feuilles commerciales et les rapports consulaires sont les principaux agents des intérêts commerciaux. Les Bourses qui aident aux étudiants étrangers à suivre les cours d'une université ou d'un collège sont les moyens les plus en usage pour stimuler les goûts de l'étude, mais c'est dans les revues du pays dont le but est de plaire aux lecteurs que l'on trouve des articles d'intérêt général répondant aux exigences du public; donc, quand on voit ces revues publier de mois en mois des articles très intéressants sur les ressources et les conditions existant dans les Indes Occidentales ou dans les Républiques de l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud, il est facile de voir l'idée qui est en vogue.

On a dit avec raison que les journaux et revues mensuelles de l'Amérique du Sud s'occupent beaucoup du développement intellectuel et artistique dans les capitales de l'Europe, quand ils ne consa-



erent comparativement que très peu d'attention à ce qui se passe aux Etats-Unis. En même temps, on remarque qu'un changement sensible a lieu sous ce rapport. Le lecteur assidu de ces feuilles doit s'être rendu compte que depuis deux ans on consacre plus d'espace dans les publications économiques et scientifiques, aussi bien que dans les journaux quotidiens de l'Amérique Latine, à reproduire les vues et idées des écrivains des Etats-Unis. De même on y relate avec la plus grande promptitude et la plus scrupuleuse exactitude tous nos incidents politiques et commerciaux.

En parcourant les revues principales de date récente qu'on reçoit à la Bibliothèque de Christophe Colomb, il est facile de se rendre compte qu'il existe entre les Républiques de l'Amérique ce qu'on pourrait appeler une réciprocité d'échange d'idées.

Dans le "*Scribner's Magazine*" du mois de mai on trouve un article écrit par M. ARTHUR RUIL, dans lequel il fait avec un style des mieux choisis, des descriptions charmantes de la ville du "Bon Air," ainsi qu'il se plaît à nommer la capitale de la République Argentine. Au moyen de vues kaléidoscopiques il donne une idée de la foule qui se presse dans les rues et de la gaieté en même temps que de la prospérité qui caractérisent cette capitale, la seconde ville latine du monde entier.

Le "*Century*" du mois de mai consacre plusieurs pages à des reproductions soignées de quelques églises mexicaines d'après des photographies de HENRY RAVELL, accompagnées de descriptions par LOCKWOOD DE FOREST sur les sculptures dorées et les tuiles à effet décoratif qui les embellissent.

Le "*Taylor-Trotwood Magazine*" publie comme article principal "Le roman et la tragédie de l'Isthme," par ERNEST CAWCROFT. Dans cet article il suit les traces que l'histoire de la civilisation a laissées sur cette étroite langue de terre, depuis l'époque de Christophe Colomb jusqu'au percement de l'isthme de Panama.

Le "*World of Today*," dans son numéro du mois de mai, publie un article très intéressant de Madame PETER M. MYERS, sur le réveil de Guanajuato, Mexique, la "Ville des rêves," l'un des centres miniers les plus riches du monde entier qui, après un sommeil d'un siècle, se réveille dans l'éclat éblouissant de la lumière électrique et au milieu du bruit causé par les travaux d'amélioration qu'on y fait. Cette ville peut se vanter d'avoir le plus beau théâtre de toute l'Amérique du Nord. Elle est le centre de conversations qui roulent sur l'or, l'argent, les dividendes et les épreuves auxquelles on soumet les différents minerais pour s'assurer de leur nature. On voit donc que cette ville subit l'influence du siècle comme toutes les autres parties de ce pays qui marche en avant dans la voie du progrès.

L' "*American Historical Review*" du mois d'avril publie un article très savant de M. HERBERT E. BOLTEN, au sujet des matières recueil-

lies dans les archives centrales du Mexique pour servir à l'histoire du Sud-Ouest, et l'auteur s'étonne non pas autant du grand nombre de renseignements comme du peu d'usage qu'on en a fait. Les Californies, le Texas, la Louisiane et les provinces de l'intérieur y occupent une place prééminente. L'article en question n'est qu'un rapport préliminaire, le Département des Recherches Historiques de l'Institut Carnegie à Washington devant publier un travail étendu à ce sujet.

Dans la "*North American Review*" du mois d'avril, M. F.-D. McKENNEY discute l'attitude actuelle du Gouvernement des États-Unis au sujet de l'arbitrage, telle qu'on l'a vue dans les questions en litige avec le Vénézuëla.

Dans l'"*Independent*" du 23 du même mois, HERBERT WOLCOTT BOWEN, ancien Ministre de États-Unis au Vénézuëla, publie une critique du rapport présenté par le Président ROOSEVELT au Sénat au sujet des affaires vénézuéliennes.

Le "*National Geographic Magazine*," dans ses numéros des mois de mars et d'avril, consacre beaucoup de place aux sujets latino-américains; le premier numéro contient un article sur le passé et l'avenir d'Haïti, par le contre-Amiral COLBY M. CHESTER, et dans le dernier on donne une série de vues remarquables prises le long de l'ancienne grande route des Incas et publiées avec des commentaires à l'appui par HARRIET CHALMERS ADAMS.

Le "*World of Today*" reproduit dans son numéro du mois d'avril le plus récent des articles de M. JOHN BARRETT, Directeur du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines. Il y engage fortement les États-Unis à faire tout leur possible pour profiter de toutes les occasions commerciales qui peuvent se présenter dans l'Amérique Latine. Il discute avec soin les bases sur lesquelles il s'appuie pour s'exprimer ainsi et il donne des preuves statistiques montrant les résultats des efforts faits par d'autres nations.

Dans la "*Van Norden Magazine*" du mois d'avril 1908, M. FREEMAN TILDEN donne une idée de Buénos-Aires au point de vue pittoresque et social. Il trouve que dans cette grande capitale il n'y a pas, comme on l'a dit si souvent, autant de cette atmosphère parisienne que de ce caractère distinctif espagnol-américain qui lui prête un charme tout particulier.

La plus grande partie de "*Tropical America*" est consacrée à l'Amérique Latine et parle de la fameuse vallée de Cauca en Colombie, du chemin de fer interocéanique du Guatemala, d'un voyage de vacances en Colombie, du centenaire commercial de Rio de Janeiro et de la culture des bananes au Mexique.

Le "*Sunset Magazine*" du mois de mars publie comme article principal le récit de la Baie de Magdalène par ARTHUR WALLBRIDGE NORTH, qui écrit de la province de la Basse-Californie, où il semble

avoir établi sa demeure. Le livre qu'il a publié récemment et intitulé "The Mother of California" (La Mère de la Californie), a attiré beaucoup d'attention à cause de sa valeur et du moment propice de sa publication.

L'"*American Journal of Sociology*," dans son dernier numéro trimestriel, janvier à mars 1908, publie un article de M. L. S. ROWE, professeur à l'Université de Pensylvanie, sur les progrès faits dans l'administration municipale du Brésil. Il parle surtout des grands travaux qui ont été faits par les villes de l'Etat de Saint-Paul au point de vue de l'hygiène et de la sanitation.

Dans l'"*Outlook*" du 14 mars 1908, SYLVESTER BAXTER, en parlant des chemins de fer de l'Amérique du Sud, dit que la première moitié du vingtième siècle fait prévoir pour le continent du sud une époque de grande construction de chemins de fer, comme la seconde moitié du dix-neuvième siècle en a été une pour le continent du nord.

Cet article est le résultat d'observations personnelles et d'étude sur le sujet faite par l'auteur pendant ses voyages dans l'Amérique du Sud en qualité de correspondant spécial de l'"*Outlook*."

Le "*Popular Science*" contient, dans son numéro du mois de février, les commentaires de M. ALFRED F. SEARS sur l'influence allemande dans l'Amérique Latine, mais cette influence se borne, dit-il, aux idées intellectuelles et commerciales, car c'est le genre français qui domine dans les coutumes et la manière de vivre.

## RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

### BÉTAIL SUR PIED.

Le Bureau des Statistiques et de l'Economie rurale du Ministère de l'Agriculture de la République Argentine a publié dernièrement les chiffres ayant trait au bétail sur pied existant dans le pays en 1907. On en a extrait les chiffres suivants:

Bestiaux.....	25, 844, 800
Moutons.....	77, 581, 100
Chevaux.....	5, 462, 170
Ânes et mulets.....	545, 870
Chèvres.....	2, 566, 800
Porcs.....	2, 841, 700

## COSTA-RICA.

### POPULATION EN 1907.

D'après les chiffres publiés par le Bureau des Statistiques de Costa-Rica, la population du pays, au 31 décembre 1907, s'élevait à 351,176 habitants.

## INSPECTION DES ABATTOIRS.

En vertu d'un arrangement conclu le 29 février 1908, entre Señor DON JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Ministre de Costa-Rica à Washington, et le Dr. JOSÉ R. GRIME, chirurgien vétérinaire de l'Armée des Etats-Unis, et approuvé par le Président le 28 mars suivant, on a nommé le Dr. GRIME pour servir comme auxiliaire au Bureau Sanitaire de la capitale et dans d'autres endroits du pays qui pourraient avoir besoin de ses services.

Il est surtout chargé de l'inspection des abattoirs et de leurs produits, afin qu'il n'y ait aucun danger sous ce rapport pour la santé publique.

## CUBA.

## CONDITIONS SANITAIRES EN 1907.

Le rapport du Service de la Santé Publique du Gouvernement cubain pour l'année 1907, montre les conditions satisfaisantes qui existent par suite de la remise de ce service entre les mains du Gouvernement suivant le décret en date du 26 août 1907.

Il n'y a eu que sept cas de fièvre jaune dans la ville de La Havane et 161 dans le reste de l'île, et en 1906 il y en a eu 71 dans la capitale et 41 dans l'intérieur.

Le service a apporté une attention toute spéciale à l'extermination des moustiques, à l'établissement des règlements convenables à l'approvisionnement du lait, et il a fait l'inspection soigneuse des établissements consacrés à la préparation des produits alimentaires, comprenant la glace, les eaux minérales, les confiseries, etc. On a exigé des analyses chimiques des bières et d'autres liqueurs, et à des intervalles réguliers on a fait une inspection médicale de toutes les écoles particulières et publiques; on a vacciné 5,520 élèves comme mesures de précaution contre l'infèction.

Les décès dans la capitale se sont élevés pendant l'année au nombre de 6,708. La plus grande partie de ces morts sont due à la tuberculose, dont il y a eu 1,176 cas ayant occasionné la mort.

## TABAC EN 1907.

La production du tabac en 1906 et 1907, s'est élevée respectivement, à 286,288 et à 440,745 balles, distribuées de la manière suivante entre les différentes provinces:

	1906.	1907.
	<i>Balles.</i>	<i>Balles.</i>
Vuelta Abajo.....	139,346	234,012
Semi Vuelta.....	11,886	21,885
Partidos.....	37,711	75,344
Matanzas.....	614	904
Remedios.....	87,851	93,950
Puerto Principe.....	1,028	1,009
Santiago de Cuba.....	7,852	13,641



Les exportations de tabac, cigares, cigarettes et autres se sont élevées à \$28,645,908.60 en 1907, contre \$36,702,585.75 en 1906; d'un autre côté, la quantité de tabac consommé dans l'île s'est élevée à \$13,697,640.04 en 1908, contre \$12,334,154.72 en 1906, ce qui donne un total de \$42,343,548.64 pour l'année 1907, contre \$49,036,740.47 pour l'année 1906.

Sur une exportation totale de 200,672 balles de tabac en feuilles, évaluées à \$14,960,933, les Etats-Unis en ont reçu 180,274 balles, et sur les 186,428,607 cigares exportés, évalués à \$13,112,226, ils en ont reçu 61,869,131 sur une production totale de 364,400,997. La production de cigarettes s'est élevée à 227,299,494 paquets, dont 16,505,104, évalués à \$449,928, ont été expédiés à l'étranger et 210,794,390 ont été consommés dans le pays.

#### **ADHÉSION À LA CONVENTION DE GENÈVE.**

Le 17 mars 1908, la République de Cuba a déclaré officiellement son adhésion à la convention signée à Genève le 6 juillet 1906, pour l'amélioration de la condition des soldats blessés sur le champ de bataille ainsi qu'au protocole définitif de ladite convention signé le même jour.

La convention en question est le résultat d'une conférence tenue dans le but de reviser la Convention de Genève signée en 1864.

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## **ÉTATS-UNIS.**

#### **COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.**

On trouvera à la page 1078 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les Etats-Unis et l'Amérique Latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail. Le rapport a trait au mois de mars 1908, et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1907. Il donne aussi un tableau des neuf mois finissant au mois de mars 1908, en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant, et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de mars ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de mai.

## NICARAGUA.

### MEMBRES DU TRIBUNAL D'ARBITRAGE À LA HAYE.

On mande de la légation du Nicaragua à Washington que, par suite d'un décret en date du 3 mars 1908, le Président du pays a nommé Señor CRISANTO MEDINA et Señor DÉSIÉ PECTOR, respectivement ministre plénipotentiaire et consul-général du Nicaragua près du Gouvernement français, membres du Tribunal permanent d'arbitrage en conformité de l'article 23 de la Convention de La Haye de 1889.

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## PANAMA.

### PORT DE COLON EN 1907.

D'après le rapport sur le mouvement commercial de Colon en 1907, préparé par M. JAMES C. KELLOGG, consul des Etats-Unis, on constate une diminution dans les importations et les exportations en les comparant à celles de l'année 1906. Les importations se sont élevées à \$2,039,352, d'où il ressort une diminution de \$735,083, et les exportations à \$100,792, soit une diminution de \$55,862 sur l'année précédente. On a importé des Etats-Unis des marchandises pour une valeur de \$1,275,333, soit une diminution de \$662,050; on constate aussi une diminution dans les expéditions faites par la Grande-Bretagne, l'Allemagne, la France, l'Espagne, l'Italie et les autres pays.

Les principaux articles d'importation sont les nouveautés, les bottines et souliers. Les noix de coco figurent à la tête des articles d'exportation pour une valeur de \$37,838. Viennent ensuite par ordre d'importance les noix d'ivoire pour \$23,958, l'écaille de tortue pour \$12,361, les cuirs pour \$6,442, le café pour \$4,458 et les bananes pour \$4,000.

Parmi les nombreuses améliorations qu'on a faites, on remarque un système complet d'égouts et d'eau potable.

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## SALVADOR.

### NOMINATION D'UN COMITÉ PAN-AMÉRICAIN.

Par décret en date du 23 mars 1908, le Président de la République du Salvador a nommé un comité pour agir de concert avec le ministère des Affaires étrangères, afin de mettre à exécution ce qui est mentionné dans la quatrième décision de la Troisième Conférence Internationale de Rio de Janeiro.

Le sous-Secrétaire d'Etat au ministère des Affaires étrangères est le président dudit comité qui se compose de trois autres membres dont les attributions sont données en détail dans le "Journal Officiel" du 25 mars 1908.

## URUGUAY.

### RÉPARTITION DU COMMERCE.

La douane de Montévidéo a reçu le volume du mouvement commercial de l'Uruguay, le total pour l'année 1907 s'étant élevé à \$57,268,927, soit 82.32 pour cent sur un total de \$69,576,143, valeur des importations et exportations du pays.

Sur une évaluation totale de \$34,425,205, représentant les importations de la République, la douane de Montévidéo y figure pour \$31,930,324, soit 92.78 pour cent, et la part des exportations s'y est chiffrée par \$25,338,643, soit 72.08 pour cent sur un total de \$35,150,937.

Le reste du commerce s'est réparti de la manière suivante:

Douanes.	Importations.	Exportations.	Total.
Paysandú.....	\$736,503	\$2,265,077	\$3,001,580
Fray Bentos.....	279,317	2,410,740	2,690,057
Salto.....	691,286	1,778,107	2,469,393
Colonia.....	372,232	1,932,507	2,304,739
Mercedes.....	234,572	1,111,870	1,346,442
Cerro Largo.....	80,735	124,775	205,511
San Eugenio.....	3,509	102,523	106,032
Santa Rosa.....	15,537	54,982	70,518
Cebollati.....	21,715	13,981	35,696
Maldonado.....	29,129	.....	29,129
Rivera.....	10,170	17,732	27,903
Rocha.....	20,176	.....	20,175

### PRODUCTION AURIFÈRE DES MINES DE CUÑAPIRU.

Le rapport fait au ministère des Travaux publics de l'Uruguay pour l'année 1907, montre que la compagnie minière française à Cuñapiru a traité 18,022 tonnes métriques de minerai, dont on a extrait 117,917 kilogrammes d'or. Les ventes de cet or ont rapporté \$51,883.42 et les impôts qu'on a payés se sont élevés à \$259.14.

La valeur moyenne du minerai traité était de 6½ grammes par tonne. Les plus productives des mines sont celles de San Gregorio et de l'Ernestinita, à Corrales.

## VENEZUELA.

## DÉCRETS RELATIFS AU TABAC.

La "Gaceta Oficial" du Venezuela publie, dans son numéro du 20 mars 1908, deux décrets du Président CASTRO, en date du même jour, au sujet du tabac. Le premier prohibe l'importation du tabac coupé et employé dans la fabrication des cigarettes, et défend aussi que l'on travaille dans le pays l'article importé. Ce décret est entré en vigueur le 30 mars 1908, mais il n'a aucun effet sur la Fabrique Nationale de Cigarettes établie en vertu d'une concession du Gouvernement.

L'autre décret dont il est question, explique sous quelle forme doit s'effectuer le paiement de l'impôt sur le tabac pour la consommation.



# UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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## AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Brazil .....	IRVING B. DUDLEY, Rio de Janeiro.
Mexico .....	DAVID E. THOMPSON, Mexico.

## ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic .....	<sup>a</sup> SPENCER EDDY, Buenos Aires.
Bolivia .....	WILLIAM B. SORSBY, La Paz.
Chile .....	JOHN HICKS, Santiago.
Colombia .....	THOMAS C. DAWSON, Bogotá.
Costa Rica .....	WILLIAM L. MERRY, San José.
Cuba .....	EDWIN V. MORGAN, Havana.
Ecuador .....	WILLIAMS C. FOX, Quito.
Guatemala .....	WILLIAM HEIMKÉ, Guatemala City.
Haiti .....	HENRY W. FURNISS, Port au Prince.
Honduras .....	(See Salvador.)
Nicaragua .....	(See Costa Rica.)
Panama .....	HERBERT G. SQUIERS, Panama.
Paraguay .....	(See Uruguay.)
Peru .....	LESLIE COMBS, Lima.
Salvador .....	H. PERCIVAL DODGE, San Salvador.
Uruguay .....	EDWARD C. O'BRIEN, Montevideo.
Venezuela .....	W. W. RUSSELL, Caracas.

## MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Dominican Republic .....	FENTON R. MCCREERY, Santo Domingo.
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<sup>a</sup>From June 1, 1908.

## VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE APRIL 1, 1908.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold ....	Peso ....	\$0.965	{ Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA .....	Silver ...	Boliviano	.408	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL .....	Gold ....	Milreis ..	.546	{ Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver— $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—				
Costa Rica .....	Gold ....	Colon ...	.465	{ Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
Guatemala .....	Silver ...	Peso ....	.408	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Honduras .....				
Nicaragua .....				
Salvador .....				
CHILE .....	Gold ....	Peso ....	.365	{ Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), doubloon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA .....	Gold ....	Dollar...	1.000	{ Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR .....	Gold ....	Sucre....	.487	{ Gold—10 sueres (\$4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
HAITI .....	Gold ....	Gourde..	.965	{ Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
MEXICO .....	Gold ....	Peso <sup>a</sup> ...	.498	{ Gold—5 and 10 pesos. Silver—Dollar <sup>b</sup> (or peso) and divisions.
PANAMA .....	Gold ....	Balboa ..	1.000	{ Gold—1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 10, and 20 balboas. Silver—Peso and divisions.
PERU .....	Gold ....	Libra ...	4.866 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ Gold— $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 libra. Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY .....	Gold ....	Peso ....	1.034	{ Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
VENEZUELA .....	Gold ....	Bolivar ..	.193	{ Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

<sup>a</sup> 75 centigrams fine gold.

<sup>b</sup> Value in Mexico, 0.498.

(b)

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

# BULLETIN

OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE

# AMERICAN REPUBLICS

JUNE

1908



NO. 2 JACKSON PLACE, WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

**International Bureau**  
— of the —  
**American Republics**

JOHN BARRETT - Director

FRANCISCO J. YÁNES - Secretary

WASHINGTON, D. C.



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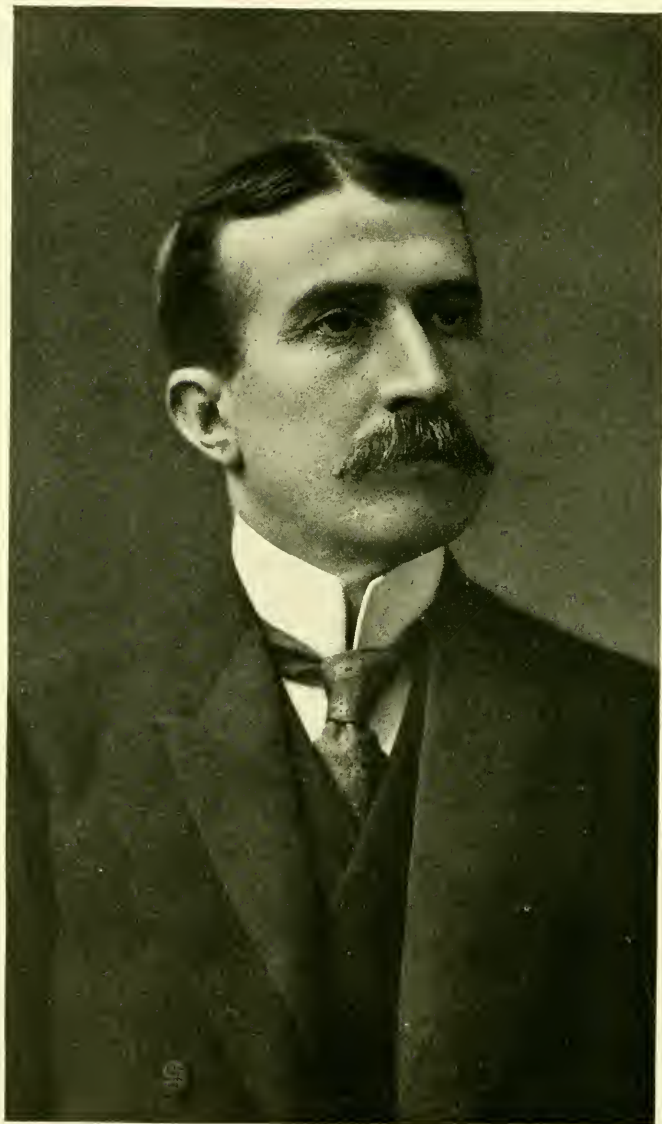
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DON AUGUSTO B. LEGUIA  
ELECTED PRESIDENT OF PERU ON MAY 27, 1908  
ELEGIDO PRESIDENTE DEL PERU EL 27 DE MAYO DE 1908

# BULLETIN

OF THE

## INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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No. 6.

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Now that a month has passed since the laying of the corner stone of the new building of the International Bureau, a perspective opinion can be formed of the ceremonies. The Director has received so many congratulations from all parts of the world on the success of the event that he desires to point out that such success was largely due not only to the list of speakers and distinguished guests present, but to the unique significance and importance of the celebration. It must not be forgotten, moreover, that the weather was most favorable for an open-air fiesta of this character. The Director feels grateful for the cooperation which he received from the entire staff of the Bureau, and from all others who were associated with him in the preparations. Everybody seemed inspired with a wish to make the laying of the corner stone a memorable occasion not alone in the history of Washington but in the relations of the United States with her sister Republics. Hardly any exercises could fail to be impressive which had in their programme of speakers the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Dean of the Latin-American Diplomatic Corps, the head of the Catholic Church in the United States, the Dean of the Protestant Clergy of the District of Columbia, and one of the world's wealthiest and most philanthropic men. The attendance of a majority of the Cabinet and Supreme Court, the entire Diplomatic Corps, a considerable number of Senators and Congressmen, governors of States, high army and navy officers, heads of Government bureaus, representative newspaper men, and others prominent in the official, business, and social life of the capital, as well as many distinguished guests from other parts of the country, provided an audience probably equal to any of its nature which has ever assembled in Washington. Approximately four thousand people carrying tickets passed into the grounds, and seats were provided for all. Three grandstands around three sides of the court, in the center of which was the corner stone itself,

had been first erected, but at the last moment there were so many applications for additional seats that still another stand was built. Aside from the speeches and the actual laying of the corner stone, there were two most impressive features: One was the raising in turn of the flags of the twenty-one American Republics to the strains of their respective national hymns, the great audience standing and applauding as each flag floated to the breeze and the music of the Marine Band filled the large amphitheater; the other was the reading of special cablegrams of congratulation from the different Presidents of the American Republics, and each message was applauded in turn as it expressed a sentiment in favor of Pan-American peace and good will.

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#### VIEWES OF A GOVERNOR ON THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION.

The governors who came to Washington to attend the Conference on the Conservation of the Natural Resources of the United States, called by President ROOSEVELT, were invited to attend the corner stone laying of the new building of the Bureau. These invitations elicited a number of responses from the governors, and among those especially worthy of note was one from Hon. WILLIAM M. O. DAWSON, governor of West Virginia, who wrote:

You, the whole country, and indeed the entire civilized world, are to be congratulated on the progress made in the joining together in a federation for peace of so many Governments of this hemisphere, as well as on the fine prospects for the future involved in the laying of the corner stone of the fine and fitting building for a dwelling place of the visible spirit of the confederacy. While a great accomplishment in itself, it is far greater in its influence and potentialities.

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#### SPECIAL EDITION OF THE MONTHLY BULLETIN.

It is gratifying to note that the efforts of the editorial staff of the MONTHLY BULLETIN of the International Bureau to publish a special edition of the BULLETIN twenty-four hours after the exercises of the corner-stone laying, containing not only the speeches in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, but some fifteen photographs of the ceremonies themselves, should have been generally appreciated. It is doubtful if magazines in any part of the world have surpassed this record, and it approached very closely to the rapid work which is characteristic of daily newspapers. When it is considered that it was necessary to develop the photographs, print them, make half-tone engravings, then strike off several thousand copies, incorporate them with the speeches in the BULLETIN, properly bound, and that it was ready for delivery Tuesday afternoon, the day following the exercises, there is no impropriety in suggesting that the International Bureau is trying under the present régime to be up-to-date in its methods of editorial as well as general administration.



SNAPSHOTS AT THE CORNER-STONE LAYING OF THE NEW BUILDING  
INSTANTANEAS DE LA COLOCACION DE LA PIEDRA ANGULAR DEL NUEVO EDIFICIO

1. PRESIDENT'S STAND DURING THE RAISING OF THE FLAGS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

1. LA TRIBUNA DEL PRESIDENTE MIENTRAS SE ENARBOLABAN LAS BANDERAS DE LAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS



2. SECRETARY ROOT. 3. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. 4. ANDREW CARNEGIE. 5. A GROUP—ANDREW CARNEGIE, JOHN BARRETT, SECRETARY ROOT. 6. AMBASSADOR NABUCO.



## REGRETTABLE ABSENCE OF SEÑOR CALVO.

The following letter was received by the Director of the International Bureau from the Minister of Costa Rica in the United States, explanatory of his unavoidable absence from the ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the corner stone of the new building, on May 11, 1908:

It is with regret that I have to inform you that owing to my immediate departure for Costa Rica, whither I have been called to attend the approaching opening of the Court of Justice of Central America, it will not be possible for me to be present at the laying of the corner stone of the building of the International Bureau of the American Republics, as I had so earnestly desired.

You are aware that I have always endeavored to promote with intense enthusiasm the purpose of the institution, and though I am not able to share personally in the pleasure caused by the celebration of the 11th instant, I will join in spirit in fervent wishes for the consolidation of the most binding relations between the nations of this hemisphere.

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 MESSAGES OF LATIN-AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

The messages published in this issue of the Presidents of the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Costa Rica, and Paraguay are worthy of close reading as showing the progress and prosperity of these resourceful Republics of Latin America. Each President has some observation to make that shows plainly that his country is forging ahead.

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 PARTICIPATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

The appropriation by the United States Congress of \$35,000 for the participation of the United States at the Pan-American Scientific Congress, which is to be held next December at Santiago, Chile, means that a strong delegation of scholars and scientists will be sent from the United States to this Congress. In addition to the governmental delegation, there will be a considerable number of representative men from the faculties of the leading universities. It is not improbable that a score of men who stand in the front of the educational and scientific progress of the United States will participate in the sessions of this distinguished gathering. The appreciation by the United States Government of the importance of this conference can not fail to impress the South American countries with the genuine purpose of the former country to get into closer touch with its sister nations along intellectual as well as political lines.

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 MR. PEPPER'S PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY REPORT.

The Pan-American Railway Report of Mr. CHARLES M. PEPPER should be carefully read by all those who are interested not only in general railroad construction throughout Latin America, but in the eventual realiza-

tion of an intercontinental railway system. During Mr. PEPPER's recent visit to Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile he had an opportunity of noting what actual progress had been made as well as the prospective schemes under consideration. It is evident that South America is entering upon an era of railroad building that will be one of the chief influences in opening up the limitless resources of its interior and in attracting both capital and immigrants. A comparison of railroad construction in the southern Republics with what was being done a decade ago evidences the real strength of the movement. One good feature of it is the investment of foreign capital, which is coming not only from Europe but from the United States.

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#### NORTH AMERICAN VISITORS AT SOUTH AMERICAN EXPOSITIONS.

North Americans who are planning their travels for next year should not forget the expositions that are to be held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on the east coast, and at Quito, Ecuador, on the west coast. No more interesting trip could be planned than a journey around South America via Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Santiago, and Valparaiso, and then up the west coast, possibly including a run into Bolivia, to Callao and Lima in Peru, and then on to Guayaquil and Quito in Ecuador, with the end of the journey taking them across the Isthmus of Panama, where the wonderful work that is being done in the construction of the canal can be seen. Such a journey could be made easily in four months, but the longer the time the better. The improved steamship facilities between New York and the east coast of South America are an inducement to travel, and the majority of the Latin-American cities now have such good hotels that no discomfort need be experienced in this respect. There are already signs of greatly increased travel from the United States to South America and vice versa, but it is trifling with what it ought to be for the development of trade and friendship between the two American continents.

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#### VISIT OF COMMERCIAL STUDENTS TO SOUTH AMERICA.

The Boston High School of Commerce has taken a step toward better acquaintance with Latin America which is deserving of commendation. It has selected two young men who are to make the trip to South America for the purpose of studying the conditions and resources of some of the countries, so that they may be fitted to become associated with business houses or enterprises which have commercial relations with such countries. The fortunate young men are Mr. JOHN C. ROCK and Mr. PAUL H. TARDIVEL. They will leave New York June 20 and proceed as far south as Buenos Aires. After spending some time there



they will go to Montevideo and then to Rio Janeiro, arriving back in New York about October 1. The preparations for their trip have been in the hands of Mr. D. F. EDWARDS, of the department of economics of the Boston High School of Commerce, and the plan has been furthered by Mr. SYLVESTER BAXTER, who has traveled extensively in South America and written many articles about it for leading magazines and newspapers. The Director of the International Bureau has provided these young men with special letters of introduction, and much interest has been manifested in their journey by the diplomatic representatives in Washington of Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay, the countries which they will visit.

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#### ARCHITECTURE IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

It is interesting to note that in the growing recognition of conditions in Latin America there is a tendency to appreciate what is being done in the principal cities of that part of the world in the line of municipal improvement and architecture. Tuesday evening, May 26, Mr. ALBERT KELSEY, one of the architects of the new building of the International Bureau of the American Republics, delivered an interesting address before the Washington Architectural Club on this subject, emphasizing his various points by some excellent illustrations. What Mr. KELSEY had to say was given all the more attention because he has just returned from a trip to Cuba and Mexico, studying architectural development in those countries with reference to the use of various ideas in the finish of the new home of the Bureau.

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#### ANOTHER LATIN-AMERICAN INFORMATION BUREAU.

The International Bureau is constantly receiving notice of the establishment of agencies or bureaus, either independent or in connection with trade papers, which have as their object the dissemination of information about Latin America with reference to the development of trade with that part of the world. One of the first to be established was that of the "Shoe and Leather Exporters'" bureau, in Boston, of which Mr. J. H. EMSLIE is the manager.

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#### THE AMERICAN COLONIAL REVIEW.

The efforts of Mr. LUIS V. DE ABAD to make a success of the "American Colonial Review," a tropical magazine, should receive the cooperation of all those who wish to see problems affecting the relations of the United States with her sister Republics carefully worked out. Mr. DE ABAD is a distinguished Cuban, who is making a very thorough study of Pan-American politics and peoples. The first issue of his new publication creates a favorable impression.

## REPRODUCTION OF THE BULLETIN'S ILLUSTRATIONS.

As the Bureau is constantly receiving requests from periodicals in all the American Republics for permission to reproduce the illustrations in the MONTHLY BULLETIN, the Director has arranged with the Government Printing Office for electrotypes which can be sold for 3 cents per square inch, which is one-tenth the cost of the original copper plate.

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 ARGENTINE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The message of President ALCORTA, partially reproduced in this issue, and the annual publication issued by the Argentine Department of Agriculture through its Bureau of Statistics and Rural Economy furnish interesting information concerning the various industries in the Republic. Dairies, flour mills, and refrigerating plants all show the natural progress incident to the immense areas devoted to camp products, while the culture of silk is expected to take rank among the profitable industries of the country within a short time.

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 BRAZIL AND THE AMERICAN OPPORTUNITY.

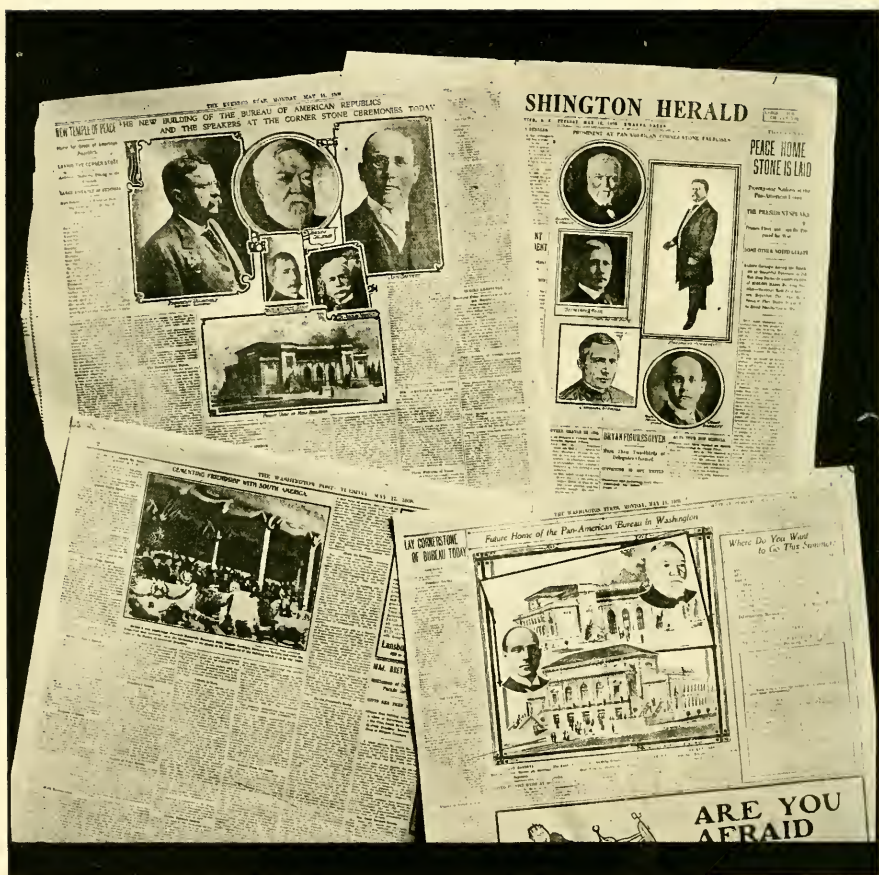
The national exhibition to be held by the Brazilian Government from June to December of the present year at Rio de Janeiro will furnish, as President AFFONSO PENNA states in his latest message to the National Congress, "an opportunity for foreigners to judge adequately concerning the salubrity of the climate and the natural wealth of the country, as well as the progressive character of its industries." The only country invited to participate in this exposition was Portugal. United States manufacturers were granted permission to make an exhibit of agricultural implements and machinery, and for the promotion of interests in this regard it has been decided to install a Brazil-American Permanent Sample Exposition, where such articles as it is desired to introduce to Brazilian markets may be continuously on view, so that farmers may be encouraged to employ modern processes in their agricultural work. The enterprise is under the management of the "*Jornal do Brasil*," a leading daily of the country, one of whose owners is general manager of the national exhibition. Mr. LOUIS RAIPOSA is a leading projector of the sample exposition and may be addressed at the Metropolitan Building, New York City.

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 CHILEAN REVENUES.

The receipts from railroad lines operated by the Chilean Government in 1907 were over \$25,000,000, and the estimate for 1908 anticipates an advance over these figures of \$2,000,000. The lines have at present an





HOW THE CORNER-STONE LAYING WAS REPORTED BY THE FOUR LEADING NEWSPAPERS  
OF WASHINGTON—"POST", "STAR", "TIMES", AND "HERALD"

LA FORMA EN QUE LOS CUATRO DIARIOS PRINCIPALES DE WASHINGTON, EL POST, EL STAR, EL TIMES Y EL HERALD  
DIERON NOTICIA DE LA COLOCACION DE LA PIEDRA ANGULAR



extent of 1,800 miles, and many improvements in the service have been inaugurated, especially in connection with the handling of live stock and farm products. The customs receipts of the Republic for the first quarter of 1908 show an advance of more than \$200,000 over the same period of 1907, import duties figuring for \$7,500,000 and export duties about \$1,000,000 less.

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#### GOVERNMENT AID FOR COLOMBIAN INDUSTRIES.

The tour recently made by President REYES, of Colombia, throughout the Republic with the purpose of personally inspecting the possibilities for native industries is evidence of the attitude of the present administration toward national development. Prior to his departure from the capital the President made a notable address, in which the importance of opening up new transportation routes for the carrying of products to nearby markets was urged. In this connection attention is called to a valuable report prepared by Señor Don JOSÉ MANUEL PEREZ, engineer in chief and superintendent of the Sabana Railway, covering the present status of Colombian lines.

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#### COSTA RICA AND THE CENTRAL AMERICAN COURT OF JUSTICE.

The inauguration during the present month of the first Central American Court of Justice at San José, the capital of Costa Rica, is a forcible indication of the value of the recent Peace Conference at Washington between the States interested. In his message to Congress delivered by the Chief Executive of the Republic, and published elsewhere in this issue, appreciative mention is made of the courtesy of the selection of Costa Rica as the seat of so important a gathering. Emphasis is also laid upon the satisfactory economic status of the country and the general development of agricultural interests. The estimate of the coffee crop of the year places it as the largest in the history of the native industry, while banana and cane plantations are increasing their profitable output.

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#### DEVELOPMENT OF IRON MINES IN CUBA.

The acquisition by the Bethlehem Steel Company of the United States of an important iron ore deposit located near Santiago, Cuba, has been reported as a feature in the development of the resources of the Republic. The ore beds have been measured up by engineers as embracing 75,000,000 tons, a peculiarity of the newly discovered deposit consisting in the fact that it contains 2 per cent nickel and 1 per cent chromium. The tract covers 875 acres and lies about 12 miles east of Santiago. It is regarded by experts to be the most important discovery of iron ore deposits made within twenty years.

## ECUADOR'S LITERARY COMPETITION.

The management of the Quito Exposition opening on August 10, 1909, has announced a literary competition on Pan-American subjects, to be participated in by interested students of the affairs of the Western Hemisphere. The time for submitting papers is limited to May 31, 1909, and any language of America may be used in preparing the essays.

## RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION IN HONDURAS.

In connection with the opening of the Vaccaro Brothers' railroad line in northern Honduras for the service of their fruit shipping industry, it is noted that the extension of the interoceanic line from its present terminus at La Pimenta to Puerto Cortes, a distance of 230 miles, is on the point of satisfactory conclusion. It is reported that a syndicate composed of prominent railroad men and capitalists of New York has submitted a proposition to the Honduras Government involving the settlement of the bond issue in connection with the line and the completion of the road within two years. The opening up of the tracts traversed by the road under contemplation would give a tremendous impulse to the already notable development of the San Pedro district.

## CONSULAR REPORTS ON MEXICAN COMMERCE.

Numerous interesting reports forwarded by the United States consuls at Mexican ports have been summarized for this issue of the BULLETIN as indicative of the varying characteristics of imports and exports at the points in reference. At Manzanillo, where large quantities of railroad material were received in 1906, this class of imports fell from \$112,000 to \$32,000 in 1907. At Veracruz no raw cotton was exported in either 1905 or 1906, whereas in 1907 the shipments were valued at nearly \$700,000. Chicle also shows a remarkable advance, the 1905 shipments being worth only \$8,935 as compared with \$210,308 in 1907. Zinc shipments from Monterey declined by reason of the financial depression of the latter months of 1907 and the *ad valorem* duty collected for the products on entry into the United States. This latter condition has been overcome as a consequence of a judicial decision recently rendered in Texas, and it is anticipated that a resumption of zinc exports to the Missouri smelters will take place.

## PURE FOOD AND DRUG LAW OF NICARAGUA.

The Nicaraguan Government has enacted an important law regulating the importation and sale of patent medicines and prohibiting the importation of adulterated or misbranded food products or drugs.

This law, becoming effective on April 6, 1908, provides also for the establishment of a chemical laboratory in the capital of the Republic for the examination of all products under suspicion.

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#### PROGRESS OF PARAGUAY IN 1907.

The message of President FERREIRA, delivered to the Paraguayan Congress on April 1, indicates a condition of prosperity throughout the country, as evidenced by the fact that receipts at custom-houses advanced over \$500,000 in 1907 as compared with the preceding year. Internal revenues also show an increase, and the tobacco crop of the present season is regarded as phenomenal.

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#### PERUVIAN AND UNITED STATES TRADE.

In the report issued by the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Peru a remarkable increase in commercial interchange between Peru and the United States is recorded. Peru sent to the United States \$4,000,000 more of her products in 1907 than in the preceding year and took over \$1,500,000 more of United States merchandise. The Peruvian consul at New York states that American merchants are showing more and more interest in extending their markets to customers in Peru, and that the consulate is in receipt of constant demands for information on the subject.

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#### SALVADOREAN REVENUES.

Gratifying results of Salvador's economic condition are indicated in the treasury report for 1907, showing a balance for the year of over \$80,000. Of this amount \$60,000 represents the surplus for 1906, which, added to that of 1907, brings up the total to the figures recorded.

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#### SANITARY CONDITIONS IN VENEZUELAN PORTS.

More satisfactory conditions being reported concerning the public health in the port of La Guaira, it has been decided by the Government of Venezuela to rescind the decree of April 18, whereby the forwarding of merchandise from that point was prohibited during fifteen days. The measures taken to protect both natives and foreigners in the country from possible infection from contagious disease were applied with vigor and effectiveness.

## BOOK NOTES.

IN ARTHUR W. NORTH'S book on Lower California, or "The Mother of California," as he calls it, the romantic spirit of the Spanish conquest is linked with the utilitarian problems of the twentieth century. Under the skillful guidance of the author the reader is led from the landing of one of Cortes's adventurers, Ximenez, in Santa Cruz Bay, or La Paz, as it is now named, through the mission days when the fathers of the church administered both the temporal and spiritual affairs of the country, through the events preceding and following Walker's filibustering expedition from the Golden Gate for the conquest of the region, to the inauguration of the present Government under President DIAZ. In regard to the latter, it is stated that while to Cortes belongs the honor of effecting the discovery of Lower California, to Salvatierra the glory of its greatest development, to Commander (now Admiral) DEWEY the credit of charting its hundreds of leagues of coast line, which is equal in extent to almost the entire Atlantic seaboard, it is to the President of Mexico that the honor must be accorded of making the peninsula a law-abiding region. In the fact that it is "the land that reaches down toward Panama," Mr. NORTH finds abundant economic explanation for the attention now being directed to it, for the book will be welcomed by geographical and historical students as well as by the lover of romantic adventure. A notable bibliography of all writings concerning the peninsula published since the middle of the sixteenth century is appended, and two maps, one of them being an eighteenth century drawing showing California as an island and the other compiled in 1907 by the author, add greatly to the interest and value of the volume.

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The name of TRACY ROBINSON is familiar to every person who has ever become really acquainted with the Isthmus, and to those who know him it is a genuine pleasure to read anything he writes. Those who have not had the opportunity of an intimate acquaintance with Panama will find in a book just issued much that otherwise is difficult to find between two covers. "Panama, a Personal Record of Forty-six Years, 1861-1907," by TRACY ROBINSON, published by The Star and Herald Company, New York and Panama, 1907 (New York, 17 Battery Place), is almost altogether a narrative of the social activities of the Isthmus. This includes, of course, the story of the times before, during, and after the building of the railroad, the story of the French attempts at canal construction, and the progress of the United States Government in the same direction. It is a human tale, told of a country which was once far away, but which is coming closer and closer to us as transportation becomes more extensive. There are chapters on the financial struggles of the railroad directorate, of diplomatic negotiations, of steamer traffic, and of life and people rapidly slipping into the obscurity of the past. The book



is well illustrated, and contains a list of diplomatic and consular representatives at Panama, of the magistrates on the Isthmus before independence, and of the officers of the railroad. Thanks are due Mr. ROBINSON for his work. Its value, easily recognizable now, will increase noticeably in the future.

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A valuable addition to the Americana of the Columbus Memorial Library is furnished by a publication entitled "*La República del Paraguay.*" Prepared by MATÍAS ALONSO CRIADO, of the Paraguayan consular service, it is practically a handbook on that comparatively little-known country. The first edition of the work obtained awards at Paris and Barcelona Expositions, and its second printing has been brought, as far as possible, up to date by the insertion of data relative to the year 1906.

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The volcanoes of Guatemala are interestingly described by Dr. TEMPEST ANDERSON in an address delivered before the Royal Geographical Society of London, and published as the initial article of the May issue of their journal. The earthquake disturbances of 1902 and the opening of an enormous new crater in Santa Maria as connected with the "Krakatoa" sunsets observed in Europe in the autumn of that year are noted, and the scientific exploration of the adjacent regions is described.







LOVING CUPS PRESENTED TO DIRECTOR BARRETT BY THE LATIN-AMERICAN AMBASSADORS AND  
MINISTERS IN WASHINGTON

JARRONES DE HONOR REGALADOS AL DIRECTOR BARRETT POR LOS EMBAJADORES Y MINISTROS  
LATINO-AMERICANOS EN WASHINGTON



## PRESENTATION OF SILVER LOVING CUPS TO THE DIRECTOR.

The Ambassadors and Ministers of the Latin-American Republics stationed in Washington, who represent their Governments on the Governing Board of the International Bureau of American Republics, have presented the Director of the Bureau, Mr. JOHN BARRETT, with two handsome silver loving cups in expression of their appreciation of his efforts, not only in making a success of the corner-stone laying of the new building on May 11, but in broadening out the work and influence of the institution. They were presented to the Director by a committee, consisting of the Minister of Peru, Mr. FELIPE PARDO; the Minister of Colombia, Mr. ENRIQUE CORTES, and the Minister of Chile, Mr. ANIBAL CRUZ, all of whom made brief addresses, thanking the Director on behalf of the Latin-American countries for what he had done to develop commerce and friendship between them and the United States. The cups are of a graceful design, 24 inches in height. The first bears the words on one side:

Á JOHN BARRETT, DIRECTOR DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE  
LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,  
and

ONCE DE MAYO DE 1908, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

on the reverse side.

The second carries the autograph engraved signatures of the 19 Latin-American Ambassadors, Ministers, and Chargés d'Affaires in Washington, as follows: JOAQUIM NABUCO, Ambassador of Brazil; J. N. LEGER, Minister of Haiti; JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, Minister of Costa Rica; LUIS F. COREA, Minister of Nicaragua; GONZALO DE QUESADA, Minister of Cuba; IGNACIO CALDERON, Minister of Bolivia; EPIFANIO PORTELA, Minister of Argentina; FELIPE PARDO, Minister of Peru; LOUIS FELIPE CARBO, Minister of Ecuador; ENRIQUE CORTES, Minister of Colombia; LUIS MELIAN LAFINUR, Minister of Uruguay; ANGEL UGARTE, Minister of Honduras; ANABAL CRUZ, Minister of Chile; JOSÉ F. GODOY, Minister of Mexico; EMILIO C. JOUBERT, Minister of San Domingo; C. C. AROSEMENA, Chargé d'Affaires of Panama; LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, Minister of Guatemala; J. GUSTAVO GUERRERO, Chargé d'Affaires of Salvador; R. GARBIRAS GUZMAN, Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela.

## ADDRESSES OF CARDINAL GIBBONS AND THE DIRECTOR AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE.

In the report of the addresses delivered on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the new building of the International Bureau, May 11, which appeared in the special corner-stone edition of the MONTHLY BULLETIN published on the following day, the brief introductory address of the Director and that of Cardinal GIBBONS were omitted through their not having been submitted in advance. They are therefore given below.

Director BARRETT said in part:

"To-day the International Union of American Republics, an organization unique in the world, existing not by treaty but by friendly consent, composed of the twenty-one independent nations of the Western Hemisphere, lays the corner stone of the new building of its office or active center for work—the International Bureau.

"As this event signifies in tangible form the inauguration of a new period in the relations of the United States with her sister Republics looking to the development of closer ties of peace, friendship, and commerce, it is fitting that the Governing Board of the Union, consisting of the diplomatic representatives in Washington of these countries, should have requested that the presiding officer of the occasion should be the one man who, in their opinion and that of the world, has done more than any other in our history to forward Pan-American comity and commerce, the Secretary of State of the United States and Chairman of the Governing Board, Honorable ELIHU ROOT."

Then followed the invocation by his eminence James Cardinal GIBBONS, as follows:

"Nearly two thousand years ago, the first words that were uttered to announce the birth of the Saviour of mankind was the angelic anthem containing a proclamation of peace to the world, 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.' And the first greeting of the risen Saviour to His assembled apostles was also a message of blessed peace, 'Jesus came and stood in the midst and said to them: Peace be to you.'

"Christ's mission on earth was to establish a triple peace in the hearts of men—peace with God, by the observance of His commandments; peace with our fellow-men, by the practice of justice and charity; and peace within our own hearts, by keeping our passions subject to reason and our reason in harmony with the divine law.

"He came, above all, 'to break down the middle wall of partition' that divided nation from nation, that alienated tribe from tribe and people from people, and to make them all, as it were, one family,

acknowledging the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Christ.

"God grant that this temple, consecrated to peace and good will, may be instrumental in bringing about a more humane, enlightened, and statesman-like policy, by fostering and developing our commercial and social relations with all the nations of the world. Let the streams of commerce flow abundantly between the Republics of South America and the United States like an invigorating blood coursing through the arteries of the human body, diffusing life and activity, and all forming, as it were, one social organism, each member exulting in the health and growth of the other and stimulating the remotest parts with renewed energy and activity. Let our business relations with those commonwealths be so inseparable and reciprocal that the injury of one will be felt by the others, and the prosperity of one will be shared by all.

"We pray Thee, O God of might, wisdom, and justice, through whom authority is rightly administered, laws are enacted, and judgment decreed, assist with Thy holy spirit of counsel and fortitude the President of these United States, who honors by his presence this occasion, that his Administration may be conducted in righteousness and be eminently useful to Thy people over whom he presides, by encouraging a due respect for virtue and religion, by a faithful execution of the laws in justice and mercy, and by restraining vice and immorality.

"We pray Thee for Thy servant, the Secretary of State of these United States, by whose wisdom and statesmanship closer diplomatic, commercial, and social relations have been brought about and fostered between this country and her sister American Republics.

"We pray Thee to reward with Thy benedictions Thy servant who has taken such a hearty interest in the cause of international fellowship, and who has so generously contributed toward the erection of this temple consecrated to peace.

"Finally, we beg of Thee to bless all our sister American Republics with an ever-increasing prosperity, and grant that we may always remain united in the bonds of undivided friendship and lasting peace."

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## APPRECIATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Among the countless expressions of popular interest and appreciation on the part of the press and people of the United States concerning the erection of a new home for the International Union of American Republics, none more adequately voices the sentiments of the thinking world than the following editorial by SAMUEL E. MOR-

FETT, appearing in "Collier's" for May 23, 1908, under the title "A Capitol for the Two Americas:"

A ceremony of profound significance was performed on May 11, when the corner stone of the new palace for the Bureau of American Republics was laid at Washington. The construction of the building had been made possible by the generosity of Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, who gave three-quarters of a million dollars for that purpose, and contributions from the various Republics raised the fund to nearly a million. President ROOSEVELT, Secretary ROOT, and Mr. CARNEGIE delivered addresses of interest, but the historical importance of the occasion was best expressed by Mr. NABUCO, the Brazilian Ambassador, when he said:

"Gentlemen, there has never been a parallel for the sight which this ceremony presents—that of twenty-one nations, of different languages, building together a house for their common deliberations. The more striking is the scene as these countries, with all possible differences between them in size and population, have established their union on the basis of the most absolute equality. So many sovereign States would not have been drawn so spontaneously together if there did not exist throughout them, at the bottom or at the top of each national conscience, the feeling of a destiny common to all America."

On Capitol Hill rises the splendid national shrine of a Republic of forty-six States. The more modest but still beautiful building at the other end of the Mall may become a capitol for a still grander federation of twenty-one States of which the forty-six shall be one.

Another statement of equal value is herewith reproduced from the "Review of Reviews" for June, 1908:

Upon more than one occasion has this magazine set forth the history, scope, and aims of the International Bureau of the American Republics, which, under the energetic and able management of Mr. JOHN BARRETT, is doing so much to cement more closely the friendly relations already existing between the 21 independent nations of the Western Hemisphere. The Bureau is the office of the International Union of the American Republics, which includes the United States, Mexico, and the South and Central American countries. It holds conferences every few years to discuss ways and means of promoting the welfare, peace, commerce, and friendships of the countries participating. An event of prime importance in the relations of these countries took place on May 11, when representatives of the United States and the Latin Nations of the New World participated in the corner-stone laying of its new home, a splendid modern building to be erected in Washington and provided through the gift of Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE and the contributions of the different Republics. The dedication was marked by impressive ceremonies, including addresses by President ROOSEVELT, Secretary ROOT, the Brazilian Ambassador to Washington, and Mr. CARNEGIE. The new building, which with its equipment and maintenance is to cost over \$1,000,000, will be a dignified and appropriate center of governmental and popular activity and interest in general American affairs. It will really be an international temple of peace and good will, of particular value and importance to the American nations. The BULLETIN, published by the Bureau, is an enterprising, well-edited, monthly periodical, which is rapidly taking on the character of a well-illustrated magazine. It gives information in regard to the commerce, law, new enterprises, and general development of each Republic.

Following is an editorial written by JULES MEULEMANS, Director and Editor in Chief of "*La Revue Diplomatique*" of Paris, appearing in its issue of May 17, 1908:





PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE CORNER-STONE LAYING OF THE NEW BUILDING, MAY 11, LOOKING TOWARD THE SPEAKERS' STAND, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DELIVERING HIS ADDRESS  
 NEARLY FOUR THOUSAND PEOPLE WERE IN ATTENDANCE  
 VISTA PANORAMICA DE LA COLOCACION DE LA PIEDRA ANGULAR DEL NUEVO EDIFICIO EL 11 DE MAYO, EL PRESIDENTE ROOSEVELT PRONUNCIANDO SU DISCURSO



While the festivities in Schœnbrunn in honor of the sixtieth imperial and royal anniversary of Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH were taking place in Europe, in Washington, on the other side of the Atlantic, delegates from all the States of the New World were crowding around Mr. ROOSEVELT, who was presiding at the laying of the corner stone of the building for the Bureau of the American Republics. Here, at our doors, in the center of a restless and half paralyzed Europe, is the formidable Germanic grouping, which, under the spread wings of the eagle of the Hohenzollerns arises as a certain menace to the already unstable equilibrium of the Old World. Over there is a still more imposing grouping which appears, not to dominate or menace anyone, but in recognition of that solidarity which should unite the peoples of a same continent, although of different blood and mentality, and to proclaim this solidarity as an example to the whole world. And this American fraternizing takes place not in the courtyard of a feudal castle or on the bridge of a battle ship, but around a few stones which are to house a simple bureau of information.

The Bureau of the American Republics, whose building is under construction, was created following the first Pan-American Conference in 1889. It is maintained by the proportional contributions of the States of the three Americas, and its object is to develop mutual acquaintance and relations of the Republics among themselves. It has a library and publishes a MONTHLY BULLETIN in four languages—English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese.

Mr. CARNEGIE, the millionaire of enlightened generosity, to whom America to-day owes so many useful institutions and magnificent buildings, assumed the cost of the building where the Bureau is to be housed, and the laying of the corner stone of this monument took place with great solemnity last Monday. On this occasion Mr. ROOSEVELT, who presided, after having welcomed the Latin-American representatives and thanked Mr. CARNEGIE for his contribution to the new work of peace and union between nations, praised the civilization of the American Republics and pointed out the solidarity of interests and aspirations existing among the peoples of the New World. This sentiment, real in fact, has greatly changed the aspect of things since it has been openly asserted. There was a time when the Republics of Central and South America were extremely suspicious of the policy of the great Republic of the North. In particular, the Monroe Doctrine alarmed them, because they saw therein the desire of the United States to pose as a protector over all American lands and the menace of a progressive absorption of all the countries of the two Americas into a vast federation in which the influence of the Anglo-Saxon element would predominate. By miracles of diplomacy, the Cabinet at Washington has finally succeeded in allaying Latin suspicions, and the voyage taken two years ago by Mr. Root to South America, his stay in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, greatly contributed to establish between the North and the South, between the Anglo-Saxon and the Latins, a mutual confidence indispensable to any sincere rapprochement.

Mr. ROOSEVELT properly praised the prosperity of the American nations; noted the prodigious increase in wealth, the enormous development in population, and expressed his satisfaction at the progress realized in political stability and material welfare.

The President voiced the pacific sentiments which animate him. He does not see with certainty the day when wars shall cease, but he feels that the peoples of the Western Hemisphere have made great progress on the road leading to permanent peace between nations. The American peoples have, in fact, always shown themselves favorable to everything tending to make stable the peace of the world. They have up to the present been able to avoid excessive armament; they have received with greatest favor the idea of arbitration; they have, in one word, upheld the peace movement. Their grouping together is an important element of peace and of harmony, which in itself offers a great example to the rest of the world.

## INAUGURATION OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN COURT OF JUSTICE.

In the inauguration of the Central American Court of Justice at Cartago,<sup>a</sup> Costa Rica, on May 25, 1908, the principle of international arbitration received the most practical recognition ever accorded it. This peace court, which is one of the results of the conference held at Washington in December, 1907, and participated in by delegates from all the independent States of Central America, has for its object the settlement of all controversies or questions which may arise among the interested countries "of whatsoever nature and no matter what their origin may be" in regard to which the respective departments of foreign affairs are unable to reach an understanding.

In addition to representatives from the Republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, special high commissioners on the part of the United States and Mexico were present in the persons of W. I. BUCHANAN and ENRIQUE C. CREEL, neither of whom has any connection officially with the permanent tribunal.

The presiding officer of the inauguration ceremonies was Señor Don JOSÉ ASTUA AGUILAR, who was subsequently appointed president of the Court, Dr. SALVADOR GALLEGOS, of Salvador, being made vice-president, and Señor Don ERNESTO MARTIN, of Costa Rica, secretary.

Addresses were made by the President of Costa Rica and his Minister of Foreign Affairs, as well as by the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, the High Commissioner from the United States, the President of the Court, and the municipal governor.

In closing his remarks, Commissioner BUCHANAN said:

I have received a cablegram from the Secretary of State of the United States of America, ELIHU ROOT, instructing me to say that he has been authorized by ANDREW CARNEGIE to offer \$100,000 for the purpose of erecting at Cartago a temple of peace for the exclusive use of the Central American Court of Justice, as an expression of his sympathy for the peace and progress of Central America and his confidence in the success of the great humanitarian work that has its foundation at this court, and which constitutes a new and great example of civilization, of peace, and fraternity between the people here represented.

The cablegram closes with the words:

To the distinguished judges, long life; my best wishes and respect and honor for the court.

The Costa Rican Government has given official expression of its gratification in regard to the sending of the joint congratulatory mission from the United States and Mexico to the Central American Republics, and in this connection the Costa Rican Minister in Washington wrote to the Bureau in the following terms:

The Government of Costa Rica having suggested the month of June, 1908, for the inauguration of the Central American Court of Justice, it has been agreed by the five

<sup>a</sup> A small town near San José, the capital.



Republics to fix some time in the first part of the said month. It is to be hoped that in this way the honorable representatives of the United States of America and the United Mexican States may be present on such a memorable occasion.

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## MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

On May 11 the message addressed by President **ALCORTA**, of the Argentine Republic, to the National Congress reviewed his administrative labors of the preceding year and the generally prosperous conditions prevailing throughout the country.

The financial status was shown by the statement that whereas an estimate of revenues for the year had fixed the sum at \$94,500,000, the receipts had reached the total amount of \$105,500,000, or \$11,000,000 in excess of the anticipated returns. The public-debt service was administered with dispatch and ability, and funds to meet extraordinary and ordinary payments in Europe, including the coupons for July, 1908, are deposited in the Argentine Legation at London, without recourse having been made to the available credit in the Bank of the Argentine Nation. The internal funded debt was reduced during 1907 by \$1,681,000, amounting at the close of the year to \$9,850,000 paper. The bank balances at the close of business on December 31, 1907, show deposits of \$783,000,000, discounts and advances for \$764,000,000, and cash reserves for \$311,000,000.

Import values during the first quarter of the year 1908 are reported as \$70,840,220, and exports, \$115,627,832, an increase in the former of \$16,179,335 and in the latter of \$18,681,615 as compared with the corresponding period of 1907 being thus indicated. The trade balance in favor of the Republic is \$44,787,612 for the period in reference.

The crops produced on the 14,000,000 hectares under cultivation totaled 5,500,000 tons of wheat, 3,500,000 tons of maize, 1,000,000 tons of linseed, and 400,000 tons of oats. These find a foreign outlet through the ports of Rosario, La Plata, Buenos Aires, and Bahia Blanca.

Regarding railways, the President stated that at the present time the total extent of lines in the Republic is 23,295 kilometers, of which 2,243 were added in the preceding year. The total capital invested in such enterprises is \$671,686,000, and the rolling stock consists of 53,328 wagons and 2,532 engines. Increased facilities have been provided for the transport of camp products, which, in view of the exceptional harvests, is a most auspicious condition.

## MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL.

At the opening of the Brazilian Congress on May 3, 1908, President AFFONSO PENNA made his customary address summarizing existing conditions throughout the Republic and recommending such legislative action for the session as might be for the best interests of the nation.

Friendly relations continue to mark intercourse with other powers, and on April 20 the ratification of the boundary treaty between Brazil and Colombia was signed, while the matter of the delimitation of the frontier between the Argentine Republic and Brazil will shortly be arranged in conformity with the arbitral decision rendered at Washington in February, 1895. The protocol signed regarding this question comprises the plans of the works executed by the Mixed Commission, and gives to both countries the right to administrative occupation of the islands belonging to certain rivers of Upper Parana. The frontier question with Dutch Guiana, which has been the subject of treaty with Holland, is to be settled during the present year, the States-General of the latter country having already signified their adhesion thereto.

It has been agreed to postpone until May 31 the period fixed for a discussion between Brazil and Peru concerning the delimitation of the frontier from the sources of the Javary to parallel 11 south.

Government sanction was given to the international wireless convention, and also to the conventions of The Hague Conference, where Brazil was brilliantly represented.

The satisfactory development of agricultural interests continued during 1907, notwithstanding the depreciation in value of both coffee and rubber, attributable in a large degree to the financial crisis. Sugar conditions improved, and the market for the present year presents very satisfactory indications. The possible protection of this industry by the elevation of import duties is forecast and the Government, owing to the denouncement of the Brussels convention, will be enabled to place Brazilian sugar on a footing with that of other countries. A notable feature of agricultural development is the increased growing of rice and the consequent decreased importation of that article.

Bureaus of immigration and colonization have been established giving every guaranty and facility to intending settlers. The national exhibition to be held in Rio de Janeiro from June to December, 1908, will furnish foreigners an opportunity to judge adequately concerning the salubrity of the climate and the natural wealth of the country, as well as the progressive character of its industries. During 1907 new companies and enterprises to the number of 23, and with a total capital of \$100,000,000, were authorized to operate in the Republic.

The port works of Santos, Rio de Janeiro, and Bahia are being vigorously prosecuted; those of Para are begun, and arrangements have been made for inaugurating work at Rio Grande do Sul and Victoria. The Pernambuco port works have been subjected to bids, and other similar improvements are under survey. Many public improvements of utility are in prospect for 1908, notably a development of the railway system of the country.

On December 31, 1906, the total extent of railways in the Republic was 17,243 kilometers as compared with the present extent of 18,035 kilometers, an increase during 1907 of 792 kilometers (nearly 500 miles). An increase in telegraph lines of 1,271 kilometers is reported for the year, the total length now reaching 67,353 kilometers, and an important development being the approaching establishment of a wireless station on the island of Fernando Noronha.

Postal revenues and operations show a remarkable increase and commercial values advanced. The total foreign trade of the Republic aggregated nearly \$500,000,000, imports showing an increase of over \$35,000,000 and exports of more than \$5,000,000, the balance in favor of the latter being \$68,000,000.

The general movement of imports shows the increase to have been confined exclusively to prime materials for various industries and manufactured goods. The protection accorded to alimentary products by the customs was attended by satisfactory results.

The foreign debt is stated to be \$360,000,000, while the gold deposits existing in the *Caixa de Conversão* amount to \$50,600,000, as against \$26,200,000 in 1906. The treasury balance is \$154,080,000 in gold and \$25,600,000 represented by silver, copper, and paper.

Governmental receipts for the fiscal period of 1907 exceeded the budget estimates by \$26,900,000, and a comparison of revenues and expenditures shows a balance of \$3,200,000.

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## MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF COSTA RICA.

The message delivered by President GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ, of Costa Rica, on May 1, 1908, to the Constitutional Congress is a valuable résumé of the condition prevailing throughout the Republic during the year 1907-8, the Costa Rican fiscal year beginning with May 1 and ending April 30 following.

The maintenance of public order and prosperity continued without cessation, and relations with foreign powers were friendly. The Peace Conference at Washington was participated in, and the treaties and conventions there signed were subsequently confirmed by the Government. The selection of San José as the seat of the first Central American Court of Justice was a feature of the proceedings of

the conference, and June, 1908, chosen as the time for the assembling of the court.

The installation of the Pedagogical Institute, another subject of action by the conference, was also largely intrusted to Costa Rica, for both of which courtesies the President expressed his appreciation.

Acknowledgment was made of the friendly offices of the Presidents of the United States and of Mexico in connection with the conference.

The interviews between the Presidents of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, postponed from August, 1907, to January, 1908, were productive of results beneficial to both Republics. It was agreed that the export and import duties on cattle of certain grade should be for the present limited to \$1 per head, with the subsequent abolition of all duties at the end of two and a half years. The work of improving the port of San Juan del Norte for the common benefit of the two Republics was also agreed upon, and it is anticipated that this measure will contribute largely to the development of the adjacent districts. The treaty covering the conventions will shortly be submitted to the Congress of the nation.

The comparative failure of the country's coffee crop was partly compensated for by the excellent prices obtained for the product in foreign markets, and by the satisfactory outlook for the present crop, which, according to all indications, will be the largest in the history of Costa Rican production.

Agricultural development was the object of fostering care on the part of the Government, and the construction of roads and bridges as a supplementary aid was carried on efficiently.

Banana production continued on the ascending scale, and more than 10,000,000 bunches were shipped during the year to the markets of Great Britain and the United States. Certain United States enterprises desirous of establishing themselves in the Tortuga district have hitherto been prevented by reason of previously existing contracts, but these matters are on the point of favorable adjustment, to the benefit of national interests. Cane plantations increased on account of satisfactory arrangements for the local production and sale of alcohol, and the production of cacao was stimulated by the high prices put upon it abroad. The cultivation and treatment of fiber plants will be considered by the present Congress by virtue of a contract covering the matter.

Public health and sanitation received adequate attention, and the water supply and sewerage systems were extended and improved.

Total customs receipts for the year amounted to 5,058,357.25 *colones* (\$2,529,378), exceeding the estimate by 308,357.25 *colones* (\$354,178), and the preceding year by 711,379 *colones* (\$355,689), while as compared with the year 1905-6 the remarkable advance of 1,088,071.51 *colones* (\$544,035) is noted.



The placing of leaf tobacco on the tariff list, instead of retaining it as a monopoly, is partly accountable for this rapid increase in customs revenues, though it is offset, in a measure, by the suppression of wharfage dues on coffee exports in accordance with the law of September 11, 1907.

The alcohol tax ranks next as a source of Government revenue, the total receipts from this source for the year having been 1,884,579.18 *colones* (\$942,289), which was greater than the budget estimate by 84,579.18 *colones* (\$42,289) and exceeded the returns of the preceding year by 136,780.64 *colones* (\$68,390).

Receipts from the Pacific Railway operation were 288,096.11 *colones* (\$144,048), being 38,096.11 *colones* (\$19,048) in excess of the budget estimate and 60,083.57 *colones* (\$30,041) more than in 1906-7. The benefits from this line will be greater each year, and the construction of side roads and feeders from the agricultural districts will increase the cargoes to be transported.

Posts and telegraphs netted the Government 284,391.40 *colones* (\$142,295), as compared with 225,000 *colones* (\$112,500) estimated in the budget, and exceeded the receipts of the preceding year by 46,755.76 *colones* (\$23,377). Great improvements were effected in this branch by the creation of new offices and increasing the length of lines by 272 kilometers. It is purposed, in this connection, to establish a telephone system, if the matter can be satisfactorily arranged.

The stamp tax alone showed a diminution of 22,000 *colones* (\$11,000), aggregating 88,563.99 *colones* (\$44,282), as compared with 110,377.71 *colones* (\$55,288) in 1906-7.

It is thus shown that the total fiscal receipts of the Republic aggregated 7,916,474.97 *colones* (\$3,958,235), which was 380,146.97 *colones* (\$190,074) in excess of the budget estimate and 965,285.05 *colones* (\$482,642) greater than the receipts for the preceding year. If from this sum be subtracted 133,710.74 *colones* (\$66,855) for consular fees which were not formerly collected, there still remains an excess of 831,574.31 *colones* (\$425,787).

Expenditures for the year amounted to 9,191,449.51 *colones* (\$4,595,724.75), as compared with 9,023,680.66 *colones* (\$4,511,840.33) in the preceding year.

With the exception of the 249,215.48 *colones* (\$124,607.74) advanced to certain municipalities, the entire amount was covered by the budget and specially enacted laws.

The internal debt of the country advanced to 9,752,684.73 *colones* (\$4,876,382.36), as compared with 8,592,086.77 *colones* (\$4,296,043.38) at the end of March, 1907. Certain reductions in expenditures are urged for the ensuing year in order to meet the necessities of the conditions, and the new budget has been prepared with a view to the strictest economy.

Negotiations have been established between the Government and the bondholders of the foreign debt, to meet which the President depends largely on banana export duties.

Surveys made by a United States engineer looking to a connection between the railroad line under construction and the Punta Arenas section have been thoroughly satisfactory.

Public instruction and the administration of justice were fostered and a project of reforms to the existing penal code submitted to the present Congress.

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## MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF PARAGUAY.

On April 1, 1908, President FERREIRA, of Paraguay, opened the National Congress with the usual message outlining conditions throughout the Republic since the previous session.

He stated that complete tranquillity had been maintained in the country during the preceding year, and the continuance of public peace was assured.

The boundary question with Bolivia remains unsettled, notwithstanding the desire of both Governments interested in the final adjustment of it.

The heavy fall in the value of hides and the paralysis of the lumber market caused a crisis in the commercial affairs of the country, in spite of which financial conditions did not suffer. Receipts at custom-houses for 1907 are reported as \$32,124,000 Paraguayan currency (\$2,569,920), against \$25,551,000 (\$2,044,080) in 1906, while internal revenues aggregated \$4,582,000 (\$366,560), as compared with \$3,713,000 (\$297,040) in the previous year. The foreign debt amounts to \$4,139,449, the service of which is up-to-date.

The founding of the new State bank, which was to begin operations on May 14, and the excellent tobacco crop reported for the year, have greatly improved conditions and caused a cessation of gold exports without Government intervention.

The length of telegraph lines in the country is given as 3,165 kilometers, of which 401 kilometers were added in 1907. A new line with an extent of 1,945 kilometers, joining the Brazilian service at Iguazú, is shortly to be commenced.

Public instruction received merited encouragement and aid, the total number of schools in 1906 being 396, with 723 teachers and 36,000 pupils, while in 1907 the number had grown to 554 schools, with 806 teachers and 41,000 pupils, the State also maintaining 42 students in Europe and the United States.

## PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY REPORT FOR 1908.

The Secretary of State of the United States has received from H. G. DAVIS, Chairman of the Permanent Pan-American Railway Committee, the report made by CHARLES M. PEPPER on the status and progress of the line in the various Republics visited by him during 1907 and 1908.

The letter of transmittal is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1908.

SIR: In view of the widespread interest in the project of uniting the United States and Mexico with the countries of Central and South America by means of an intercontinental railway line, I beg to submit certain information which the Permanent Pan-American Railway Committee has recently received. The Rio Janeiro Conference reaffirmed the action taken by the Mexican Conference in the interest of this enterprise, and provided that a report should be made to the Fourth Conference, which will be held at Buenos Aires in 1910. The committee, however, deems it not inopportune now to call attention to the notable advances that have been and are being made in the construction of the Pan-American line. It is the better able to do this from the fact that Mr. CHARLES M. PEPPER, a member of the Mexican Conference and of the Permanent Pan-American Railway Committee, who, on its behalf, visited the various Republics in 1903-4, has just concluded a second visit thereto of nearly a year's duration, and I have pleasure in transmitting a report from him, based upon personal observation of the progress that is being made.

The growing commerce between the United States and the Republics to the south lends a special importance to practical measures for increasing trade by providing transportation facilities. The influence of railway construction in improving the international relations of the United States is also felt. The same influence is apparent in the friendly feeling that now exists among the different countries which are being drawn closer together by the railway lines they are extending from one boundary to another. The information which is contained in the appended report, showing, as it does, so much actual construction, should strengthen the faith of those who are striving for the Pan-American Railway, both on account of its commercial benefits and its effect in promoting and maintaining peace among the Republics.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

H. G. DAVIS,

*Chairman Permanent Pan-American Railway Committee.*

Hon. ELIHU ROOT,

*Secretary of State, Washington.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1908.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I beg to report progress in the construction of the Pan-American Railway. This is based on personal observations during the last year in the countries which are interested in being joined together and connected with the United States through this great international project. I have had the opportunity while engaged in investigating trade conditions and foreign markets for the Department of Commerce and Labor to travel over much of the territory which it was my privilege to traverse five years ago as a special commissioner under the authority of Congress, and with the cooperation and aid of the Permanent Committee, in order to report on the feasibility of the Pan-American Line and the measures which the different Republics were taking to further the enterprise.

It would be an agreeable duty to recount how steadily the various Governments have promoted the measures then described. I confine myself, however, to a brief

summary of the actual work accomplished during the last four years and the operations now under way, leaving a fuller description of the railway situation in the Latin-American countries and the general development which is collateral to the main trunk or Pan-American Line, as well as a complete exposition of the policies of the Governments and their methods of cooperating in carrying forward the common enterprise, for the future.

On January 1 of the present year the railway lines of the Argentine Republic reached the border of Bolivia at La Quiaca. This result was secured by prolonging the Northern Central Railway, which is a Government line, from Jujuy through the Humahuaca Canyon, a distance of 175 miles. The extension was begun in 1903. There were many engineering obstacles to be surmounted. One short section of the line where the topographic conditions presented peculiar difficulties has been constructed provisionally, and it is subject to improvement as experience may demonstrate to be necessary. But the striking fact is that it is now possible to go by train or to ship freight from Buenos Aires to the border of Bolivia, a distance of 1,200 miles. The port of Rosario, on the Parana River, whose extensive harbor facilities make it an entry for ocean-going steamers, is nearer by more than 100 miles, and much of the traffic will therefore follow that route.

The Argentine Government, in carrying out its progressive railway policy, having brought its railways to the border of Bolivia, does not halt there. Under various treaty agreements with the Government of Bolivia, the Argentine Republic was to have the right to construct the lines farther on to Tupiza, a distance of 52 miles, which is the natural railway center of southern Bolivia.

After the line reached the Bolivian frontier the Argentine Executive gave orders for the engineering studies preliminary to the construction of the Tupiza extension, and I was informed in Bolivia that these studies are now being made and the active construction will not be long delayed.

With the railway from the Atlantic to the southern part of Bolivia completed on a long link of the main trunk of the Intercontinental system, trains are running. The next step is its prolongation northward. This is now assured under the policy of the Bolivian Government and the agreement made with the Speyer-City Bank Syndicate of New York. The significance of this entry of American capital into railway construction in the heart of South America is already appreciated. The details of the arrangement are public, and it is only necessary to state that the first stage was the contract under which the Bolivian Government set aside \$12,000,000, which included the \$10,000,000 indemnity received from Brazil in settlement of the Acre rubber territory controversy, and the American capitalists furnished \$15,000,000.

The earliest work was in filling in the gaps in the Pan-American links. The first section to be undertaken was that between Viacha, on the short railway line between Lake Titicaca and La Paz, and the city of Oruro. The distance is 128 miles. It was my privilege a few months ago to travel over the section of the railway that was already constructed and to note the engineering works for the remainder. The line will be completed to Oruro in July of the present year. There it will join the Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway. Under a provisional agreement recently made with the Antofagasta company, which is an English corporation, the tracks will be used by the two companies in common between Oruro and the town of Uyuni. The distance from Uyuni to Oruro is 195 miles; Oruro to Viacha, 128; Viacha to Guaqui, on Lake Titicaca, 40; so that within a few weeks it may be said that 363 miles of the main trunk of the Pan-American system is in operation in Bolivia.

Under arrangements which it is not necessary to describe here, the Speyer-City Bank Syndicate will be able to undertake the construction of the line from Uyuni to Tupiza much earlier than had been anticipated. The project of making the connection by the longer route from Tupiza to the mining city of Potosi will not have to be carried out, since under the arrangement the latter city will be joined with the



main trunk by a spur. The distance from Uyuni to Tupiza is 125 miles, and since from Tupiza to the frontier is 52 miles, as regards the Pan-American line in Bolivia, it may be said that only 177 miles remain to be completed. With the Argentine Government carrying forward its prolongation from the south and the American syndicate proceeding with construction from the north, the certainty of the gaps being closed within a reasonable time is not open to discussion.

The progress that Bolivia is making in railway building has many gratifying features. It is the fruition of a continuous policy which was initiated when General PANDO, the then President, formulated a complete railway system with the Pan-American links as the base line. It was left to his successor, President MONTES, to make the contract which insured the construction that is now going on. The further development of the system and the completion of the Pan-American links will be the privilege of the next President, Dr. FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA, who, as the Bolivian representative in the Pan-American Conference at Mexico, lent his active support to the general project.

Chile's relations to the main Pan-American line from the geographical situation of the country has been described as a branch one; that is, the connection will be made by lines crossing the main wall of the Andes and by the prolongation of its systems that parallel the coast. The energetic indorsement of these plans which has been given by successive Chilean governments by assuring a uniform policy has brought results. The first measure was to secure connection with the Argentine system by tunneling the Andes through the Uspallata Pass. Since the contract was made for the construction of the tunnel the lines have advanced both on the Chilean and on the Argentine sides, until a four-hours' stage ride is the only break in a continuous railway journey between Valparaiso or Santiago and Buenos Aires. The work on the great spiral tunnel has now reached the point that within eighteen months the through line will be open, the first cross-continental line in South America between the Pacific and the Atlantic. Chilean national policy, however, does not stop with a single cross-continental line. Surveys have been authorized farther north through the low passes of the Andes at Copiapo, and ultimately a railway will be built joining the Argentine lines from Tucuman and therefore affording much closer connection with the Pan-American trunk into Bolivia.

Attention also should be directed to the action of the Chilean Congress at the beginning of the present year in providing for the construction of the Longitudinal Line, at an ultimate cost of \$37,000,000. This Congressional authorization was given after extensive surveys had been made, and under its authority bids have been received from Belgian and German syndicates for building the section between Papudo and Copiapo, 500 miles in length. These bids range from \$19,600,000 to \$20,450,000, and the bidders have each deposited \$250,000. Strategic reasons are the basis of this Longitudinal Line, which in time will parallel the whole Chilean coast. When Arica is reached there will be connection with the railway from Arica to La Paz in Bolivia, which the Chilean Government, under treaty with Bolivia, has agreed to construct. This Arica line, joining, as it will, the Longitudinal Line, will be another means of placing Chile in connection with the Pan-American system.

Recurring to the certainty of the early completion of the Bolivian main Pan-American trunk, which will place the city of Buenos Aires in communication with Lake Titicaca, a total distance of 1,740 miles, it is necessary to note what is being done by Peru in forming its connections. The Pan-American project contemplates building a line along the Desaguadero River to avoid the transfer across Lake Titicaca, but for the present the lake link may be considered a ferry of 100 miles, which is not longer than is operated by some railways in the United States. From Puno on the Peruvian side of Titicaca the existing railway to Mollendo is 330 miles in length. At Juliaca, 30 miles from Puno, the line bisects and a branch runs toward Cuzco. This is a part of the main trunk of the Pan-American system. After the completion of the branch

to Sicuani several years ago no further steps were taken toward its prolongation, but the administration of President PARDO, which has been very active in advancing the Pan-American plans, determined to build the section on to Cuzco. The line has been prolonged as far as Checacupe, 180 miles from Puno, and active work is now in progress between that point and Cuzco, which is 66 miles distant. This extension will be completed within the next eighteen months.

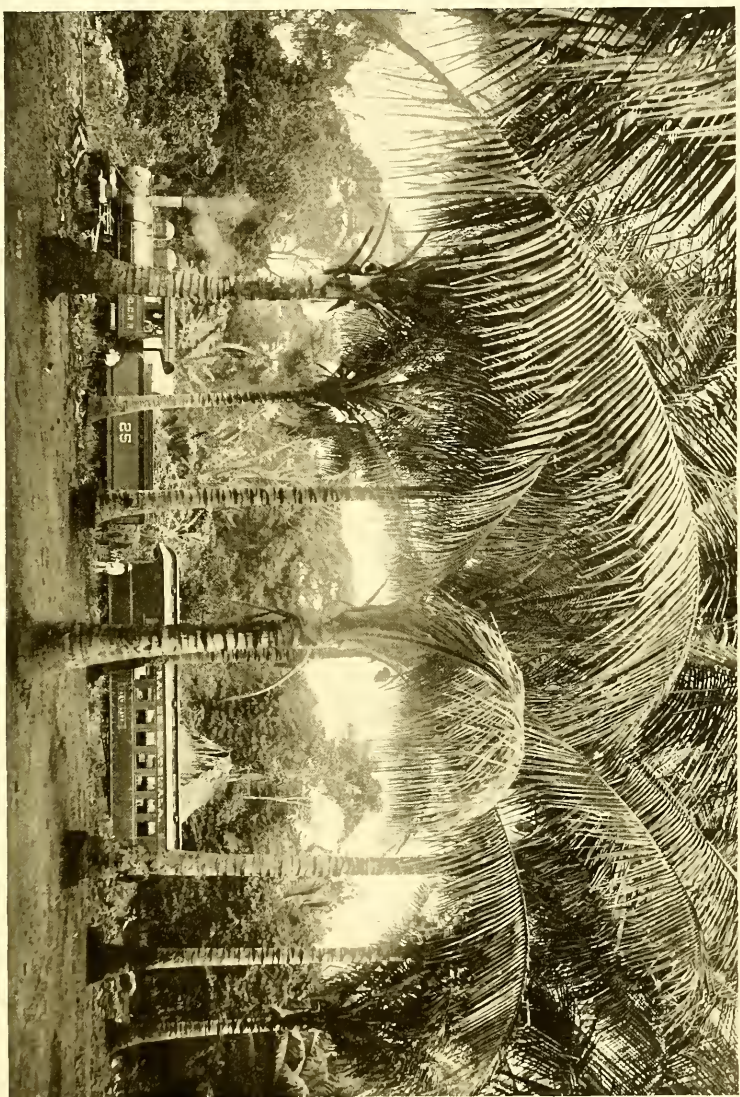
While the line is being prolonged from the south toward Cuzco, some headway is also being made from the north to the same point. In making a report four years ago on the general intercontinental project I was able to state that what is known as the link from Oroya north to Cerro de Pasco had just been completed. Since then the Government has contracted with the Peruvian corporation which operates the State railways under a long lease to build extensions from Oroya to Huancayo. The first section from Oroya to Huari was finished in 1907 and work begun on the prolongation to Huancayo, a distance of 63 miles. This work was inaugurated in February of the present year. The Peruvian Congress has authorized the prolongation of the line from Huancayo to the city of Ayacucho as the first section in the connection with Cuzco. There are many engineering difficulties in the construction of the line between Ayacucho and Cuzco, but the vast undeveloped mineral wealth of this region assures that in time the prolongation will be made. How soon this will be done I do not venture to prophesy, but its ultimate certainty may be judged from what the Peruvian Government already has done and is doing in reaching Cuzco from the south and from the north. This will be one of the most important links in the Pan-American line.

I refrain from a detailed account of other railway construction now in progress in Peru, though much of it is related to the Pan-American project as a base line. The building of some of the spurs from the coast and other branches which are now under way will make more necessary the construction of the Pan-American links as a backbone. The permanency of the Peruvian railway policy may be judged from the knowledge that the prospective President, Señor A. B. LEGUIA, has been its most earnest champion.

In Ecuador the railway from Guayaquil, after ten years of construction work and the failure of many companies which were organized for the purpose of connecting the coast with the capital, is now at the outskirts of Quito, 280 out of the 290 miles which constitute the line being in operation. While the connection of the capital and the interior with the coast was the prime object of the Guayaquil and Quito enterprise, a long section of the line is in the direct Pan-American location. From Huigra to Quito, a little more than 200 miles, the general Pan-American route is followed. The completion of this Guayaquil and Quito Railroad makes it feasible to enter upon the construction of feeders, and these will be necessary links in the Pan-American system. In order to secure the traffic of southern Ecuador it will be necessary to build a line from some point between Huigra and Guamote to the city of Cuenca, a distance of 92 miles, and this will be along the Pan-American route. Surveys have been made for this purpose, and the measures of President ALFARO, to whose vigorous policy the completion of the line from the coast to the capital is due, will now be directed to providing means for the Cuenca prolongation. After the southern section is finished the effort will be made to prolong the line from Quito to Ibarra, 97 miles to the north, along the intercontinental location.

The construction of Pan-American links in Colombia is dependent on the working out of the general railway scheme which President REYES has inaugurated, and which is progressing. With Bogota connected by railway with the upper Magdalena River at Girardot, there is opportunity for carrying forward the projects east of the Magdalena. The pushing of the line from Puerto Berrio on the Magdalena to the city of Medellin is the first point in the Government plan of consolidating into a single system the lines which will give access from Buenaventura on the Pacific coast to the capital. Under this scheme Medellin is on a branch of the Colombia Central line,



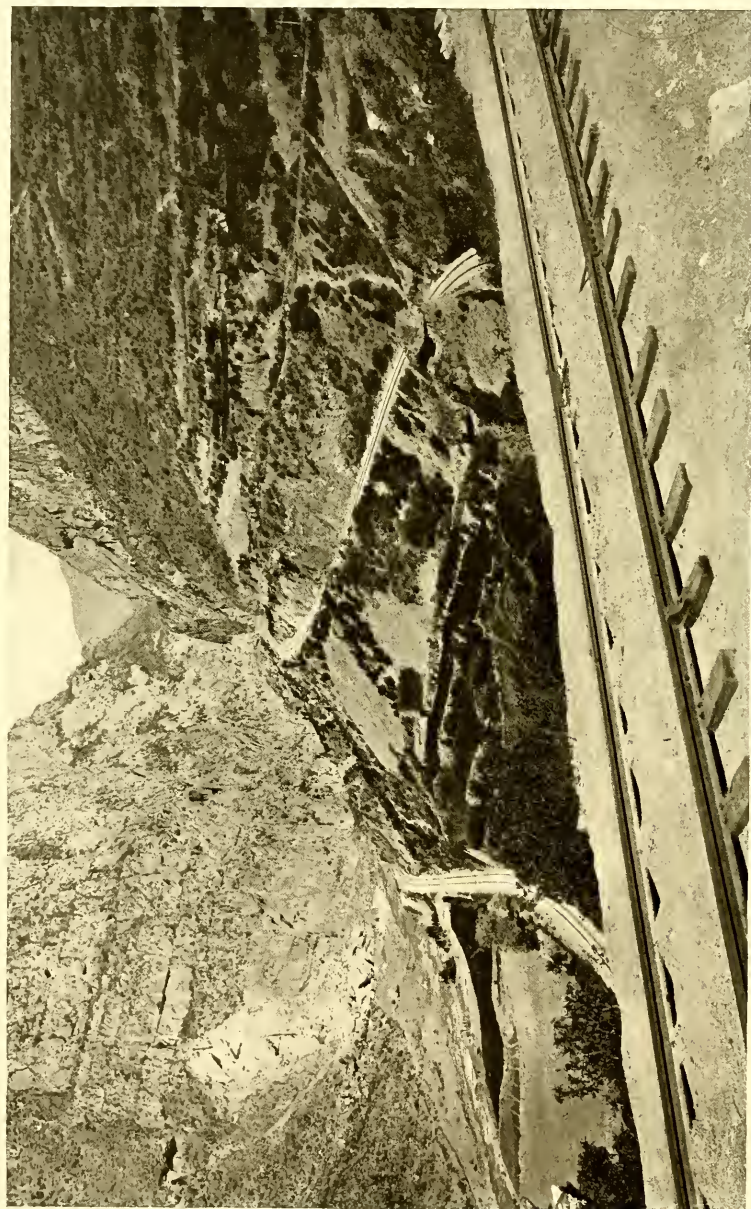


PICTURESQUE SCENE ON THE GUATEMALA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

A train passing through a coconut plantation.

UNA PINTORESCA SECCIÓN DEL FERROCARRIL CENTRAL DE GUATEMALA.

Tren atravesando una plantación de cocos.



SCENE ON THE OROYA RAILWAY, PERU.

This road, built by Henry Meiggs, an American, is the highest railway in the world, reaching an altitude of 15,665 feet.

UNA SECCIÓN DEL FERROCARRIL DE OROYA, PERÚ.

Esta línea, construida por Henry Meiggs, capitalista americano, es la más elevada del mundo, siendo su altitud de 15,665 pies.



which is expected to constitute a main trunk of the Pan-American outlet on the Caribbean, following the recommendation of Chief Engineer SHUNK of the Intercontinental Survey. The American capitalists who hold this concession have begun the preliminary work on the Caribbean terminus at the mouth of the Leon River, in the Gulf of Uraba, where it is proposed to establish the city and port of Ciudad Reyes. This line follows the rich Cauca valley, and there is every reason to assume that the capital necessary for continuing the enterprise, which has the active support of the Colombian Government, will be raised when the general financial condition improves.

The actual construction that has brought Buenos Aires in railway communication with the Bolivian frontier and the work going on to complete the links in South America having been described, a natural interest is excited in what is being done at the northern end. It is well understood that through connection now exists between New York and other cities and the City of Mexico. Not so well known is the fact that by the construction of the Tehuantepec Railway by the Mexican Government a through link was formed in the Pan-American system. The railway route is now from Mexico City to the junction of San Geronimo on the Tehuantepec Railway, and then almost directly south to the border of Guatemala. I am informed that this line is now within a dozen miles of the frontier, and its completion may be looked for by midsummer. A gap exists of 30 miles between the Guatemalan railways and the Mexican boundary. Until the Mexican lines reached the border there was not much object in Guatemala completing the connection, and the resources of the Government were devoted to the transoceanic line joining the Pacific and the Atlantic at the respective ports of San Jose and Puerto Barrios. This transoceanic line having been opened to traffic in January of the present year, and the Mexican lines being so near the border, the opportunity for filling in the Pan-American link would seem to be especially favorable. By closing this gap the capital of Guatemala will be in through railway communication with the cities of the United States, and the further prolongation of the north-and-south system will be given encouragement.

In previous reports I have explained how the topography of Central America encourages the construction of transverse or transoceanic railways, and how when these are completed the longitudinal or Pan-American line will be necessary in order to form a backbone for them. It is therefore important to know that the progressive Republic of Costa Rica is now closing up the gap on the Pacific side, having adopted the route to Tivivez instead of to Puntarenas. With the early completion of this extension Costa Rica will also have a line through San Jose, the capital, from Port Limon on the Atlantic to Tivivez on the Pacific. The Tivivez extension is in the direct Pan-American location.

The Government of Nicaragua, I am informed, is also now carrying out plans long contemplated for reaching the Atlantic, and actual construction is underway. The line from the Pacific at Corinto already exists. It is certain that within a short time there will be three transoceanic lines in Central America, and the various countries will have every inducement toward joining their energies in constructing the Pan-American backbone or longitudinal line which will be of such great commercial and political utility to all of them. The present movement of these Republics to draw closer together, as a result of the conference held in Washington during the past winter, will be greatly aided by a physical fact such as the Pan-American Railway line, which will end their geographical isolation.

In describing the progress of the Pan-American system in South America I have confined myself to the main trunk along the Andes. It is fitting, however, to refer to a kindred project which, by uniting water and rail transportation, affords the means of utilizing the extensive river systems and opens up the vast interior region of the southern continent to commerce. After the principal Bolivian lines are completed the Government will undertake the construction of a line from La Paz through what is known as the Yungas district to the navigable waters of the River Beni, which is an

affluent of the Madre de Dios, whose waters reach the Amazon through the Mamore and the Madeira. The rapids of the Madeira, interfering as they do with navigation, have proved a most serious obstacle to a commercial outlet for this rubber-producing region. The building of a railway around the rapids has been attempted at various times and abandoned. By the treaty with Bolivia the Brazilian Government agreed to provide for the construction of this railway, which will be some 300 miles in length. The contract has been made with an American company, and the preliminary work has been entered upon. The work is now on a permanent basis. Brazilian credit and the Brazilian Government are back of the project, which will be one of the advance steps in civilization in opening up the river basins of South America.

Summing up this railway situation, I wish to state that I have not attempted a full account of construction in the various countries. I have merely sought to set forth in outline through the Permanent Pan-American Railway Committee what is being done in pushing forward the Pan-American project. The simplest statement of the facts answers many queries, for they show progress in every direction. The Pan-American route from New York to Buenos Aires is 10,400 miles. From New York to the southern border of Mexico is 3,770 miles, and these points are now connected by rail. From the southern border of Mexico to Buenos Aires is 6,630 miles, and of this distance 2,500 miles is of railways over which trains are running, while there is an additional 400 miles under actual contract construction. This leaves a little more than 3,600 miles for the future. A fuller description would also show that the different Governments are keeping their pledges by liberal land grants, and contributions in money and bonds, and are rigorously protecting and encouraging the foreign capital which has been induced to engage in railway construction.

I am, Mr. Chairman, respectfully yours,

CHARLES M. PEPPER.

Hon. H. G. DAVIS,

*Chairman Permanent Pan-American Railway Committee, Washington.*

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## PROGRAMME OF THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES CONGRESS.

The Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States has issued the programme of proceedings agreed upon for the Fourth International Fishery Congress, to be held in the city of Washington from September 22 to 26, 1908.

The President of the Congress is HERMON C. BUMPUS, Director of the American Museum of Natural History, and the Secretary-General, to whom all communications should be addressed, HUGH M. SMITH. The United States Commissioner of Fisheries, GEORGE M. BOWERS, represents the United States Bureau of Fisheries.

Previous congresses were held in Paris (1900), St. Petersburg (1902), and Vienna (1905), and it is desired that the Washington meeting be signalized by the active participation of delegates from the Republics of Latin America.

All persons interested in the fisheries, fish culture, fishery administration, or other matters within the scope of the congress, are invited to attend the meetings and participate in the proceedings. National, State, and provincial governments, societies, associations,

clubs, and other bodies are requested to send delegates and submit papers.

A series of competitive awards will be made for the best or most important investigations, discoveries, inventions, etc., relative to fisheries, aquiculture, ichthyology, fish pathology, and kindred subjects during 1906, 1907, and 1908.

One of the most important subjects of discussion before the congress relates to the acclimitization of fishes, and covers (a) American fishes abroad; (b) foreign fishes in America; (c) introduction of other foreign species.

As the result of personal observation, Mr. JOHN N. TITCOMB, Chief of the Division of Fish Culture in the United States Bureau of Fisheries, has reported that though much of Latin America is in the Tropics, it abounds in streams and lakes, many of them at an elevation where the temperate climate and waters of glacial origin render feasible the propagation of various species of North American fishes.

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## PAN AMERICA AT THE LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

The annual Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, called by Mr. ALBERT K. SMILEY, the veteran advocate of the peaceful settlement of international differences, held a most successful session May 11-22. The programme included a Pan-American discussion on the evening of May 20. Señor Don JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, Minister of Costa Rica, and Señor Don LUIS F. COREA, Minister of Nicaragua, were expected to participate in the programme. The former was prevented by being summoned to Costa Rica to be present at the opening of the Central American Supreme Court of Justice, and the latter was detained unexpectedly in Washington by important official business. Minister CALVO's address was, however, read by one of the officers of the convention. Other participants in the Pan-American programme were Mr. JOHN BARRETT, the Director of the International Bureau, and Prof. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, of Columbia University, New York City. Below is given a summary of the addresses of Minister CALVO, Director BARRETT, and Professor SHEPHERD:

### EXTRACTS FROM ADDRESS OF SEÑOR DON JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO.

As a Central American, imbued with the idea of the great future which lies before the nations of the Isthmus, and as a son of Costa Rica, where the tree of peace has been assiduously cultivated, I feel the throbbing of those industrious countries in which the same misfortunes which afflict them also stimulate their fervent aspirations for order and the reign of justice, which must forward the tranquil development of their numerous natural resources and the enjoyment of all the benefits of modern progress.



All of the countries of the world have suffered, more or less, the calamity of an evolution period before beginning once and for all a civilized and law-abiding life; and if in the nations of Central America, which have been unable to except themselves from the general rule, these calamities are more conspicuous because they recur from time to time, it is due to the very reason that, having attained so many of the benefits of civilization, the lamentable difficulties which still surround them stand out in greater contrast before the world.

The inclination shown in these countries toward the principle of arbitration affords an eloquent demonstration of the plane which they have already reached.

The countries of Central America were born under a well-known colonial rule, and under this rule they lived for nearly three hundred years. In this part of the continent, also, there reigned a colonial government; but the independence of the United States once gained, the admirable North American Constitution irradiated, like a light-house of liberty, the brilliant light which must guide all America to a like desideratum; regenerative doctrines were diffused all over the world, and even Spain declared herself against the right of conquest, and by establishing councils and provisional governments gave to the colonies their first example of insurrection. In the face of such great events, Spanish America finally won the right to rule herself. The independence of Central America was won without the sacrifices of a war, having been obtained in consequence of the great triumphs won by the noble patriots of Mexico and South America, and was declared in September, 1821.

A National Assembly which met in Guatemala in 1823 declared the unconditional independence of Central America and adopted a federal constitution for the five States composing it. Subsequently, a federal government was duly inaugurated. Unfortunately this union lived a precarious life, which scarcely lasted up to the year 1887. Repeated efforts have been made to form a new union or federation, but all plans, up to the present, have failed for obvious reasons. In regard to the principle of arbitration, the five States have adhered to it, and several controversies arising from claims of foreign citizens have been adjusted by this means in various States.

Costa Rica, having been fortunate enough to have attracted to it a larger foreign population than any of the other States and an amount of foreign capital only exceeded in Mexico and Cuba, enjoys the blessings of not having to-day, nor of ever having had, any claims presented to her for damages or injuries against the citizens of other nations. Consequently, Costa Rica, in matters of arbitration, has had but boundary questions. The question of limits with the two neighboring countries was submitted to arbitration. That with Nicaragua was successfully settled by the award of President CLEVELAND in 1888. That with Colombia—now with Panama—submitted to President LOUBET, of France, has not been finally settled. A new arbitration may be necessary for its final settlement. Honduras and Nicaragua have also submitted a boundary question to arbitration.

Unfortunately, although the principle of arbitration has been recognized by the five States and stipulated in various treaties, the calamity of war has afflicted the States north of Costa Rica. This was the case in 1906, when, at the invitation of the Presidents of the United States and Mexico, representatives from Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador met on board the *Marblehead*, U. S. Navy, and, among other things, agreed to conclude a general treaty of peace, friendship, commerce, etc., designating Costa Rica as the place of meeting for that purpose.

Acting on this provision, the Government of Costa Rica invited the other States to send their respective delegates to meet in the capital of that Republic, and subsequently the treaty of San Jose was signed on September 25, 1906, by the representatives of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador. Among the principal stipulations contained in this treaty is an agreement by the Governments of Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras to appoint, for the settlement of all difficulties arising among them, the Presidents of the United States and Mexico as umpires, to whom all



such questions are to be submitted for arbitration. Other stipulations of this treaty aim to the reestablishment of the Central American Union. On the same day other conventions were signed providing for the creation of a bureau, to be located in the city of Guatemala, for the purpose of fostering intercourse among the signatory countries, and for the creation of a Central American pedagogical institute.

Disturbances have, however, continued in Central America, and to such an extent has the peace of that portion of the world been threatened that the friendly mediation of the United States and Mexico became appropriate in the common interest of peace and good will. This tender of good offices was readily accepted, and resulted in the protocol signed at the Department of State in Washington, on September 17, 1907, by the plenipotentiaries of all the Central American Republics, providing for the peace conference which was held at Washington in November and December under the roof of the International Bureau of American Republics.

Fourteen were the sessions of the conference between November 14 and December 20. Resulting from these deliberations, eight conventions were agreed to and signed on the latter date. These conventions are: General treaty of peace and amity; additional convention to the general treaty; establishing a Central American court of justice; on extradition; on future conferences; on communications; establishing an international Central American bureau, and establishing a pedagogical institute.

The conference recognized that peace is the great need of the Central American Republics, and this peace should be based not upon force, but upon the administration of justice. Hence the convention for the establishment of a Central American court of justice, in which each State should be represented, and whose decisions should be binding alike upon Government and citizen. It was felt that a court of justice would preserve equality of state and equality of right, but it was recognized that peace was improbable if not impossible as long as the causes of dissension remain. Therefore the general treaty of peace and amity declared "that every disposition or measure which may tend to alter the constitutional organization in any of them is to be deemed a menace to the peace of said Republics," and as the dispositions or measures tending to alter the constitutional organization of the Republics arise largely from the personal ambition of political leaders, an additional convention was drawn up, in which the contracting parties pledged themselves not to recognize "any other government which may come into power in any of the five Republics as a consequence of a coup d'état, or of a revolution against the recognized Government, so long as the freely elected representatives of the people thereof have not constitutionally reorganized the country," and that the Governments of Central America are recommended to "endeavor to bring about, by the means at their command, a constitutional reform in the sense of prohibiting the reelection of the president of a Republic, where such prohibition does not exist," and "to adopt all measures necessary to effect a complete guaranty of the principle of alternation in power."

The geographical situation of Honduras has made it in times past the object of aggression, for its possession or control seems to be of fundamental advantage to the contending Central American Republics. Therefore, the treaty provides that "Honduras declares from now on its absolute neutrality in event of any conflict between the other Republics; and the latter, in their turn, provided such neutrality be observed, bind themselves to respect it and in no case to violate the Honduran territory." This article eliminates a perennial and specific source of trouble, as Honduras borders with Guatemala, Salvador, and Nicaragua; and, furthermore, the additional convention seeks to remove a general evil, for it provides that in case of civil war no Government of Central America shall intervene in favor of or against the Government of the country where the struggle takes place.

In other words, the general treaty looks to peace based upon the administration of justice as a permanent status, and by the removal of causes of past controversy seeks to guarantee the peaceful development of the respective countries.

But it is not merely the removal of causes of controversy that engaged the attention of the conference. By removing artificial barriers, the convention looked upon the inhabitants of the respective Republics as essentially one people, and provided for equality of treatment of citizens of one in the territory of the others, both in political rights and privileges, and in the educational and professional training necessary for the understanding and application of such rights and privileges. Therefore a pedagogical institute was to be established in Costa Rica, with separate sections for men and women, for the professional education of teachers.

Another convention establishes an international Central American bureau, to be located in Guatemala, in order to "develop the interests common to Central America" and "to take charge of the supervision and care of such interests."

These are the salient points of the work of the Central American Peace Conference of Washington. Costa Rica being at peace with itself, and enjoying the most cordial relations with all its sister Republics, had no questions whatever which constrained her to attend the conference, but moved by lofty ideas of brotherhood, and in contemplation of a common future for the five States, gladly cooperated with the United States and Mexico in bringing about the happy results of the patriotic work of which I have presented to you this simple statement.

#### EXTRACTS FROM ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN BARRETT.

No part of the world to-day is making more progress toward permanent conditions of peace and prosperity through arbitration than Latin America. The very fact that some smaller sections of it have been classed as warlike and revolutionary emphasizes the onward movement that the greater portion of the Latin-American nations are making toward the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

All the world has lauded the action of the Argentine Republic and Chile in adjudicating by arbitration the conflict of interests that at one time seemed to presage a terrible war, and by erecting a great statue of The Christ, made out of molten cannon, on a high point of the Andes between the two countries as a lasting evidence of their intention to avoid war. All the world, moreover, can not fail to praise the action of the five Central American Republics in deciding, at the recent peace conference held in Washington, to submit their differences to a supreme court of justice. Thus we find both the northern and the southern limits of Latin America voicing the spirit of the times. If we study the utterances of the leading statesmen of the other Latin-American countries, like Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Uruguay, and Mexico, we discover that they stand for the principles of arbitration.

It is fitting that on this occasion addresses should be delivered by Señor Don JOAQUIN BARNARDO CALVO, the distinguished Minister of Costa Rica, and by Señor Don LUIS F. COREA, the learned representative of Nicaragua. Both of them were prominent figures in the recent Central American Peace Conference, held in Washington in November and December of last year. Their influence in the deliberations of that conference were directed to its success, and their views carried much weight because of their long diplomatic experience.

Although the International Bureau of the American Republics, of which I have the honor to be Director, is generally considered by the world at large to be chiefly devoted to the development of commerce and trade among the American nations, it is sure to become, as the years pass by, more and more an agency for the maintenance of peace, through its function as an agency of all the Republics, in promoting a better understanding of each other, and not only carrying out the work placed upon it by the resolutions of past Pan-American conferences, but in preparing work for future conferences. Its magnificent new home, the corner stone of which was laid May 11 with impressive ceremonies, will be a Pan-American temple of peace and comity as well as an international chamber of commerce.

## EXTRACTS FROM ADDRESS OF PROF. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD.

The impressions current in the United States on the subject of Latin America are generally unfavorable. In large measure these are based on the partial and often erroneous information hitherto afforded about it. What we wish to know is not the evidence of the backwardness of the Latin-American States or of their oddities, but of their progress in civilization. Much such evidence will be furnished by the "First Pan-American Scientific Congress."

Three scientific congresses already held in Latin America have led to gradual appreciation of the existence of a community of problems in the several countries of the Western Hemisphere, and to a corresponding determination to provide for their discussion by widening the membership and by shaping the programme with due regard to matters of general interest. For the first time an invitation has been extended to the Government of the United States and to a number of the leading universities of this country to participate in the sessions of the "Fourth Latin-American Scientific Congress," which in honor of the occasion is to have the additional title of "First Pan-American," and which will open its sessions at Santiago, Chile, on the 25th of December. The general themes to be considered, especially certain representative topics in the section of "social sciences," possess a special bearing upon the relations of the United States with the Latin-American Republics.

The advantages offered by this congress to the United States and to the other countries concerned proceed from—

1. The personal contact of representative men of science.
2. The interchange of opinions and experiences.
3. The advancement of scientific knowledge in itself.
4. The opportunity afforded to ascertain those conditions prevailing among the Latin-American States which indicate their actual progress and attainments in culture.
5. The impulse given toward removing the ignorance which is largely accountable for distrust, dislike, and prejudice, so far as these sentiments may exist among the Latin-American Republics in regard to the United States; and toward dispelling, also, the notion, not uncommon among Latin Americans, that the interest of the United States in their concerns is derived from a mixture of "sentimentality, money-getting, Monroeism, and manifest destiny."
6. An appreciation of the real purpose of the Monroe Doctrine as involving neither officious tutelage, designs at exploitation, unrighteous interference, nor schemes of conquest; but rather a sincere desire to assure to the Latin-American nations the progress and prosperity which their conditions and talents deserve, free from the dangers of possible projects of ambition on the part of powers beyond the confines of the New World.
7. The extension over Latin America of the influence of the United States, as that influence is exemplified by our spirit of enterprise, our democratic institutions, our educational impulses and achievements, and by our social, economic, intellectual, and political training in general—all of which may tend to divert the close relation, material and mental, now existing between most of the Latin-American Republics and Europe from that Continent to the United States.
8. A recognition of the peculiar fitness of our system of technical and industrial education, based as it is upon the necessity of developing our vast natural resources, to the needs of the Latin-American countries that are similarly provided with great wealth yet undeveloped.
9. The furtherance of friendly and sympathetic relations, along with an awakened and active consciousness of American solidarity in its broadest sense, and of a community of American problems that can be solved and regulated only by the Republics of the three Americas and the West Indies cooperating in hearty accord.



10. The facilitation of the work of the Fourth Pan-American Conference at Buenos Aires in 1910 by a preliminary consideration of the important topics to be dealt with on that occasion.

11. The practical aid to be rendered in the handling of questions connected with the means of improving the system of transportation and of communication between the United States and Latin America; and in particular as these may concern the growth of our commerce, the investment of our capital, the construction of the Panama Canal, and the extension of the Intercontinental Railway.

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## LATIN AMERICA AND INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

The following address was delivered by the Cuban Minister in the United States, Señor GONZALO DE QUESADA, at the banquet of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Conference in Philadelphia, May 19, 1908, in demonstration of the continuous interest felt by the various countries of Latin America in the cause of international arbitration:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I am deeply grateful for your kind invitation to say a few words at this banquet, and I thank you most heartily for the opportunity of enjoying your hospitality. This reunion is in itself a convincing proof of the success of your work and of the highest spirit of cordiality which inspires it. To your gathering you have brought the representatives of great and small nations, men of various continents; you have had in mind the principle of justice and humanity and not the one of might and power.

To the first of these principles Latin America has been devoted since its birth. Hardly had the patriots to the south of you achieved their independence when they strove not only for alliances among themselves, not only for continental liberty, but for the loftiest of ideals—the Brotherhood of Man!

Three-quarters of a century before the call of the First Hague Peace Conference, the Washington of South America, Bolivar, the heroic and invincible soldier, foresaw those assemblies where nations were to meet on a plane of juridical equality, and to come closer together in the respect of their independence for the promotion of such rules of conduct which would forever banish war as the means of settling their disputes, making arbitration the supreme judge in their international differences.

This alone and the subsequent and consistent efforts in the cause of arbitration should be enough to entitle Latin America to the regard and consideration of the civilized world.

Nevertheless superficial observers are wont to sneer contemptuously at the countries and men of Latin America, and those interested in the exploitation of its rich lands would have the world see only the natural and temporary shortcomings of those young nationalities and deny them the noble virtues with which they have endeavored, at the cost of their very lives, to modify and correct the inherited disadvantages with which they came into political existence, such as the physical geographical character of their vast, isolated territories, and, above all, the colonial institutions under which they had been brought up, not the best preparation, by any means, for self-government.

These carping critics, mere soldiers of fortune in quest of fraudulent concessions and illicit business, talk high about disorders, instability, and revolutions—which they themselves foment, abusing the welcome of generous peoples—and the scholar has no chance of being heard in defense of the Latin-American statesmen who have struggled patiently for a century to weld together the elements of a population consisting of the descendants of a proud and conquering race, and of the enormous native mass which,



instead of disappearing, as in the north, has been saved from extermination, and lives and enjoys to-day the continent of their forefathers.

The thirteen colonies were in fact thirteen free Commonwealths, and when they were emancipated they had little to change in the spirit of their institutions. The American revolution was but an evolution, but when the Latin-American colonies became independent they had to uproot, to clear the earth, to sow and to plant anew. With you, independence and Republic were synonymous; with them the hard lesson of liberty had to be learned. The revolution in Latin America did not end with the departure of European troops; it continued and had to continue, irrespective of the wise and impartial opinions of those who only care that their investments yield them huge and easy dividends, and who for the welfare of those countries go far away from their own free homes in the unselfish missionary work of elevating the turbulent, ignorant, mongrel, and hot-tempered latins; these revolutions which are necessary evils in the formative period of nations, and have existed in all communities where old forms of tyranny lurking under subtle disguises must be destroyed in order that true liberty shall cease to be the empty shadow of a name and become a substantial reality.

Still in the midst of all of their internal political disturbances, Latin America has kept before it the ideal of international arbitration. The Congress of Panama in 1826, called by Clay "the boundary stone of a new epoch in the world's history;" the proposed meetings at Mexico in 1831, 1838, 1839, and 1840; the conferences of Lima in 1847 and 1864, and the second congress planned to be held at Panama in 1881, were the heralds of those future Pan-American conferences which were to encourage and strengthen the solidarity of the American Continent.

When in 1880 Colombia and Chile signed a treaty binding themselves to submit to arbitration, whenever they could not be arranged through diplomatic channels, all controversies and difficulties of whatever nature, and to endeavor at the earliest opportunity to conclude with all American nations similar engagements to the end that the settlement by arbitration of each and every international controversy should become a principle of American public law, they were not only keeping up with the movement for the rule of reason and law, but were showing themselves to be far ahead in the propagation of that doctrine which, once established by universal consent, will banish forever the sufferings and misfortunes of war with its accompanying devastation and death.

And such was the confidence of these nations in the uprightness and fair play of the United States that they determined that in case no agreement could be reached in the selection of the arbitrator, the arbitrator was to be none other than the President of the United States of America.

The first Pan-American Conference was held at Washington in 1889-90, and not one of the Latin-American nations failed to respond to the call!

In that conference, and always the pioneers of most advanced principles of justice, all the Latin-American nations but one voted that conquest was never to be thereafter recognized as admissible under American public law; that all cessions of territory made subsequent to that declaration were to be absolutely void if made under threats of war or the presence of an armed force; that any nation from which cessions shall have been exacted might always demand that the question of the validity of the cession, so made, should be submitted to arbitration, and lastly that any renunciation of the right to have recourse to arbitration should be null and void whatever the time, circumstances, and conditions under which such renunciations shall have been made.

The Argentine Delegate Señor QUINTANA, who afterwards was to occupy the presidential chair in his country, laid down, once for all, the doctrine that "to the eye of international American law there are on this Continent neither great nor small nations; all are equally sovereign and independent; all equally worthy of consideration and respect."

It was the Argentine Republic itself, with Chile, which was to give to the world the first and only example of the realization of that object which the august Czar of all the Russias had in mind when he called the First Peace Conference—the limitation of armaments.

The treaty as to this point and the arbitration of their boundaries is one of the most beautiful triumphs of reason over force, and well was it symbolized by the statue of Christ, on the colossal pedestal of the Andes once scaled by the veterans of San Martin on their mission of fraternal cooperation for liberty, and the words engraved thereon shall be a consoling message to humanity for all ages: "Sooner shall the mountains crumble to dust than Argentines and Chileans break the peace which, at the foot of Christ, the Redeemer, they have sworn to maintain."

The Second Pan-American Conference at Mexico, in 1902, recognized as part of public international American law the principles of the three conventions signed at The Hague on the 29th of July, 1899, and went still further. The delegates of ten of the Republics signed a treaty of compulsory arbitration, obligating themselves to submit to the decision of arbitrators all controversies that existed or might arise among them, and which diplomacy could not settle; provided that, in the exclusive judgment of any of the interested nations, said controversies did not affect either the independence or the national honor, and they stipulated that these should not be considered as involved in controversies with regard to diplomatic privileges, boundaries, rights of navigation, and validity, construction, and enforcement of treaties. Besides this, all the countries represented at the conference, including the United States of America, concluded a convention for the submission to arbitration of all claims for pecuniary loss or damage of sufficient importance which could not be amicably adjusted through diplomatic channels, in this way making distinct progress in the application of arbitration, realizing one of the high aims of the project of arbitration convention submitted by Russia to The Hague Conference and eliminating a frequent source of disputes leading to ill feeling, especially between powerful and weak nations.

Shortly after the closing of the conference Mexico put into practice its devotion to arbitration, submitting to The Hague Permanent Court its contentions with the United States in the long-pending case of the "Pious Fund of the Californias." It was the first case submitted to the tribunal, and it gave it life and prestige.

It was left to the Third Pan-American Conference of 1906, to show to the world the union of the Continent and the lofty and altruistic sentiments of the American people. The nations assembled at Rio Janeiro, ratified and extended the convention of arbitration of pecuniary claims, and reaffirmed their adherence to the principle of arbitration, and to the end that so high a purpose should be rendered practicable they recommended that instructions were to be given to their delegates to the Second Peace Conference of The Hague to endeavor to secure by it the celebration of a general arbitration convention so effective and definite that, meriting the approval of the civilized world, it could be accepted and put in force by every nation.

But the culminating event of that assemblage was the visit of the Secretary of State of the United States, the Hon. ELIHU ROOT. When the nations of America saw him rise, and heard his eloquent voice, they saw in him the great people he represented, and heard the voice of law, of justice and of right; and it was not only Latin America but the world that was thrilled by the message of fraternity, and no human speech has done more for the furtherance of peace and love among mankind. Hear him again and you will be proud of him as an American and all of us will be proud of him as a man: "We," he declared in the name of the United States of America, "wish for no victories but those of peace, for no territory except our own, for no sovereignty except the sovereignty of ourselves. We deem the independence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empires, and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guarantee of the weak against the oppression of the strong." And he con-

tinued: "We neither claim or desire any rights or privileges or powers that we do not freely concede to every American Republic. We wish to increase our prosperity, to expand our trade, to grow in wealth, in wisdom, and in spirit, but our conception of the true way to accomplish this is not to pull down others and profit by their ruin, but to help all friends to a common prosperity and common growth that we may all become greater and stronger together."

A few months afterwards when, thanks to the interest and good offices of President ROOSEVELT, "the recognized possessors of every foot of soil upon the American Continent," as Mr. Root aptly puts it, were invited by the Emperor of Russia to The Hague Conference and were represented "with the acknowledged rights of equal sovereign States in the World Congress," it was Brazil, the cordial and magnificent Republic of the South, with the ringing tones of RUY BARBOSA, who championed and vindicated the principle of juridical equality between the greatest and smallest nations, those of the new as well as of the old continent. It was he who unflinchingly and unswervingly maintained that "Sovereignty is the supreme elementary right of constituted and independent States, that sovereignty means equality, and that ideally and practically sovereignty is absolute and does not admit of classification."

The most visible gain in the cause of arbitration made in the conference was the substantial embodiment in a convention of the Drago Doctrine. The famous note of that statesman regarding the differences between Venezuela and Great Britain and Germany had raised the question of the compulsory collection of a public debt in which unscrupulous adventurers would use their governments as tools to reap unearned profits in their usurious dealings.

Doctor DRAGO sounded a clarion note warning the Republics of America to be alert at these possible aggressions and consequent occupation of their territory signifying the suppression or subordination of their governments. And showing the identity of the American mind he held, as the Secretary of State of the United States, ELIHU ROOT, and the Brazilian, RUY BARBOSA, that "among the fundamental principles of public international law which humanity had consecrated, one of the most precious is that which decrees that all States, whatever be the force at their disposal, are entities in law, perfectly equal one to another, and mutually entitled, by virtue thereof, of the same consideration and respect."

But these were not the only voices of Latin America which were raised in the Second Peace Conference in the cause of equality, of peace, and of fair play; and in Perez Triana of Colombia the defense of the right of self-preservation of the weak, the scathing condemnation of greed, the broad questions touching all that was vital for the welfare of humanity, had in him the most fervid of orators and the glowing and sure future of Latin America its most enthusiastic and grandiloquent prophet.

With these spokesmen and such sentiments and ideals, it was no wonder that Latin America, as the distinguished president of the conference, M. de NELIDOW, said, became a revelation to the world.

To its peace and progress Latin America is pledged. Some of its peoples have already happily passed the period of trial and experiment; they are approaching the leaders among the older nations; some day they are bound to forge ahead. Others unfortunately still struggle and suffer, but they are neither laggards nor cowards and hope and faith are with them. To these your sympathy and your love and your charity should go. The United States in their infancy gave them the protection of the Monroe Doctrine. In their hour of sorrow and distress they encouraged them, and would not profit by their failings or their misfortunes. Let the United States, to its imperishable glory, continue the unselfish policy enunciated in the still nobler and broader doctrine in which ELIHU ROOT has expressed the feelings and genius of the American people: "Let us help each other to show that for all the races of men the liberty for which we have fought and labored is the twin sister of peace and justice."



## LATIN-AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE AND THE NEW BUILDING.

Mr. ALBERT KELSEY, of the firm of Kelsey & Cret, the architects of the new building of the International Bureau of the American Republics, delivered a lecture Tuesday night, May 26, at Hubbard Memorial Hall, Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the local architectural association. In the course of his remarks he discussed a recent trip he made to Cuba and Mexico with reference to obtaining some suggestions for the new building. Below are given some selections from his address which will be of interest to all who are watching the construction of the new building or are interested in Latin-American architecture:

Immediately after the signing of the contract I made a trip to Cuba and Mexico in quest of ideas and materials to add to the finish and significance of the building for the International Bureau of the American Republics. I also went to ascertain something of the Latin-American point of view as to what its architectural character should be. While it had been conceived to be reminiscent, as far as consistent with modern ideas of the best Latin-American architecture, it was unfortunately designed from only a documentary knowledge of these structures, which, of course, did not suggest accurately the wealth of detail and the many significant characteristics that one sees when visiting them, and as no photographs or drawings can give the impressions of form and color that are necessary for careful and accurate study, the results of the trip are bound to show in the elaboration of our working drawings.

In the beautiful tropical city of Merida I took several photographs and made some notes and sketches which will be of value in deciding many points, especially the coloring in the patio; while at Havana, Orizaba, Veracruz, Puebla, Cuernavaca, and in the City of Mexico I received new inspirations. One thing that impressed me most was the constant contrast of the intensely modern and the very old. In the Paseo de la Reforma one finds both in one, as there is a happy mingling of the past and present executed in the architecture that adorns that matchless modern thoroughfare. It is full of suggestion and can not be too highly praised. Indeed, it is a question whether any highway has been designed with more forethought and with a finer regard for historical associations. The theme it depicts is the history of Mexico epitomized, told or suggested episode by episode. And indeed even in the very name the Mexicans have coined for the circles that break its length, there is a vivid Mexican touch. These are called "glorietas," surely a most original and suitable name, as each has been designed for the glorification of a national hero. The first is occupied by a colossal statue of Columbus; the next has become a national shrine, and was erected to commemorate the deeds of the Aztec heroes, with Cotomac, the last of the Montezumas, as the commanding figure at its summit, while the last will ultimately display an equestrian statue of PORFIRIO DIAZ. In lesser scale, but with equal precision along both sides of this avenue and between these glorietas, there are pedestals which have been allotted to the different States of the Confederation of Mexico in proportion to their population. As the years go by the vases now on many of them are replaced by statues of great men from every State of the Republic. The idea is unique, but the designer has carried it further by giving all the pedestals and benches and other accessories along the entire avenue from the City of Mexico to the heights of Chapultepec a decidedly Mexican character. This has been done by introducing fragments of ornament from the historical ruins of Mitla and Uxmal. Thus the avenue as a whole is stamped with a



national character and becomes, with the addition of new statues, more and more of a national pantheon as the years go by.

The lesson it teaches will be incorporated in some way or other in the development of the grounds surrounding the common home of the twenty-one American Republics at Washington; also the alamedas and other public gardens as carried out in most Latin-American cities will influence our design. It is hoped, also, that a handsome grilled fence, set between marble posts on a low white wall, similar in design to those graceful inclosures that surround so many Mexican churches, will be used; and again it is desired that some of the magnificent tile work, that glorifies the domes of so many old churches and embellishes so many walls in countries to the south of us, may be used in our patio.

Everywhere I went I found something to surprise and delight me, and thus it has followed that already Mr. CRET and I have made changes and improvements to our drawings and we shall make more. It is too early to describe them minutely, but briefly I may say that the most important result of my trip upon the building will be the enlargement of the patio and the consequent producing of an effect of greater openness throughout the interior.

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## TRADE RATIOS BETWEEN LATIN AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The ratios of trade values between the countries of Latin America and the United States, as indicated by the latest statistics available, show the following comparisons for 1906 and 1907. So far as possible the bases of calculation are the national statistics of the respective countries, but failing these the reports made by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States have been employed.

Total imports by the Argentine Republic in 1907 were valued at \$285,860,683, of which \$38,842,277, or 13.6 per cent, were of United States origin, as compared with 14.62 per cent in 1906. Exports were \$296,204,369, the United States taking \$10,940,436, or 3.7 per cent, against 4.56 per cent in 1906.

Bolivia's total foreign trade in 1907 is estimated at \$55,000,000, the United States figuring on the import list for \$2,852,460. Of Bolivian imports, valued in 1906 at \$17,543,662, the United States furnished \$1,136,604, or 6.4 per cent, against 5.6 per cent in the preceding year, and received \$91,359, or 0.32 per cent, out of a total export value of \$27,827,258, as compared with 0.13 per cent in 1905.

Brazil's total imports in 1907 were worth \$202,000,000, of which \$21,002,566, or 10.4 per cent, were of United States origin, against 11.46 per cent in 1906, and exports were valued at \$270,000,000, of which \$85,436,070, or 31.6 per cent, were sent to the United States, as compared with 36 per cent in the preceding year.

In 1907 Chile's import trade was represented by \$107,193,877, of which \$11,439,821, or 10.6 per cent, came from the United States, as against 9.9 per cent in 1906, while the total exports figured for \$102,229,466, of which \$17,944,580, or 17.5 per cent, were sent to the United States, against 15.1 per cent in 1906.

To Colombia, United States exports for 1907 were valued at \$3,169,382, against \$2,961,671 in the preceding year, while imports from that country figured for \$6,466,429 and \$6,669,461 in the two years, respectively. In 1904, the latest year for which complete Colombian statistics are furnished, the United States supplied \$4,936,000, or 34.15 per cent, of the imports, and took \$6,837,000, or 54.01 per cent, of the exports.

United States statistics fix the value of merchandise shipped to Costa Rica during 1907 at \$2,840,281 and of imports therefrom at \$5,281,877. Total Costa Rican imports in 1906 were worth \$7,278,464, the United States supplying \$3,964,224, or 54.4 per cent, against 51.65 per cent in 1905, and exports figured for \$8,802,000, of which the United States took \$4,171,560, or 47.4 per cent, about the same proportion as in 1905.

Cuba imported in 1907 a total valuation of \$104,460,935, of which \$51,309,288, or 49.1 per cent, were of United States origin, as compared with 48 per cent in 1906, and exports were valued at \$104,069,035, of which \$90,774,645, or 87.2 per cent, were sent to the United States, against more than 82 per cent in 1906.

The imports of the Dominican Republic in 1907 were valued at \$5,156,121, of which \$2,863,709, or 55.5 per cent, were from the United States, as compared with over 48 per cent in 1906, and exports were worth \$7,638,536, of which \$3,329,018, or 43.6 per cent, were destined for the United States compared with 53 per cent in 1906.

The United States reports shipments to Ecuador in 1907 of \$1,884,107 worth of merchandise and receipts therefrom to the value of \$2,835,395. Ecuador's import values in 1906 were \$8,505,800, the United States furnishing \$2,238,450, or 26.3 per cent, against 28.86 per cent in the preceding year, while exports figured for \$11,690,243, of which \$3,920,776, or 33.5 per cent, had a United States destination, against 27.32 per cent in 1905.

In 1907 Guatemala's total imports were valued at \$7,316,574, of which the United States furnished \$4,243,795, or 58.1 per cent, as against 42.1 in 1906, while exports figured for \$10,174,486, of which the United States took \$2,310,593, or 21.6 per cent, as compared with 30.2 per cent in the preceding year.

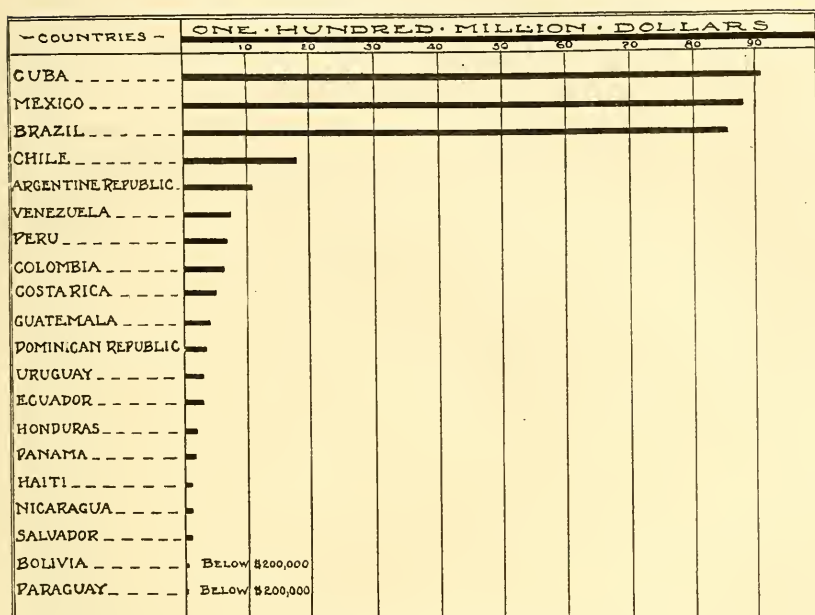
Haitian imports from the United States in 1907 were valued at \$3,145,853, against \$3,266,425 in 1906, and exports to the latter country are reported as \$1,220,420 and \$1,036,330 in the two years, respectively.

Imports by Honduras in 1907 were valued at \$2,331,517, of which \$1,561,855, or 67.7 per cent, were of United States origin, as compared with 63.6 per cent in 1906, and exports totaled \$2,012,409, of which \$1,807,952, or 89.8 per cent, were destined to the United States, as compared with 87.2 per cent in the preceding year.

# TRADE RATIOS BETWEEN LATIN AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES

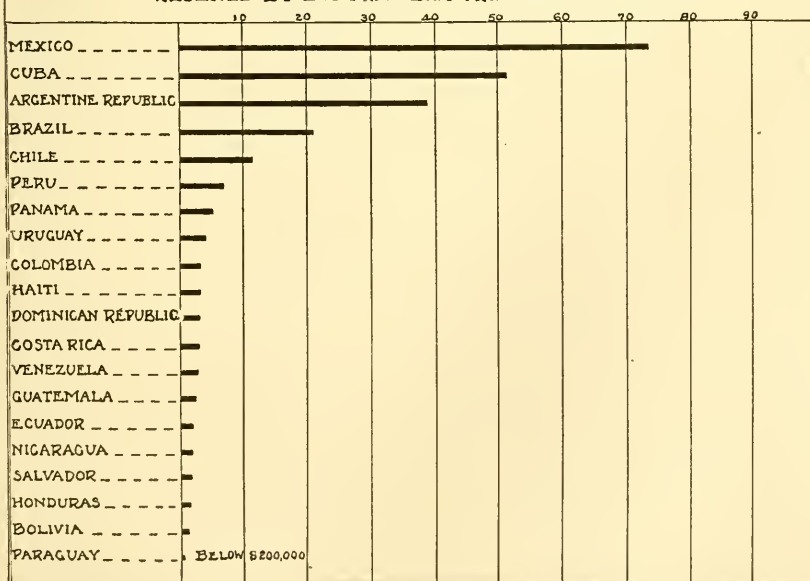
## COMPARISON OF EXPORTS

— SENT BY EACH REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED STATES —



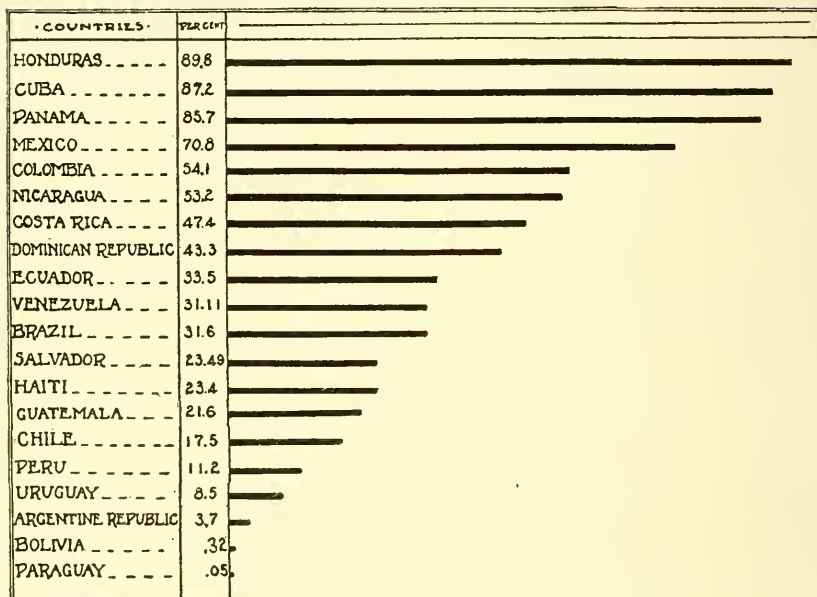
## COMPARISON OF IMPORTS

— RECEIVED BY EACH REPUBLIC FROM THE UNITED STATES —

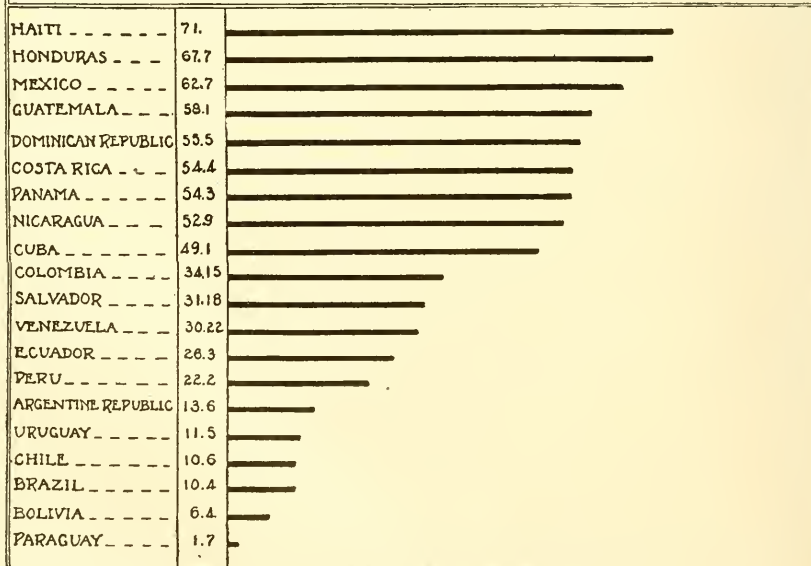


# TRADE RATIOS BETWEEN LATIN AMERICA AND -THE UNITED STATES -

OF THE TOTAL EXPORTS  
OF EACH REPUBLIC THE UNITED STATES TAKES  
FROM



OF THE TOTAL IMPORTS  
OF EACH REPUBLIC THE UNITED STATES SUPPLIES  
TO





For the fiscal year 1907 total Mexican imports figured for \$116,681,000, of which \$73,188,000, or 62.7 per cent, came from the United States, as against 65.99 per cent in 1906. Export values were \$124,009,000, of which \$87,904,000, or 70.8 per cent, went to the United States, compared with 68.6 per cent in the preceding year.

Nicaraguan imports from the United States in 1907 were valued at \$1,790,598, as compared with \$2,041,231 in 1906, while exports thither were \$1,202,878 and \$1,331,172, respectively, for the two years under comparison. In 1904, the latest year for which full statistics of the trade of Nicaragua are available, the United States furnished 52.09 per cent of the imports and took 53.21 per cent of the exports of that country.

Imports by the Republic of Panama, including supplies for the Canal Zone, totaled \$17,204,983 in 1907. Exclusive of this item, imports figured for \$9,564,450, of which the United States furnished \$5,196,964, or 54.3 per cent, while exports were valued at \$1,960,664, the United States taking \$1,680,953, or 85.7 per cent.

For 1907 Paraguay's total trade is estimated at something over \$10,000,000, in which the share of the United States was \$170,893 for imports and \$7,261 for exports. In 1906, out of an import valuation of \$6,267,194, the United States furnished \$110,496, or 1.7 per cent, while of exports worth \$2,695,140 the share taken by the United States was \$1,205, or 0.05 per cent.

Peru imported from the United States in 1907 products to the value of \$6,876,217, and exported thither \$7,098,298, while of total imports in 1906 valued at \$24,953,602 those of United States origin were \$5,541,157, or 22.2 per cent of the whole. Exports in the latter year were reported for \$28,479,404, of which the United States took \$3,203,480, or 11.2 per cent.

Salvador's imports from the United States in 1907 were valued at \$1,592,473, as compared with \$1,321,765 in the preceding year and exports thither figured for \$1,191,701 and \$1,216,262 for the two years, respectively. In 1905 imports of United States origin were 31.18 per cent of the whole and exports 23.49 per cent.

Of Uruguay's imports in 1907, totaling \$34,425,205, those of United States origin were valued at \$3,971,001, or 11.5 per cent of the whole, against 9.2 per cent in the preceding year, while out of a total export valuation of \$35,150,937 the United States took \$2,902,085, or 8.5 per cent, against 7.3 per cent in 1906.

In the fiscal year 1907, Venezuela's total imports were valued at \$10,335,817, of which the United States furnished \$2,626,471, or 25.5 per cent, as compared with 30.2 per cent in 1906, while of total exports worth \$16,203,972 the United States took \$5,960,095, or 36.7 per cent, against 31.1 per cent in the preceding year.

## UNITED STATES MEAT INSPECTION.

In a publication (Circular 125) recently issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, Dr. A. D. MELVIN, the Chief of that Bureau, describes the Federal meat inspection under his direction and traces the history and development of this important branch of the public service. An abstract of his paper published as a consequence of requests for information on the subject follows:

Meat inspection in the United States falls naturally into three periods: (1) from the opening of the Union Stock Yards in Chicago in 1865 to the year 1890, when the first Federal meat-inspection law was passed; (2) from the latter year until the passage of the law of 1906; (3) from then until the present time.

Following the opening of the Union Stock Yards in 1865 the city authorities of Chicago began an ante-mortem inspection, and it is clear that a more or less efficient inspection was maintained at Chicago and other cities by the various city authorities and by the packers themselves for a number of years prior to 1881. That this inspection was not satisfactory to some foreign governments, however, was shown by the action of several nations, about the year 1880, in placing restrictions upon American exported meats, and in some instances prohibiting them entirely. As the general physical condition of animals in the United States was better than in other countries, it was generally believed that these restrictions were mainly for the purpose of preventing competition.

In 1890 Congress took the first step toward the establishment of Federal meat inspection by the passage of a law providing for an inspection of salted pork and bacon intended for exportation, when inspection was required by the foreign government or was requested by a buyer, seller, or exporter of such meats, and also for the inspection of all cattle and sheep for export. Meat inspection by the Federal Government was therefore begun primarily to meet the requirements of foreign governments rather than for the protection of the people of the United States.

While this law was a step in the right direction, it failed to provide for inspection at the time of slaughter and gave no assurance of the health of the animals from which the meats were derived.

In 1891 Congress passed a law providing for inspection by veterinarians of live cattle and hogs and of their carcasses and products for interstate and foreign commerce. The first result of inspection under this law was an order by the German Government removing the prohibition it had maintained since 1880 against the importation of American pork products, and other countries soon took similar action. There followed such a large demand for inspection that the Department was unable to meet it fully with the appropriations made by Congress for this work, though the inspection was gradually extended for several years so far as means were available.

Still the laws were not adequate, and although they made no mention of sanitation, the Department in February, 1906, issued radical rules requiring cleanliness in all parts of the packing houses. These reforms in sanitation were in progress when the agitation of 1906 directed public attention to the insufficiency of existing laws and brought about the enactment of the law of June 30, 1906. The disclosure of unsatisfactory conditions in 1906 related almost wholly to canned and prepared meats, the use of preservatives, and the insanitary condition and methods of the packing establishments—matters over which the Department up to that time had no control under the law.

The law of 1906 confers on the Secretary of Agriculture power to enforce a more rigid inspection of all meats prepared for interstate or export trade and carries an annual

appropriation of \$3,000,000, the largest sum expended in any previous year being about \$800,000. Under this law the inspection is applied not only to the animals before slaughter and to their carcasses immediately after slaughter as under the former law, but afterwards to the meats and meat-food products in all the stages and processes of curing, canning, or other preparation for market; and the Department is also empowered to require sanitary equipment, conditions, and methods in the slaughtering and packing establishments, to prevent the use of harmful chemicals and preservatives and of misleading labels, and to regulate the transportation of meat in interstate and foreign commerce.

An establishment which desires to ship meats to another State or to a foreign country must make application to the Department for inspection, and must put its plant in proper sanitary condition before this will be granted. When the Department's experts report that the sanitary requirements have been met a sufficient number of inspectors are assigned to duty and business may proceed. Under their supervision the slaughterhouse or packing house and all receptacles, instruments, etc., must be kept clean.

Trained veterinarians examine all carcasses on the killing floors and send suspicious cases to a "retaining room," where they undergo a more thorough and careful inspection. Carcasses and parts which are condemned are rendered in sealed tanks in such a way as to prevent their use as food products. Those which are passed are stamped "U. S. Inspected and Passed." The stringency of the regulations governing the disposal of diseased carcasses has been attested by the report of a commission of five scientific experts outside the Department of Agriculture who investigated this subject last year at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, and whose conclusion was that "if there be any general error in the regulation it is in favor of the public rather than in favor of the butchers and packers."

Inspectors specially trained in such lines follow the meat through all the various processes of curing, canning, etc., prevent the use of harmful preservatives and coloring matter, enforce sanitation at every step, and require honest labels on the finished product. Laboratories are maintained at the packing centers, where chemical and bacteriological examinations are frequently made of meat products in order to detect and guard against unwholesomeness.

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## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

### APPOINTMENT OF THE PAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been officially informed that the Argentine Government has appointed the commission which is to provide for and promote the enforcement, in so far as the Argentine Republic is concerned, of the acts approved by the Third International Conference and, at the same time, to draft such topics as the study of the said acts may suggest as necessary complements to be referred in due time to the Programme Committee of the Fourth Conference, and such other new topics as may be deemed expedient.

The said commission has been constituted as follows: Dr. ANTONIO BERMEJO, President of the National Supreme Court of Justice, ex-Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, ex-National Deputy and ex-Delegate to the Second International American Conference of Mexico; Dr. MANUEL F. MANTILLA, National Senator; Dr. MANUEL AUGUSTO

MONTES DE OCA, ex-Minister of the Interior, Foreign Relations, and Worship; Dr. JOSÉ MARIA RAMOS MEXIA, President of the National Board of Education; Dr. EUFEMIO UBALLES, Rector of the National University of Buenos Aires and ex-National Deputy; Dr. ELISEO CANTÓN, Vice-President of the honorable Chamber of National Deputies, Dean of the Faculty of Medical Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires, and ex-Delegate to the Third Latin-American Medical Congress of Montevideo; Dr. JUAN M. GARRÓ, Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires; Dr. EDUARDO L. BIDDAU, Professor of the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences of the aforesaid university and ex-Delegate to the Third International American Conference of Rio de Janeiro; Dr. LEOPOLDO MELO, Professor of the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires. Dr. CARLOS A. BECÚ, Secretary-General; Dr. MARCO AURELIO AVELLANEDA, Deputy Secretary.

#### FROZEN-MEAT INDUSTRY, FIRST QUARTER OF 1908.

The output of the refrigerating plants of the Argentine Republic for the first three months of 1908 is given as 660,427 sheep and lambs, 398,272 quarters of beef, frozen, and 149,674 quarters of beef, chilled. For the corresponding quarter of the preceding year the figures were 673,600 mutton carcasses, 345,703 quarters of beef chilled and 102,587 frozen.

#### EXPORTS, FIRST QUARTER OF 1908.

The leading items of export from the Argentine Republic during the first quarter of 1908, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, are reported as follows:

Articles.	1908.	1907.	Articles.	1908.	1907.
Wheat ..... tons..	1,827,020	1,118,429	Horsehides:		
Maize ..... do...	59,793	108,280	Dry..... do....	18,910	23,274
Linseed ..... do...	429,852	401,120	Salt..... do....	10,810	2,179
Flour ..... do...	28,184	29,209	Sheepskins..... bales..	11,970	13,781
Bran ..... do...	41,306	38,745	Hair..... do....	844	1,147
Pollards..... bags..	15,200	47,750	Goatskins..... do....	601	699
Oilseed..... do...	49,036	24,232	Wool..... do....	142,213	195,013
Beef..... quarters..	547,946	438,841	Oats..... tons..	242,566	81,779
Hay..... bales..	110,923	94,441	Barley..... do....	10,137	98
Quebracho..... tons..	52,473	81,556	Tallow..... pipes..	3,568	5,148
Quebracho extract.. do...	14,157	10,310	Do..... casks..	31,760	18,619
Butter..... cases..	41,026	37,741	Do..... hogsheads..	1,921	3,937
Oxhides:			Frozen wethers..... number..	650,324	625,939
Dry..... number..	589,061	515,094			
Salt..... do....	343,471	414,163			

The custom-house at Buenos Aires collected during the first three months of 1908 the sums of 33,291,186.69 *pesos* paper (\$11,097,000) and \$799,263.70 gold.



**BANK STATEMENT, MARCH 31, 1908.**

According to figures published by the Department of Finance of the Argentine Republic, the situation of the banks of the country on March 31, 1908, was as follows:

	Gold.	National currency.
Deposits.....	\$22,108,023	\$739,285,738
Discounts and loans.....	37,530,489	683,287,669
Cash on hand.....	33,007,739	215,272,714

**TRANSPORT OF CAMP PRODUCTS.**

Complete statistics of the transport of cereals and wool by the Argentine railways in 1907, as published by the Statistical Bureau of the Agricultural Department, show that 3,476,165 tons of wheat were carried, 1,478,421 tons of maize, 718,009 tons of linseed, and 159,058 tons of wool. With the exception of maize, all these products show an advance over the preceding year.

**SURVEY OF RAILROAD LINES IN PATAGONIA.**

The President of the Argentine Republic has appointed two committees for the survey of two railroad lines in Patagonia; one will connect San Antonio with Nahuelhuapi Lake, passing by the Valcheta colony, and the other, starting from Rivadavia and passing by the Sarmiento and San Martin colonies, will terminate at the "16 de Octubre" colony. The great importance of this work is evident, especially if the immense wealth of Patagonia is taken into consideration, covering mines, valuable woods, pasture grounds, and powerful streams for the generation of motive power.

**FLOUR-MILLING INDUSTRY.**

Of the 303 flour mills located in the Argentine Republic at the beginning of 1907, 51 were not in operation, the production for 1906 having been 699,000 tons of flour, representing 986,069 tons of wheat. The percentages of flour and by-products were 67.67 and 28.74, respectively.

Flour shipments in 1907 were mainly to Brazil, that country taking 127,499 tons, or 92.81 per cent of the total exports of that commodity, as against 88.98 per cent in the preceding year.

The location of the mills is as follows: City of Buenos Aires, 19; Province of Buenos Aires, 68; Santa Fe, 39; Entre Rios, 28; Cordoba, 22; San Luis, 3; Santiago del Estero, 20; Mendoza, 18; San Juan, 19; La Rioja, 6; Catamarca, 14; Salta, 20; Jujuy, 8; Pampa, 1; Neuquen, 12; Rio Negro, 2; Chubut, 4.

**SILK CULTURE IN THE REPUBLIC.**

A report presented by the official commissioned by the Agricultural Department of the Argentine Republic to investigate silk culture in the country states that the Province of Tucuman presents the most promising features for future development and that Salta follows. For the whole Republic a total of 11,550,000 mulberry trees is reported, of which Santa Fe has 5,200,000; Cordoba, 4,500,000; Entre Rios, 1,500,000; and the Provinces of Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Santiago del Estero, 250,000 trees taken together.

**DAIRY INDUSTRY IN THE REPUBLIC.**

The Bureau of Agricultural Statistics and Rural Economy of the Argentine Department of Agriculture in its annual publication for 1907 states that at the beginning of the year there were in the Republic 271 creameries, 18 butter factories, 68 cheese-making establishments, and 37 "mixed" factories.

The quantity of milk used in these various establishments during 1906 amounted to 168,616,288 liters and the butter production was 8,043,693 kilograms, while cheese was turned out to the amount of 1,394,292 kilograms. Of the 455 separators in use, 216 were hand machines and 239 steam. The capital invested in this industry is given as \$4,543,420 national currency.

The Province of Buenos Aires is the center of the dairy industry and maintains 236 creameries, 12 butter factories (of which 5 are located in the capital), 59 cheese factories, and 25 "mixed" establishments. Santa Fe Province has 17 creameries, 5 butter factories, 4 cheese factories, and 6 mixed factories, while Entre Rios and Cordoba divide the remainder.

**ESTABLISHMENT OF A TEXTILE FACTORY.**

On March 23, 1908, a new industry was established in the Argentine Republic with the inauguration of a textile factory in the town of Brugo, Province of Entre Rios. The company purposes to utilize the fiber extracted from the wild palm called "*caranday*" for the manufacture of cord, rope, and other textiles employed in the agricultural industries of the country. The necessity of such a factory has for a long time been felt in the Republic, as the economic production of such articles is an important factor in the development of national agriculture. In 1907 the Republic imported 13,655,666 kilograms of binder twine, and the imports of sackcloth, cord, etc., were also considerable. The results of the tests made with the *caranday* fiber have been highly satisfactory, and the articles can compete advantageously with similar imported manufactures; its strength is said to be most superior.

## BOLIVIA.

## BUDGET FOR 1908.

The general budget of revenues and expenditures of the Bolivian Government, recently promulgated by the Executive, for the year 1908, is as follows: Revenues, 16,025,378.56 *bolivianos* (\$8,000,000); expenditures, 18,618,515.06 *bolivianos* (\$9,000,000); deficit, 2,593,136.56 *bolivianos* (\$1,000,000).

## PROHIBITION OF GOLD EXPORTS.

From February 15 to August 15, 1908, the exportation of English gold coin from Bolivia is prohibited by Executive decree.

It is further provided that travelers shall not take out of the country more than £10 for each family or £5 for each individual. The secret export of gold is rendered impossible by an exhaustive investigation of the luggage and personal effects of passengers leaving the Republic.

## BRAZIL.

## FOREIGN TRADE, FIRST TWO MONTHS OF 1908.

Statistics of the foreign trade of Brazil for the months of January and February, 1908, show a total valuation of \$72,770,000, in which imports represent \$33,787,000 and exports \$38,983,000, a balance of trade of over \$5,000,000 being thus shown.

As compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year, imports show an advance of over \$4,000,000, while export values decreased by \$12,500,000.

The seven leading articles of export and their respective values for the two periods under comparison are reported in round numbers as follows:

	First two months.	
	1907.	1908.
Coffee.....	\$21,000,000	\$20,000,000
Rubber.....	16,000,000	11,500,000
Tobacco.....	1,300,000	290,000
Sugar.....	300,000	80,000
Herva maté.....	1,185,000	900,000
Cacao.....	1,170,000	1,900,000
Cotton.....	3,400,000	505,000

## COFFEE MOVEMENT, FIRST QUARTER OF 1908.

Entries of coffee reported at Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Victoria, Bahia, and other Brazilian ports of shipment for the first three months of 1908 aggregated 2,045,649 bags, as compared with

4,170,653 in the same period of the preceding year. Total clearances to foreign and coastwise ports for the two periods amounted to 3,156,406 and 3,301,490 bags, respectively, the proportion sent abroad being far in excess of the local deliveries.

The value of the foreign shipments for the quarter is given as \$28,500,000, as compared with \$31,000,000 in the same period of 1907, and for the nine months of the crop year 1907-8 total clearances to foreign ports are valued at \$102,000,000, as against \$133,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1906-7.

#### TRADE OF SANTOS, FIRST QUARTER OF 1908.

Imports at Santos for the first quarter of 1908 are valued at \$9,000,000, against \$10,500,000 in the same period of the previous year, while exports for the two quarters are given as \$19,000,000 and \$24,000,000, respectively.

#### CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN 1907.

The following figures show the revenue collected by the various custom-houses of Brazil in 1907, which aggregated 288,013,294 *milreis* (\$95,044,387), compared with 247,413,387 *milreis* (\$81,646,417) in 1906:

Custom-houses.	1907.	1906.	Custom-houses.	1907.	1906.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>		<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Manaos.....	19,616,334	15,637,299	Victoria.....	445,752	427,284
Belem.....	31,947,965	27,473,922	Rio de Janeiro.....	98,201,661	87,059,185
Maranhao.....	4,506,025	4,100,659	Santos.....	52,532,525	43,586,379
Pernambuco.....	4,851,190	4,922,338	Paranagua.....	3,203,636	2,414,964
Fortaleza.....	4,807,240	4,724,903	Florianopolis.....	2,065,822	1,455,681
Natal.....	1,395,895	349,425	Rio Grande.....	9,498,638	9,092,758
Pernambuco.....	1,342,000	1,364,881	Pelotas.....	1,506,883	.....
Recife.....	19,625,241	19,127,633	Porto Alegre.....	10,550,215	9,078,020
Maceio.....	2,837,292	2,090,132	Uruguayana.....	1,243,726	1,201,359
Aracaju.....	602,970	348,386	Livramento.....	367,195	255,020
Bahia.....	19,936,240	15,315,767	Corumba.....	1,928,240	1,384,592

#### RAILWAY ENTERPRISES.

The President of the Republic made a special visit to the city of São Paulo recently to be present at the inauguration of the final section of the broad-gauge railway between the Federal capital and the capital of the State of São Paulo. The work of substituting the broad gauge for the narrow gauge on this, the main trunk of the Central Railway of Brazil, has been going on for many years and its completion provides for much faster and altogether better service between Brazil's two largest cities.

Inauguration ceremonies have also marked the opening of traffic on extensions of two branches of the Sorocabana Railway, both of whose terminals have been pushed nearer to the border of Parana. The southern branch is to connect at the Parana River with the Rio



Grande do Sul and São Paulo Railway, which is being rapidly extended northward across the State of Parana.

About two years ago work was begun by a French company under contract with the Brazilian Government in connection with the construction of the railroad known as the "Noroeste." The importance of this railway, as at present planned, bids fair to outrank any railway enterprise undertaken in South America within recent years, in the opinion of United States Deputy Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro. There are now 110 miles in operation, serving a territory which two years ago was virgin and scarcely even explored. Surveys are completed to the point where the railway is to cross the Parana River, which forms the boundary line between the States of São Paulo and Matto Grosso. The road to this point is to be in operation within two years. From the Parana more or less definite surveys have been made northwestward across the southern part of the State of Matto Grosso to Corumba, on the great Paraguay River, which separates Brazil and Bolivia.

The original intention was to extend the line from the Parana River to Cuyaba, a point nearer the geographical center of Matto Grosso, but this plan has been modified in view of the evidently superior position of a terminus on the Bolivian border and on the great stream forming the boundary line between the two countries. It is now practically certain that the present administration will push this work to a conclusion before the inauguration of a new régime. This means that within two and one-half years 400 miles of railway are to be constructed and put into operation through a country wholly unexplored, several streams of continental importance must be bridged, marsh lands encountered, and the difficulties incident to carving a way through virgin and all but impenetrable forests overcome.

The contract under which the company is to construct this railway provides a guaranty on the part of the Federal Government of earnings of 6 per cent on the amount employed in construction up to \$16,380 per kilometer (0.62 mile) for the section to the Parana River, and up to \$20,748 per kilometer for the remaining stretch of the road. At these figures the probable cost of the railway will not fall far short of \$20,000,000. The French company obligate themselves to operate the railway for a short term of years, so that the Government evades the responsibility connected with the preliminary expense of putting the road into operation, and possibly loss incidental to operation during the period preceding the adjustment of the population to new opportunities offered in the territory tributary to the railroad. The contracting company has expressed a willingness to double and, if necessary, treble the present forces in order to complete the entire project within the allotted time of thirty months.

## INCREASED DUTY ON SUGAR.

By the decree of March 27, 1908, published in the "*Diario Oficial*" two days later, the duty on sugar of all kinds originating in countries which do not pay any bounty on that article has been raised by the Brazilian Government from 200 to 400 *reis* per kilogram (from \$0.077 to \$0.154 per 2.2 pounds).

## PURCHASE OF COFFEE IN BRAZILIAN MARKETS.

An increase having been noted in the number of individuals and firms dealing in coffee who wish to purchase directly from the Brazilian markets, the following information, prepared by the Brazilian Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro, regarding the manner in which the export coffee business is conducted is of particular interest in this connection:

Under ordinary conditions it is not practicable for dealers in the United States to become importers unless they are able to establish connections with a Brazilian house of an exceptional nature; not only a house in which there may be confidence, which may of course easily be had, but one so situated that it can buy and grade coffee of the particular grades needed by the small importer and do this at less expense than the great American importing houses.

Coffee in Brazil, as a rule, is sold by the planters to *commissarios*, commission men who have a peculiar relation to the grower. Theoretically the *commissario* sells the planter's crop to the exporter upon a commission. Practically he is more or less of a banker for the planter, advancing him money from time to time during the course of a year as against the maturing crop, and liquidating the indebtedness to himself on the part of the planter by a settlement which involves more or less of a direct sale from the planter to him. The relation between the grower and the *commissario* varies, so that it is impossible for an outsider to count upon deriving any advantage from interference with it. While some planters do more or less work in the way of separating their coffee into the several commercial grades, the vast bulk of the coffee as received by the *commissarios* is of mixed quality as taken from the curing floors. *Commissarios*, therefore, generally clean and grade it, and it is put on the market cleaned and graded, though this is not always the case. Coffee as known on the American and other foreign markets is often far different from what that same coffee was in Brazil. It is graded so that the component parts of any particular lot may exhibit the qualities of several varieties—Mocha, Java, Santos, Rio, and the like.

For the experienced buyers and roasters in the United States it is graded and manipulated to give a particular quality of an infusion upon roasting, grinding, and infusion making according to the methods of the house in question. Every lot of coffee must produce certain

results corresponding to a certain grade. Its size, appearance, and apparent condition, even, can not be taken as final tests of what it is.

The result is that coffee must be bought by sample to be bought intelligently. It comes from the *commissario* in small lots, as a rule, each of which is tested, sorted, and distributed according to quality until larger lots are formed. An American house requiring a large amount of coffee, therefore, will find it profitable to have a man on the spot to test, grade, purchase, and collect coffee of the required grades. The American importer who does not have such a representative must trust in the quality of his coffee, the purchasing, grading, and collecting it in sufficient quantities and shipping it to a Brazilian house. Coffee purchased and graded by the great American importing houses which have representatives in the Brazilian markets is generally sold on the American markets at a profit over the actual cost to the importers in Brazil, plus freight and expenses, but the fact that the coffee is handled upon so large a scale, with freight rebates, the advantage of having large stocks to draw from for any particular grade, and the general nature of the business in handling large quantities of a commodity which is a staple, is not injured by storage, is easily handled, and which up to a certain point is improved with age, renders this profit ordinarily a small one, and unless the average American jobber deals in a very large amount of coffee in the course of a season it is doubtful if the disadvantages he has in dealing in the Brazilian markets at long range do not more than make up for this middleman's profit.

There are Brazilian houses dealing in the Brazilian markets which buy, clean, mix, and sell coffee to the trade in the United States, generally on a commission basis, and evidently some American houses find this advantageous, for the trade is maintained. The general movement, however, is in the direction of securing American supplies through houses having buyers here and importing coffee into the United States by the shipload. It is not at all uncommon in this consulate-general to certify to an invoice of a shipload of coffee in a single transaction, to a single consignee, a single consular document for \$500,000 worth of coffee. While coffee freights to the United States are generally by the bag—35 cents a bag is the standard rate—there are lighterage and other advantages in large shipments which naturally tell in the trade.

#### CATTLE-BREEDING COMPANY.

The "*Diario Official*" publishes the text of a contract entered into between the Brazilian Government and a company organized in the State of Maine, under the name of the "Brazilian Export and Development Company." The enterprise is capitalized at \$6,000,000; and has for its object the extensive breeding of cattle and the crossing

of foreign with domestic races. It is also proposed to acquire 100 kilometers of fallow lands for pasture and to engage in rubber planting as well as the preparation of jerked beef and the export of fresh meat. The seat of the enterprise is the State of Piauhý.

## CHILE.

### ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN TRADE IN 1907.

Of the 573,762,585 *pesos* (\$209,423,343) reported for Chilean trade in 1907, imports are represented by 293,681,855 *pesos* (\$107,193,877) and exports by 280,080,730 *pesos* (\$102,229,466), distributed as follows:

The principal imports as valued in 1906 and 1907 are shown as follows in Chilean dollars of \$0.365 United States currency:

	1906.	1907.
Agricultural machinery and implements.....	\$3,870,586	\$4,265,437
Animals, live, chiefly cattle.....	5,688,509	8,237,371
Cement, Roman.....	2,001,079	3,936,932
Coal.....	20,396,480	29,783,080
Cotton goods.....	27,525,520	36,334,739
Industrial oils, fuel, etc.....	28,836,289	40,876,550
Iron and steel goods.....	27,478,151	35,060,364
Machinery for general industrial purposes.....	11,845,050	18,440,997
Meat, fish, condensed milk, etc.....	3,166,090	5,003,668
Mining tools and machinery.....	12,958,741	10,003,267
Olive oil.....	1,977,994	3,330,303
Paper and manufactures.....	5,296,731	6,871,337
Perfumery, drugs, etc.....	3,946,365	5,463,844
Rolling stock for railroads.....	7,591,738	11,268,931
Sacks, empty.....	6,205,204	4,024,755
Silk goods.....	3,402,666	3,397,620
Sugar.....	6,129,325	6,131,095
Vegetable products.....	32,090,403	30,339,127
Wines, spirits, etc.....	2,929,728	3,781,865
Wood, and manufactures thereof.....	4,897,833	7,207,297
Woolen goods.....	13,521,371	18,720,686

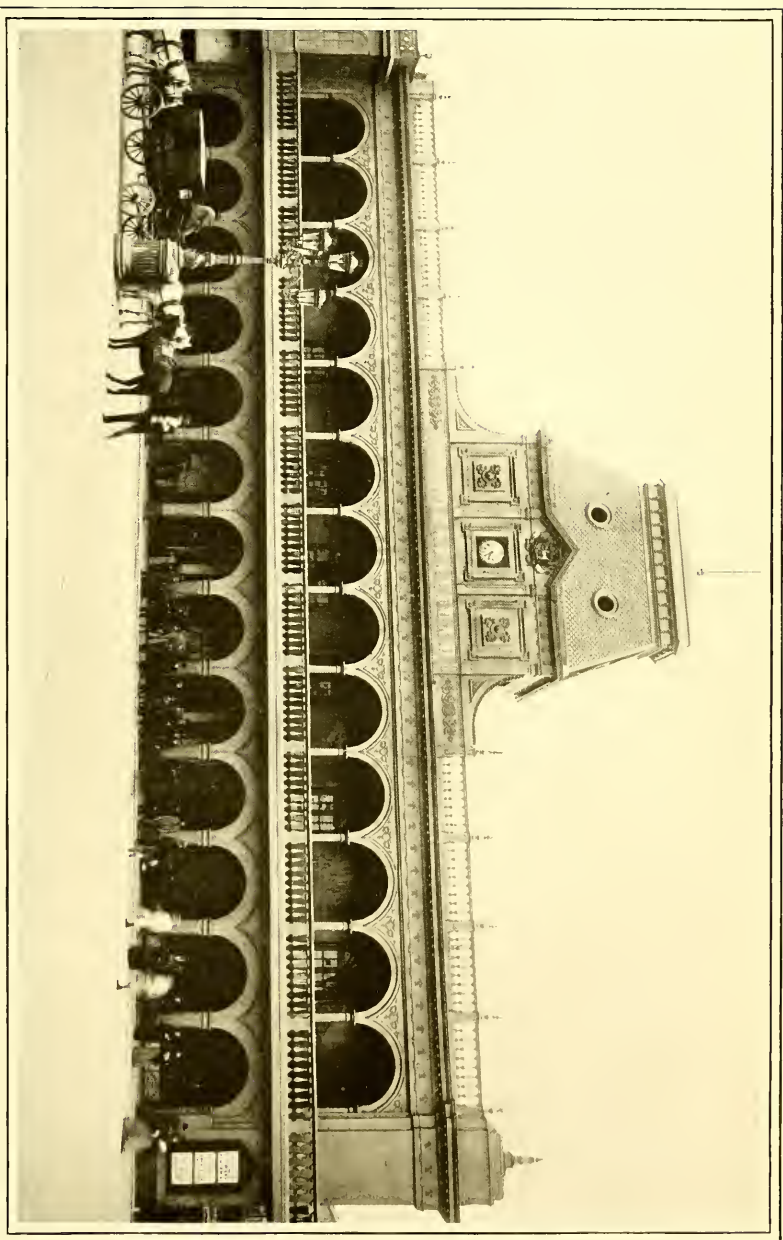
The leading exports show the following valuations for the years under comparison:

Copper ingots.....	\$19,750,936	\$16,846,867
Fruits, grains, etc.....	7,495,940	11,851,415
Nitrate.....	217,317,015	206,202,950

The imports of animal substances were valued at \$21,302,447, or an increase of \$6,383,186 over 1906. In this increase cattle represented \$2,862,396; the salmon industry, \$1,014,318; sardines, \$487,626; tallow, \$358,560, and leathers, \$1,094,223.

Vegetable products showed a decrease of \$2,256,035. The products which figure most in this decrease are: First, wheat, the imports of which represented a decrease of \$4,056,225; wheat flour, \$1,948,437; refined sugar, \$611,576; coffee, \$281,091; rice, \$244,790; tea, \$187,778, and many other products of less importance. On the other hand, there was an increase of \$437,761 in the value of the imports of





THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING OF LIMA, IN THE PLAZA MAYOR.

A typical example of Latin-American architecture.

EL EDIFICIO DE LA MUNICIPALIDAD DE LIMA.

Un ejemplo típico de la arquitectura latinoamericana.



ONE OF THE THREE FALLS ON THE NACUNDAL RIVER.

This stream is an affluent of the Upper Parana in Paraguay; the fall has a height of 50 feet, one-fourth of its width.

UNO DE LOS TRES SALTOS DEL RÍO NACUNDAL.

Este río es tributario del Alto Paraná en el Paraguay. El salto tiene una altura de 50 pies, una cuarta parte de su ancho.

barley and \$1,352,309 in olive oil; an increase of \$576,848 in granulated sugar; an increase of \$274,946 in *cofra* or *pufa*; an increase of \$222 332 in frame houses, and an increase of \$1,573,422 in the value of pine wood.

Minerals showed a net increase of \$11,541,404. In this large increase iron represents the greater part, as follows: Corrugated, unpainted, neither tinned nor galvanized, 2,411,325 kilograms; in bars, 7,239,900 kilograms; in corrugated sheets, painted and tinned, 16,723,095; plain, painted, tinned, or galvanized, 2,249,200 kilograms; plain, neither painted nor galvanized, 2,304,775 kilograms; unwrought iron or steel in bars, sheets, or in other forms, 34,354,500 kilograms; making an aggregate total of 65,282,805 kilograms, valued at \$8,800,026.

Fine metals and jewelry show an increase of \$469,872.

Nails show an increase of 4,000,000 kilograms.

The imports of switches, sleepers, and other articles for railroads exceeded 4,663,800 kilograms, valued at \$579,576, thus showing an increase of more than 2,000,000 kilograms in favor of 1907 and an increase of more than \$200,000 in the value of said imports.

There were imported 44,488,450 kilograms of railroad rails, valued at \$3,559,076, while the previous year there were imported only 25,166,025 kilograms, valued at about \$2,000,000. Imports of railroad wheels amounted to 2,903,725 kilograms, or 83,150 kilograms less than the previous year.

The increase in imports of materials for railroads was due to the construction of trolley lines in the cities and of new railroads, such as those from Arica to La Paz, the Transandine, which passes through Juncal and through Antuso, and the several private lines of the nitrate companies, among which is the Caleta Coloso.

The imports of cement nearly doubled, increasing from 50,026,975 kilos in 1906 to 98,423,300 kilos in 1907. This increase is easily accounted for, the reconstruction of the cities demanding an enormous consumption of said material.

For the same reason the imports of plain or flat window glass continued to increase. Last year 3,836,240 kilograms of flat glass, with or without bevel, were imported, and 118,740 kilograms of stained glass.

An increase of nearly 4,000,000 kilograms in the imports of bricks for smelting furnaces is reported, 6,668,500 being imported in 1906 and 10,340,100 kilograms, valued at \$310,203, in 1907.

There was a considerable increase in the imports of textiles and manufactures thereof, especially fibers from Manila, and hemp yarn and thread, the figures being \$67,058,757 and \$53,728,481 in 1907 and 1906, respectively. The imports of empty bags showed a decrease of 8,500,000 kilograms. On the other hand, an increase of 4,000 kilograms is noted in the imports of ready-made clothing.

In 1906 a total of 3,741,350 grams of silk for sewing, mending, knitting, and embroidering was imported, while in 1907 the imports amounted to a total of 5,364,825. There was a remarkable decrease of 5,339,080 grams in dress silks, and a difference of \$303,656 in their values.

In industrial oils, fuels, and bitumens there was a total increase of \$12,046,271 over the previous year, the imports of sperm oil having doubled, while imports of coal increased from 1,019,824 tons to 1,489,154 tons, and 878,965 kilograms of candles were imported against 460,780 in 1906.

The imports of common paints and all kinds of paints generally showed an increase, the former having reached 3,649,350 kilograms from 2,566,750 kilograms in 1906. This increase is also due to the reconstructions and new constructions made in recent years.

The imports of machinery have increased steadily, there being an increase of 7,464,504 kilograms over the previous year, the imports in 1907 having reached 47,590,853 kilograms, including machinery, apparatus, and tools, against 40,126,349 kilograms in 1906.

The imports of firearms showed an increase of 1,170,957 kilograms.

The exports of live stock showed a considerable decrease—from a total of \$843,372 in 1906 to \$181,282 in 1907.

There was a decrease of \$3,612,786 in the value of exports of animal products in general. An increase in the exports of leather, due to the heavy duties lately imposed in Germany on the imports of this product, is noted. It is well known that Hamburg is the principal market for the products from Valdivia. Chinchilla furs suffered a decrease of more than one-half—that is to say, from 123,020 exported in 1906 to 57,847 in 1907, the values for the two years being \$984,160 and \$462,776, respectively.

Hides declined from 1,913,733 kilograms to 1,022,340. On the other hand, common wool, from 1,780,248 kilograms, reached 2,112,275 kilograms.

There was an increase in the exports of vegetable products, being credited to green peas, oats, *descarozados*, beans, nuts, hay, and wheat in a considerable proportion and to other seeds and grains in a smaller proportion.

Flour (*Harinilla*) exports which from 46,920 kilos advanced to 839,600 kilos, also contributed to the increase, but, on the other hand, the exports of barley showed a decrease of 11,500,000 kilos; wheat flour showed a decrease of 600,000 kilos, while cotton and *quillai* also showed considerable decreases.

Mineral products, the greatest item of exports, showed a decrease of over 10,000,000 *pesos*, the exports of nearly all kinds of minerals being less than in 1906.



The exports of copper ores amounted to 39,076,478 kilos, against 21,853,800 the previous year, the values being \$4,991,160 and \$3,111,636, respectively.

The exports of gold ores declined to 18,960 kilos, against 68,176 in 1906; silver ores to 219,918 kilos, against 144,820 kilos; iodine to 289,236 quintals, against 351,220 quintals; and nitrate to 16,496,236 quintals, against 17,668,050 quintals in the preceding year.

The exports of coined gold amounted to \$1,404,445, while those of coined silver amounted to \$245,556, or a total of \$1,650,001.

An authorized opinion concerning the sole and real causes of the decrease in the exports of Tarapaca fertilizer states that the decrease is due mainly to the strikes of the men who work in the nitrate deposits and of the day-laborers of the northern ports.

There was a decrease of more than \$60,000 in the value of the exports of pure alcohol and alcoholic liquors in comparison with the previous year.

#### THE NITRATE INDUSTRY IN 1907-8.

The report covering the Chilean nitrate year 1907-8, ending with March, 1908, shows a total production of nitrate of 41,179,058 quintals, as compared with 40,141,522 quintals in 1906-7. Export figures were fixed at 45,000,000 quintals, which quantity, though 1,500,000 more than in the preceding year, was nevertheless lower than the limit originally established for 1907-8 by nearly 10,000,000 quintals.

Shipment abroad was made of 39,875,735 quintals, as compared with 37,843,000 quintals exported in 1906-7 to the following destinations: Europe, 31,210,470 quintals; United States, 7,461,668 quintals, and elsewhere, 1,203,597 quintals, in each case an advance being made over the previous year.

The price of nitrate was maintained during the first nine months of the year, and it was only from January to March, when retained stocks were placed on sale in spite of the unfavorable conditions in the world's markets, that a decline in value occurred.

The present nitrate association, which is a continuation of the combination of producers entered into in 1900 and renewed in 1906, expires on March 31, 1909, and negotiations for its renewal for a further period are now in progress.

#### CUSTOMS REVENUES IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1908.

The revenues collected by the custom-houses of the Chilean Republic during the first quarter of 1908 aggregated 38,781,528.70 *pesos* (\$12,927,000), as compared with 38,174,335.43 *pesos* (\$12,724,000) in same period of 1907, an increase of 607,191.27 *pesos* (\$202,000). The totals for the periods under comparison are distributed as fol-

lows: Import duties, 18,611,545.06 *pesos* (\$6,203,000) in 1908 and 23,704,156.23 *pesos* (\$7,568,000) in 1907; export duties, 19,279,846.07 *pesos* (\$6,433,000) in 1908 and 13,607,742.85 *pesos* (\$4,535,000) in 1907; miscellaneous receipts, 890,135.57 *pesos* (\$296,000) in 1908 and 862,436.35 *pesos* (\$287,000) in 1907.

#### GOVERNMENT RAILROADS IN 1907.

Chilean railroad lines under Government control have a total extension at present of about 1,800 miles. The amount expended during 1906 for the operation of said lines was 24,000,000 *pesos* (\$8,000,000), as compared with 72,000,000 *pesos* (\$24,000,000) in the following year. In 1906 the rolling stock of the Government railroads aggregated 4,000 cars, representing about 50,000 tons; in 1907 this amount was increased by 1,400 new cars, representing 40,000 tons more; adding to this amount the 12,000 tons represented by the 800 private cars operated in connection with the Government railroads, the total weight of rolling stock is 102,000 tons. The number of locomotives purchased in 1907 was 140. The merchandise transported over Government lines in 1906 aggregated 2,800,000 tons, and 3,400,000 tons in 1907, an increase of 20 per cent.

According to information transmitted by the United States consul at Valparaiso relative to the Chilean railroads, the receipts of the state lines for 1907 amounted to \$25,185,000, United States gold, and the estimated receipts for 1908 are \$27,020,000. Disinfection plants have been established at nine of the most important points along the line, where all freight cars are to be disinfected thoroughly whenever needed. This is intended principally for stock cars. Special arrangements have also been made to facilitate the handling of the unusually heavy harvests of farm products. It is estimated that the surplus wheat crop will be from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 bushels.

#### POSTAL MOVEMENT IN 1907.

In the year 1907 the postal movement of the Chilean Republic, according to approximate estimates, amounted to 84,796,405 pieces of mail matter, against 77,087,665 in 1906. The number of international parcels-post received during 1907 was 59,465, and those sent were 3,646. The movement of interior parcels-post during the last two years assumed such proportions that the Government was obliged to enforce restrictions in order to prevent the accumulation of packages, which was an obstruction to the proper operation of the various post-offices.

#### IMPROVED STEAMSHIP SERVICE ON THE WEST COAST.

In a recent report Mr. REA HANNA, the American Consul at Iquique, Chile, states that the *Compañía Sud-Americana de Vapores*

and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company have decided to run weekly boats from Valparaiso to Panama on a twelve-day schedule, the two lines to alternate.

Stops will be made in Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Antofagasta, Iquique, Mollendo, Callao, Paeta, and Panama.

Arrangements are being made with the steamship lines at Colon for direct connections, so that the run from Valparaiso to New York will occupy only seventeen days, avoiding the usual wait in Panama.

It is expected that this will bring a great part of the traffic from Buenos Aires and the adjacent east coast over the Andes via Valparaiso to New York, as it will be a quicker trip than on the direct lines.

The distribution of freight will be made by short-run steamers from the centers mentioned. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company is expected to run a freight boat from Guayaquil to Panama, as the liners will stop only at the mouth of the river and just long enough to receive and discharge passengers.

#### TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

On the 21st of March, 1908, the Department of the Treasury issued a decree reducing the import duties on sugar and on manufactured articles, such as woolen and linen networks and the so-called *tricote*, grooved sheets of galvanized iron, shoes of all kinds, and loose pieces for the construction of houses the value of which shall not exceed 15,000 *pesos* in gold.

The decree is as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The import duties on linen and woolen networks and the so-called *tricote*, grooved sheets of galvanized iron, and loose pieces for the construction of houses the value of which shall not exceed 15,000 *pesos* in gold, are hereby reduced to 25 per cent; and the duties on footwear in general, except those the length of which is 15 centimeters or less and those on rubber shoes, are reduced to 35 per cent.

ART. 2. The duties on sugar of all kinds are reduced to 9 *pesos* for each 100 kilograms; those on refined sugar are reduced to 6 *pesos*; those on Rosa Emilia sugar are reduced to 3.75 *pesos*; those on granulated sugar of the first product or muscavado sugar to 3.30 *pesos*, and unrefined sugars, namely, chancaca or concrete, to 3.30 *pesos*.

ART. 3. The term granted for the reduction of duties on the two previous articles shall be as follows:

Linen or woolen networks and the so-called *tricote*, grooved sheets of galvanized iron, loose pieces for the construction of houses the value of which does not exceed 15,000 *pesos* in gold, on being imported from the 1st of January, 1908, shall pay 30 per cent, and 25 per cent from the 1st of July, 1909, and thereafter.

Shoes in general, except those the length of which is 15 centimeters or less, and rubber shoes, shall pay 55 per cent during the first half year of 1909; 50 per cent during the second half year, 45 per cent during the first half year of 1910, 40 per cent during the second half year of 1910, and 35 per cent from the 1st of January, 1911, and thereafter.

During the second half year of 1908 refined sugar shall pay 9.60 *pesos*, and from the 1st of January, 1909, it shall pay 9 *pesos* for each 100 kilograms.

From the 1st of July, 1908, white granulated or ground sugar, damp or dry, shall, like the Rosa Emilia sugar, pay 6 *pesos*; granulated sugar from the first product or muscavado, 3.75 *pesos*; unrefined sugar (chancaca or concrete), 3.30 *pesos*, for each 100 kilograms.

#### MARITIME MOVEMENT OF VALPARAISO IN 1907.

The statistics relating to the movement of vessels in the port of Valparaiso, Chile, in 1907 show the following totals, as compared with those of the preceding year:

Entries from foreign ports: 466 steamers of 1,280,492 tons and 30,968 members of crews in 1907, against 406 of 1,014,560 tons and 27,070 members of crews in 1906; 145 sailing vessels of 252,367 tons and 2,335 members of crews in 1907, against 149 of 239,426 tons and 3,368 members of crews in 1906.

Coastwise entries: 607 steamers of 837,712 tons and 27,451 members of crews in 1907, against 603 of 716,943 tons and 26,344 members of crews in 1906; 31 sailing vessels of 22,928 tons and 385 members of crews in 1907, against 35 of 27,691 tons and 482 members of crews in 1906.

Clearances for foreign ports: 417 steamers of 1,134,369 tons and 28,997 members of crews in 1907, against 348 of 868,461 tons and 24,663 members of crews in 1906; 63 sailing vessels of 95,170 tons and 1,365 members of crews in 1907, against 31 of 44,499 tons and 751 members of crews in 1906.

Coastwise clearances: 660 steamers of 887,953 tons and 28,613 members of crews in 1907, against 652 of 827,871 tons and 28,357 members of crews in 1906; 113 sailing vessels of 173,460 tons and 2,302 members of crews in 1907, against 144 of 210,458 tons and 2,926 members of crews in 1906.

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### COLOMBIA.

#### RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

The President of Colombia, prior to his departure for an extended tour of the Republic, delivered an important address at Bogota on April 19, in which many advanced ideas were promulgated in regard to the future development of the immense natural resources of the country.

His remarks are significant as showing the ideas of the present administration regarding the introduction of foreign capital and the treatment of immigrants intending to make Colombia their home.

In referring to the mines, President REYES mentioned recent reports of English engineers, in which they state that in the region of Marmota and Rio Sucio there are mineral deposits richer than those of the Transvaal, and the only thing lacking for their exploitation is transport facilities. The formation of a large French company to



operate mines in the Department of Santander was mentioned, also the fact that their machinery is being received, while a number of engineers have arrived for the work of setting up the plants. In regard to the development going on in the Choco, and other mineral belts of the country, it is stated that it is well known that in all the coast region of Colombia, the coasts of the Pacific as well as the Atlantic, there exist immense and abundant mines of coal, iron, copper, lead, cinnabar, etc., and that there are inexhaustible founts of riches, which it is necessary to treat with constant labor.

In reference to railway development, the line leading from Cauca to the port of Buenaventura on the Pacific side is characterized as the most important of all the lines in construction, because of its proximity to the Panama Canal, and the fact of the discovery and actual development of rich coal deposits at Cali and in the Occidental cordillera of the Andes. This road will be completed in 1910, and through examinations which have been made of these mines they are believed to be of sufficient body to supply all vessels passing for the canal. With this end in view a coaling station will be established in due time at Buenaventura. It is believed that the exploitation of these mines will not only pay all expenses of the construction of this road but leave a large profit.

In referring to the valley of the Cauca, the President gives this valley an area of 250 by 40 kilometers, with lands proper for the cultivation of wheat, potatoes, and other products of the Temperate Zone. The railway will also dominate the Government lands, open to settlement, covering an area of 500 by 150 kilometers, with climate ranging from 18° to 5° C., in which abound gold and silver, coal, copper, and cinnabar. It is also a very rich agricultural district.

When the new routes of transportation are opened and cart roads and trails now in contemplation or under construction are completed, new and rich territories will be open to agriculture and the products of the cold regions will be able to compete in the markets with foreign goods and products. These products will be protected by heavier duties at the custom-houses from foreign competition.

The products of the warm zone have greatly developed within the past ten years, and large tracts suitable for the cultivation of cacao and rubber are still unexploited. The cultivation of cacao has already been established in the vicinity of Tumaco, and sections of the Department of Nariño have been devoted to it. The President is of the opinion that the employment of Japanese laborers will greatly facilitate the development of agriculture in certain Departments. The importance of the banana industry as a feature of national development was also dealt with.

In regard to the increased production of cotton, it is stated that its manufacture is also being increased. This will soon give employ-

ment to many more laborers, and prevent the exportation of much gold, destined for the payment for imports of manufactured stuffs in this class. The importation of cotton goods is calculated at \$4,000,000 gold per annum.

In reference to the cane industry, the President commends the liquor monopoly, as a moral agent, as having served to save the masses from the ravages of alcoholism, thus conducing to more satisfactory labor.

He further proposes to encourage the growth of cane for the manufacture of sugar and of denatured alcohol for use in the arts. These two products of the cane will, in his opinion, produce more satisfactory financial results and returns than the manufacture of rum. In the Department of Bolivar, of which Cartagena is the capital, one large sugar plant is rapidly being carried to completion and another is under promotion.

The President arrived at Santa Marta on April 23, after having made the trip from Bogota to that port in the record time of three and a half days. This shows what is possible in the matter of swift transportation in Colombia. All connections were in waiting, and the only delays were in taking fuel at the wood stations along the banks of the Magdalena River.

He discussed with the managers of the railway of Santa Marta and the manager of the United Fruit Company his plans for the development of the banana industry there, and the extension of the railway to the Magdalena River, a work in which he is taking a great deal of interest.

#### **MEMBERS OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION AT THE HAGUE.**

By decree of the President of the Republic of Colombia, dated March 27, 1908, Señor JORGE HOLGUIN, Señor MARCELINO VARGAS, Señor JOSE MARCELINO HURTADO, and Señor FELIPE DIAZ ERAZO have been appointed members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, in accordance with article 23 of The Hague Convention of 1899.

#### **STATUS OF THE RAILWAY SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC.**

Señor JOSE MANUEL PEREZ, superintendent and chief engineer of La Sabana Railway of Colombia, has published recently a book on the railway system of the Republic, entitled "Railway Memorandum" (*Memorandum Ferrovionario*), from which the following extracts regarding the present condition of the Colombian lines have been taken:

*Girardot Railroad.*—Will connect the port of Girardot, on the Upper Magdalena, with Facatativa, capital of the Department of Cundinamarca. The total extension of the line will be 132 kilometers, of which 77 are in operation, between Girardot and El Hospicio Station.

*Tolima Railroad.*—This line will connect Girardot with Ibagué, capital of the Department of Tolima, and with Neiva, capital of the Department of Huila; of its extension of 50 kilometers 26 have been constructed and 20 are under operation; that is to say, the section from Girardot to El Espinal.

*Cauca Railroad.*—Connects Buena Ventura, on the Pacific Ocean, with the Juntas Station, and it will be extended to Cauli, capital of the Cauca Valley. The section opened to traffic comprises 55 kilometers.

*National Occidental Railroad.*—This line connects Honda with Ambalema, ports on the Magdalena; its length is 81 kilometers.

*Atlantic Railroad.*—From Puerto Colombia, on the Caribbean, to Barranquilla, on the Magdalena, capital of the Department of Atlántico; its length measures 27 kilometers.

*Cartagena Railroad.*—Between the port of that name, on the Atlantic, capital of the Department of Bolívar, and Calamar, on the Magdalena; it covers a course of 105 kilometers.

*Santa Marta Railroad.*—From the port of Santa Marta, on the Atlantic, capital of the Department of Magdalena, to the Fundación Station; its present length is 93 kilometers, and it will be prolonged as far as El Banco, a port on the Magdalena.

*Southern Railroad.*—A line from Bogotá to Sibate, with a length of 30 kilometers.

*Antioquia Railroad.*—Starts from Puerto Berrio, on the Magdalena, and reaches the town of Guacharacas; its extension at present is 91 kilometers, and it will be prolonged to Medellín, capital of the Department of Antioquia, 191 kilometers from Puerto Berrio.

*Cucuta Railroad.*—Two branch lines starting from Cucuta and terminating at the Venezuelan border. Their lengths are 16 and 55 kilometers, respectively.

*Northern Railroad.*—From Bogotá to Nemocon; length, 62 kilometers.

*La Sabana Railroad.*—A line connecting Bogotá with Facatativa, capital of the Department of Cundinamarca, the length of which is 40 kilometers.

Following are the projected lines:

*Uraba Railroad.*—To connect the mouth of the Atrato River, on the Caribbean, with the city of Medellín, capital of Antioquia.

*Northern Central Railroad.*—To connect Nemocon with Santa Rosa de Viterbo, capital of the Department of Tundama.

*Riochacha Railroad.*—From Riochacha, on the Atlantic, to Valledupar.

*Tamalameque Railroad.*—From the port of that name, on the Magdalena River, to Cucuta.

*Nariño Railroad.*—From the Pacific Ocean to Pasto, capital of the Department of Nariño.

*Amaga Railroad.*—From Amaga to Medellín, capital of the Department of Antioquia.

*Santander Railroad.*—From Puerto Wilches, on the Magdalena, to Bucaramanga, capital of the Department of Santander.

#### SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE ATLANTIC PORTS.

A decree of President REYES, dated March 14, 1908, creates the office of sanitary inspector for the ports of Cartagena, Barranquilla (Puerto Colombia), and Santa Marta, on the Atlantic, to be entrusted with the supervision of public health in said points. Dr. ANTONIO R. BLANCO, formerly counselor of the Colombian Legation in Washington, has been appointed to fill the position referred to.

## REVENUES FROM THE SALT DEPOSITS OF ZIPAQUIRA.

Official figures recently received from Colombia show that the revenues produced by the salt deposits of Zipaquirá, controlled by the Government, amounted in 1907 to \$518,761.40 gold, as compared with \$415,672.69 gold in 1906, an increase of \$103,088.71 gold. In the first quarter of 1908 said revenues amounted to \$148,056.77 gold, against \$103,212.60 gold, an advance of \$44,844.17 gold.

## CORN EXEMPTED FROM DUTIES.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of Colombia, of March 9, 1908, publishes a decree of the President of the Republic declaring exempt from the payment of duties foreign corn imported through the custom-houses on the Atlantic; the exemption shall be made gradually, reducing said import duties 10 per cent each month.

## MINERAL REGIONS OF THE REPUBLIC.

F. J. MANRIQUE, of Lowell, Massachusetts, has forwarded to the International Bureau of the American Republics the following notes on some little-known mineral regions in Colombia:

*Copper in Natagaima.*—In the neighborhood of Natagaima, Department of Tolima, on the west side of the Magdalena River, lies an extensive mineral region which, in the opinion of the able engineer of mines, Señor FORTUNATO PEREIRA GAMBA, bears a striking resemblance to that of Lake Superior. Numerous lodes and veins of copper ores are easily detected at various points, and native copper is found in peculiar deposits from very small particles to blocks of several pounds. The same ores contain gold. On the opposite side of the river are found rich veins of lead and zinc, which also contain gold.

Although these minerals have been known since the time of the Spaniards, very little work of exploration has been done, notwithstanding the facilities which the navigable Magdalena offers for transportation and the Achique River for power.

In the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago, under No. 425, should be found a block of native copper from Natagaima, which weighs 11 pounds and belongs to the collection of Colombian minerals made by Señor PEREIRA G. for the Chicago World's Fair, by especial appointment of the Government of Colombia.

*Petroleum near Muzo.*—Muzo is known to the world because of its famous emerald mines; but new celebrity will come to that region when intelligent development may exploit the valuable sources from which oil is sold to the farmers by a tribe of semi-savage Indians who inhabit the wilderness lying between the Minero and the Opon rivers. The liquid has a yellowish-green appearance and is used for lighting by means of *candiles* (rags soaked in the oil placed in earthen or tin vessels); they also use it for curing the sores of men and beasts.

Although employed in the natural state in which it is taken by the Indians and in entirely primitive lamps, this oil produces no explosions and is very valuable to the semicivilized *estancieros* who inhabit those lands so far from the commercial centers and with so many difficulties for communications.

The Indians of the Minero region live in small tribes, which are governed by chiefs appointed by the civil authorities of Colombia under the name of *corregidores*; but the Indians of the Opon are entirely savages and dangerous.



*Gold in the Ariari and the Guaguaquí rivers.*—The Ariari River, which runs into the Guaviare and separates the new Department of Huila from the national territory of Meta, in the eastern part of Colombia, offers a difficult but most interesting field of investigation. It crosses a very wild and warm region, being very swift and rocky toward its sources. It has been the origin of numerous wonderful tales regarding its riches in gold, and even the unhappy Indians used it to enforce their fables regarding "El Dorado" in order to free themselves of their tyrannic visitors, sending them in search of this ingenious myth of a helpless race.

In its upper part the Ariari is very rich in gold, found in its bed and banks in large nuggets attached to quartz of unworn edges. In the lower course, toward the plains, little gold is found, and that only in the shape of very small particles difficult to wash.

Numerous explorers have tried to find the source of this gold; but the desire to keep their plans secret and lack of experience has caused them to start without methodical arrangements. They have returned with wonderful nuggets, but ill and discouraged because of hardships, especially through lack of food.

Not less interesting than the Ariari is the small river Guaguaquí, which runs into the Rio Negro in the western part of the Department of Quesada. Located between the large territory of the old estates of Boyaca and Cundinamarca, the only regions of Colombia where no gold ores have been found, a large portion of the bed and banks of this river contain a very rich gold placer. The spot is of easy access, not far from the picturesque city of La Palma; but the climate is very pernicious, because of the swampy nature and the high temperature of the region. The small exploring parties which have visited the placers of Guaguaquí bring back beautiful gold to show and very sad experiences to relate from the same causes which have made unsuccessful the Ariari expeditions.

*Tin, copper, and mica in Santander.*—In the region of Aspasica, east of the city of Ocaña, Department of Santander, copper and tin ores are found, but no investigations of any practical value have been undertaken. The tin ore (casiterite) is contained in placer gravels, in grains and crystals of various sizes. Mica in good commercial shape and size is also very abundant in the northern part of the Department.

#### GUARANTY FUND FOR PAPER MONEY.

President REYES issued, under date of March 31, 1908, two important decrees, the main purpose of which is to secure the stability of the value of paper currency. The first decree makes a reduction of 15 per cent on the salaries of all Government employees, and provides that the superavit resulting therefrom, together with the reduction of 20 per cent made on the appropriation for expenditures for 1908, shall constitute a reserve fund to guarantee the legal value of paper money, or to secure its conversion into coin. This decree became effective on May 1, 1908, except in regard to officials abroad, in whose case it shall go into effect from July 1, 1908.

The other decree abolishes the revenue offices of Occidente (Chiquinquirá), Oriente (Guatapé), Soata, and Ambalema; it provides also for the suspension of the works of the mint and for the reduction of its personnel, going into effect on May 1, 1908.

## COSTA RICA.

**GOVERNMENT ACTION ON IMPORTANT CONTRACTS.**

The special session of the Costa Rican Congress, called for the consideration of important contracts concerning the railroad and industrial interests of the country, has resulted in the approval, on May 9, 1908, of the modified contract with the Costa Rica Railroad Company, and, on May 11, of that with the United Fruit Company.

In accordance with the latter, the company is to pay an export duty of 1 centavo gold for each bunch of bananas shipped whether of first or second grade.

## CUBA.

**NEW ELECTORAL LAW.**

A governmental decree of April 1, 1908, contains the provisions of the new electoral law of the Cuban Republic, in virtue of which the Provisional Governor, on April 22, appointed Central and Provincial Electoral Boards.

The President of the Central Board is, ex officio, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Justice or his legal substitute, while the Provincial Boards have as their presiding officers the Presidents of the respective Audiencias. Under the new law, the first elections will be held on August 1, 1908.

**IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS.**

In accordance with a circular issued by the Department of the Treasury of the Cuban Government on April 9, 1908, modification was made of the immigration regulations of the Republic, as provided in decrees issued in 1902 and 1906.

Pursuant to the new circular, notice is given to all persons concerned that the law has and does now require the collection of a duty of one dollar for each and every passenger not excluded from entry into Cuba by the provision of existing laws, who has or shall come by steam or sailing vessel into any port of Cuba from any foreign port, except:

1. Citizens of the United States.
2. Residents or natives of the Island of Cuba.
3. Immigrants who shall present satisfactory evidence of their enrollment or registration in any consular office of the Republic of Cuba and who are not excluded by the provisions of Order No. 155, or any rules or circulars issued in pursuance thereof.

Order 155 was promulgated in May, 1902, and modified by the decree of July 11, 1906.

**MEMBERS OF THE PERMANENT ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL AT THE HAGUE.**

By decree of April 2, 1908, the Provisional Governor of Cuba has confirmed the appointment of Señor ANTONIO SÁNCHEZ DE BUSTAMANTE, Señor GONZALO DE QUESADA, Señor MANUEL SANGUILY, and Señor JUÁN B. HERNÁNDEZ BARREIRO, as members of Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, in accordance with article 23 of the Convention signed at that city on July 29, 1899, to which the Republic adhered by decree of April 15, 1907.

**EXPORTATION OF CATTLE PERMITTED.**

By decree of the Provisional Governor dated January 21, 1908, article 7 of the law of September 15, 1902, prohibiting the exportation of cattle from Cuba has been repealed.

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**ECUADOR.****INTERNATIONAL PAN-AMERICAN LITERARY COMPETITION.**

In connection with the National Exposition that will be inaugurated in Quito on August 10, 1909, in commemoration of the first centenary of the rising for independence in South America, the Government of Ecuador has announced an international literary competition in any of the languages spoken in the Western Hemisphere, the subject of which will be "Independent America for Free Humanity"—a general historic, geographic, natural, political, ethnical, commercial, agricultural, industrial, navigation, and internal communication essay of the American Continent in relation with modern civilization and progress, and with the immigration movement of superior races to this continent. The jury of award of this competition shall be appointed and presided over by the Minister of Foreign Relations.

The literary works for the competition must be sent to the Secretary of the Pan-American International Committee, Quito, Ecuador (*Secretario del Comité Internacional Panamericano*), in order that they may reach their destination before May 31, 1909, on which date the contest will be closed.

Competitors shall send their names under a separate envelope on which must be written the pseudonym and the motto or countermark of the respective composition, as is customary in these cases.

The announcement of the prizes awarded will be made on the opening of the National Exposition, August 10, 1909. The prizes offered are three: First, 5,000 *suces* (\$2,500); second, 3,000 *suces* (\$1,500); and third, 2,000 *suces* (\$1,000).

**ORGANIZATION OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN FRUIT COMPANY.**

The United States Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador, reports the organization of a company to be known under the name of "South American Fruit Company (Limited)," with headquarters at Guayaquil. This company, which is organized for a term of twenty-five years, purposes to establish steamship lines with a view to developing the commerce in general of the Republic, and especially for the shipment of fruit and such other cargo as may be obtained; to buy, sell, or rent vessels, such as sailing vessels, vessels run by gasoline or otherwise; to buy and sell the various fruits of the country, cattle, and any other products of the country that may be profitably procured; to purchase lands, rent, and mortgage the same, also plant and crop such lands and contract for the gathering of the products of other lands, or serve as agent for the transaction of such other business as may be considered profitable or desirable by the company.

**TELEPHONE LINE BETWEEN QUITO AND GUAYAQUIL.**

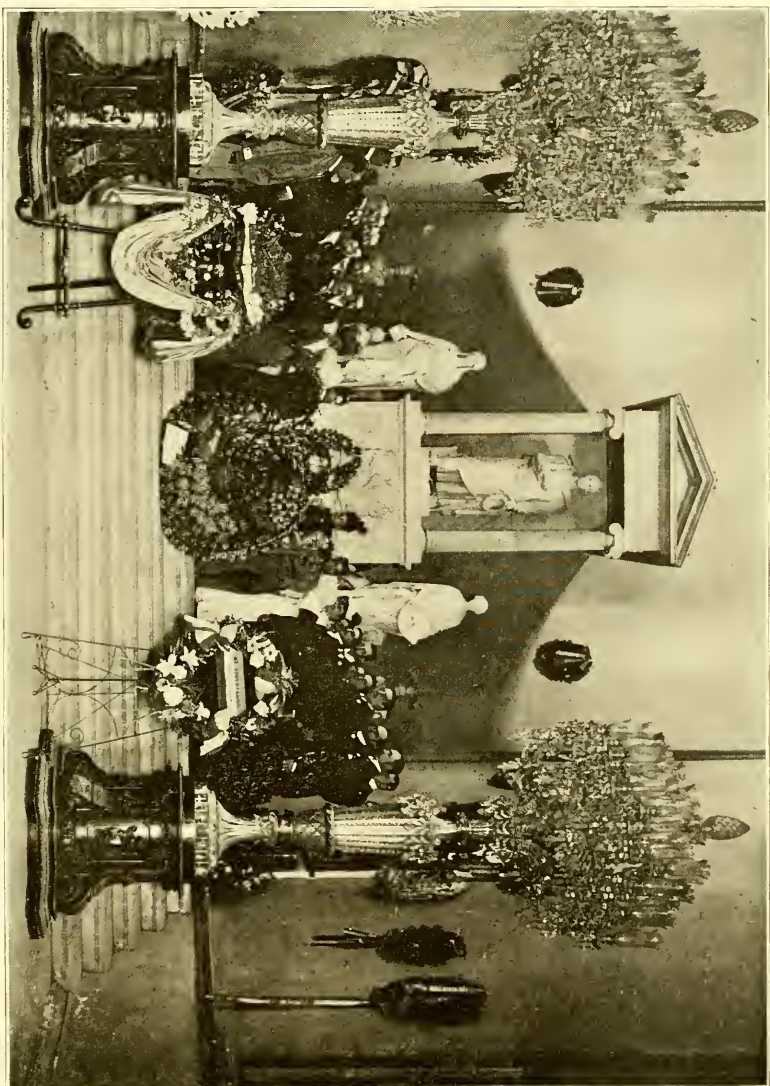
On April 13, 1908, the Government of Ecuador and Mr. WILLIAM L. RUSSELL entered into a contract for the construction of a telephone line between the capital and the city of Guayaquil, and also for the establishment of telephone systems within said cities and other towns along the line. The Government will pay a subsidy to the concessionaire of 2,000 *suces* (\$1,000) per month during a period of ten years from the day that telephonic communication shall have been established between Quito and Guayaquil and intermediate towns. During the said period the Government shall be entitled to the free use of the lines, provided the value of such service does not exceed the amount of the subsidy. The construction of the line was begun on the 13th of May, 1908, and it must be completed before the end of the present year.

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**GUATEMALA.**
**RECONSTRUCTION OF TELEGRAPH LINES.**

"*El Guatemalteco*," the official publication of the Guatemalan Government, publishes in its issue for April 14, 1908, the text of a contract entered into on March 31, 1908, between the Government and Señor SALVADOR S. ALARCON, for the reconstruction of the two telegraph lines between the capital and Zapaca, and the line connecting the latter with Puerto Barrios. The Government will pay the contractor the amount of 1,000 *pésos* (\$500) per mile, a payment of 15,000 *pesos* (\$7,500) on account having been made on the day of the signing of the contract.



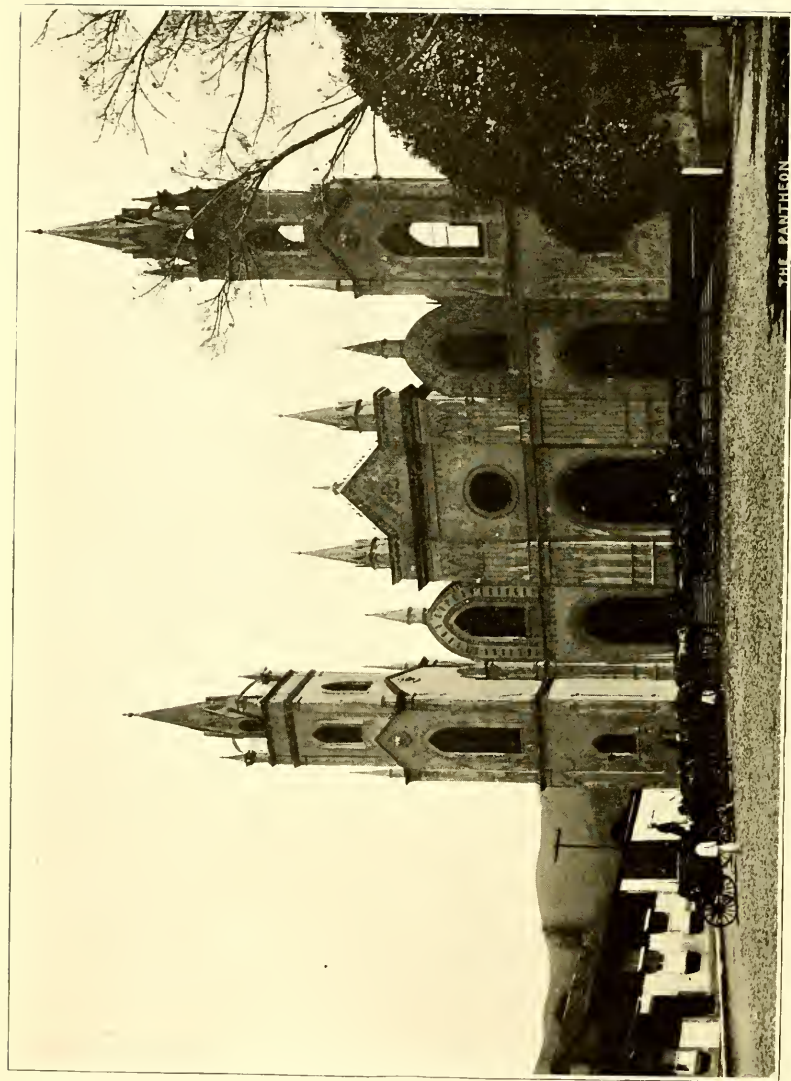


THE MAUSOLEUM OF BOLIVAR IN THE NATIONAL PANTHEON AT CARACAS.

This notable work of art by Tenerani, the famous Italian sculptor, is considered one of his masterpieces.

EL MAUSOLEO DE BOLIVAR EN EL PANTEÓN NACIONAL DE CARACAS.

Esta magnífica escultura, debida al célebre del famoso Tenerani, es una de sus obras maestras.



THE NATIONAL PANTHEON AT CARACAS.

This edifice was formerly used as a church and now holds the remains of Venezuela's patriots.

EL PANTEÓN NACIONAL DE CARACAS.

Este edificio era anteriormente una iglesia y en la actualidad encierra los restos de los patriotas de Venezuela.

## COMMERCE WITH HAMBURG IN 1907.

The Guatemalan Consul-General at Hamburg, Germany, in a report for the year 1907, submitted to the Department of Foreign Relations, states that the commerce between that port and the Republic was as follows: Exports from Hamburg to Guatemala, 3,744,729 marks (\$936,000), against 3,885,170 marks (\$971,000) in 1906; imports from Guatemala into Hamburg, 18,340,370 marks (\$4,560,000), as compared with 21,804,630 marks (\$5,451,000) in 1906.

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HONDURAS.

## COMMERCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AT SAN PEDRO SULA.

R. A. WILSON, General Manager of the Realty Company of San Pedro Sula, has submitted the following data covering economic conditions in Honduras and business prospects at San Pedro Sula. He states that general conditions throughout the Republic have greatly improved since the execution of the Central American Peace treaties at Washington, followed by the election of General MIGUEL R. DÁVILA in January, 1908, as President for the ensuing four years.

Among the important matters considered by the National Congress were the settlement of the foreign debt of the country and the extension of the Interoceanic Railroad from its present terminus at La Pimienta, 56 miles from Puerto Cortes, to the Pacific Ocean, a distance of 230 miles. The face of the foreign debt, principal and interest, represented by four series of bonds issued in 1867, 1869, and 1870 for the construction of this road, now exceeds \$106,000,000.

It is believed that this matter is on the point of a satisfactory conclusion, as the Valentine Syndicate, composed of capitalists and prominent railroad men of New York, has submitted a proposition which involves the handling of the whole bond issue and a completion of the road to the Pacific terminal within two years.

The tremendous increase in trade between the Pacific ports of Central and South America with the United States would, outside of local traffic, make such a road a paying investment. Its construction would also open to exploitation rich fruit and agricultural lands, mineral deposits, and tracts of valuable forest reserve.

As indicative of the growth of interest in the possibilities of the San Pedro district, it is stated that whereas in 1907 but one new American company—the Antigua Gold-Copper Company, of New Orleans—was organized for operation in the Republic, the following have been incorporated since January 1, 1908, to operate on the north coast of Honduras:

The Southern Fruit Company, Oklahoma City, bananas and rubber, with a capitalization of \$250,000, in the Ulua District, San Pedro



Sula Valley; Honduras Banana Colony (a corporation), Kansas City, bananas, capitalization, \$350,000,000; location of finca, Ulua River District, San Pedro Sula Valley; Honduras Commercial Company, Mankato, Minn., bananas, capitalization not known, location of finca, Tela; Honduras Resource Exploitation Company, Kansas City, capitalization \$1,000,000.

The San Pedro Sula Valley is the garden spot of Honduras. It has an extreme length of some 60 miles, with an uneven width of 5 to 35 miles. It runs north and south, and lies between the Mito Quemado Mountains on the east and the Espirito Santo Range on the west. It is traversed by two large rivers—the Chamelicon and the Ulua, the latter navigable for steamers of light draft for 125 miles from its mouth, the former capable of navigation by the expenditure of a very little money. A comparatively small portion of this beautiful valley is under cultivation. Most of it consists of alluvial land. The principal product of the cultivated area is bananas, but rubber, sugar cane, the delicious sugar-loaf pineapple, and the rare tropical fruits are also cultivated in small quantities. The bulk of the American population is scattered in this valley. The completed portion of the Interoceanic Railroad runs through this valley, its principal freight being bananas.

San Pedro Sula, a little city of 10,000 inhabitants, is located in the heart of this valley. It is the principal commercial city of the Republic, though not the first in size. Here are the large general merchandise stores, transport by mules to the interior towns and cities, and the receiving stations for native products. The American colony is strong here. English is freely spoken. The general offices of most of the American companies operating within a radius of four days' ride by mules are located at this point. Living is cheap. Table board can be had at the American hotel, permanent rates, at about \$20 per month United States currency; transient rates, including room, \$1.25 to \$1.75 per day. Houses of 5 rooms and bath bring \$12.50 to \$15 per month. There is plenty of venison, wild game, good beef, poultry, and an endless variety of vegetables and fruits. The streams are full of fish. A family can live here on about one-fourth of the cost in the larger American cities. Labor on the fincas, 75 cents per day; house servants, \$7.50 to \$10 per month to cook and wash. Since February 1 about all the vacant houses in San Pedro Sula have been rented, and it is difficult to get a desirable house. The supply of lumber is short of the demand. The maximum capacity of the sawmills in this vicinity is 15,000 feet per day. This is the output of six sawmills, none of the latest type, and only two of which are now running. A modern sawmill of 10,000 to 25,000 feet capacity can keep busy in this valley the year round. The opportunities for small business investments here are excellent. The following lines are unrepresented:



Livery stable, steam laundry, dyeing and cleaning works, English job printing house, bakery and confectionery, candy factory, jewelry with optical goods as a side line, American restaurant, American milliner and dressmaker. Among skilled laborers, there are needed here first-class blacksmith and horseshoer, and carpenters. There are also needed bookkeepers and clerks, who can speak and write both English and Spanish. A stenographer and typewriter could do well here among the Americans. Skilled banana men, competent to handle native labor, can find employment readily. A surveyor should have his hands full. An assay office would pay.

This part of the country is opening up rapidly. An electric light and power plant is about being installed at San Pedro Sula. There is much activity in timber. A surveying party from the States is now at work a day's ride away in the pine forests. Mahogany and cedar is also attracting much attention. In the mining line every boat is bringing prospectors. There has just been found within 2 miles from San Pedro Sula what is believed to be a large silver deposit, and at Villa Nueva, 15 miles away, an American company is now about to begin operations on a mine lately discovered there; in fact the work of development at both these mines has already commenced. An American mining company has its representative here now, endeavoring to contract for 1,000 cargoes of 200 pounds to its mine in the Olancho. Mules are getting scarce. Boats leave New Orleans weekly. Fare, \$25. They stop at Belize, British Honduras, and Puerto Barrios, Guatemala. Time, five days. Steamers from Mobile usually weekly. Fare, \$20. Time, four days.

#### FISCAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES, 1906-7.

According to statistics published in "*El Monitor*," a semiofficial publication of Honduras, of April 20, 1908, the expenditures of the Government during 1906-7 amounted to 4,023,349.94 *pesos* (\$2,011,674.97), and the revenues to 2,828,386.20 *pesos* (\$1,414,193.10), a deficit of 1,194,983.24 *pesos* (\$597,491.62) being, therefore, recorded. The revenues were estimated in the budget at 3,043,500 *pesos* (\$1,521,750).

#### RUBBER SHIPMENTS FROM PUERTO CORTES IN 1907.

The quantity of rubber exported from Puerto Cortes during the twelve months ending June 30, 1907, was 44,280 pounds as compared with 46,346 pounds in the preceding year.

The British consul reporting on this decrease attributes it to the fact that many of the wild trees are being ruined by continued tapping and states that scarcely any rubber is cultivated although there is an abundance of suitable land available.

## MEXICO.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1907-8.

According to figures published by the statistical division of the Department of Finance and Public Credit of the Mexican Republic, the total value of imports received during the first eight months of 1907-8 July, 1907, to February, 1908) was 162,891,970.68 *pesos* (\$81,445,985.34) as compared with 148,636,286.74 *pesos* (\$74,318,143.37) in the same months of the previous fiscal year, an increase of 14,255,683.94 *pesos* (\$7,127,841.97). In the month of February, 1908, the value of imports was 20,234,558.64 *pesos* (\$10,117,279.32), which, in comparison with 20,123,256.04 *pesos* (\$10,061,628.02), the receipts in February, 1907, represents an increase of 111,302.60 *pesos* (355,651.30).

The exports were valued at 165,214,109.97 *pesos* (\$82,607,054.98), in comparison with 162,137,606.64 *pesos* (\$81,068,803.32) during the same period of the fiscal year 1906-7, an increase of 3,076,503.33 *pesos* (\$1,538,251.66). The value of products exported during the month of February, 1908, was 18,309,160.29 *pesos* (\$9,254,580.14), showing a decrease of 3,643,563.15 *pesos* (\$1,821,781.52) when compared with the amount of 21,952,723.44 *pesos* (\$10,976,361.72) given for shipments of native produce in the same month of the preceding year.

## MEXICAN ZINC IN UNITED STATES SMELTERS.

It is reported from Monterey that owing to a decision recently rendered by the judge of the federal district court of Laredo, Texas, many of the zinc mines on the northern Mexican border are to resume shipments of ore to the United States.

The United States Government has been collecting a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on the imports, but under the decision of the court overruling the Treasury order, zinc ores will have a free entry whether they contain carbonates or sulphides.

Zinc-ore shipments from Mexico are made principally to the smelters in Missouri, and in consequence of the renewal of operations from 200 to 500 cars will be run monthly to transport the ore.

## PETROLEUM EXPLOITATION IN CHIHUAHUA.

By the terms of a concession granted to ALBERTO TERRAZAS for the company which he represents, for the exploitation of the petroleum fields in eastern Chihuahua, the concessionaire is granted free exportation for all natural products obtained; free importation of all machinery and supplies to be used in exploitation, exemption from federal taxation; the right of expropriation of public lands; authori-

zation to construct pipe lines for the transportation of the products, and it is further provided that during the life of the concession no one shall drill any wells within a radius of 3 kilometers of the wells sunk by the concessionaire.

During the first seven years the concessionaire is to invest \$100,000 in the plant, and to pay into the federal treasury 7 per cent, and into the State treasury 3 per cent of the value of the liquid products obtained, according to the valuation made at the close of each fiscal year, dependent upon a daily output of 1,470 liters. Five thousand dollars has been deposited as a guaranty fund.

#### COMMERCE OF MANZANILLO IN 1907.

The American Consul at Manzanillo states that the total imports from the United States in 1907, as shown by the entries of the custom-house, amounted to \$106,224.81 as compared with \$190,601.22 in 1906. This decrease is accounted for by the fact that in the year 1906 large quantities of material were imported by the Mexican Central Railroad for the construction of the Manzanillo extension of the road. These imports reached a total of about \$112,000, while in 1907 the railroad material imported only amounted to \$32,000. The imports of general merchandise from the United States show a slight increase over those of the preceding year.

The total value of the imports from Germany for the year shows a phenomenal increase over those of the preceding year, having increased from \$23,174.50 in 1906 to \$172,620.19 in 1907. This is also due to the fact that the Mexican Central Railroad received shipments of steel rails from Germany valued at \$161,541. The total of all other imports from Germany shows a decrease from 1905 and 1906 of about 50 per cent.

The increase in the value of imports from Japan and Canada is due to the several large shipments of coal for the railroad and the works of the port of Manzanillo, the imports from Japan having increased from \$944.50 in 1906 to \$23,772.35 in 1907, while in 1906 no figures are given for Canada, but in 1907 a value of \$9,211 is noted.

The exports from Manzanillo show a slight decrease with the exception of silver, two shipments of coined silver being made when the price of silver was above par.

#### TRADE OF VERACRUZ WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The declared value of exports to the United States, as shown by the consular invoices issued by the consulate of Veracruz, Mexico, for the year 1907 amounted to a total of \$4,353,116.57, as against \$4,385,767.44 in 1906.

The six leading articles of export, with their valuations as compared with the previous year, were as follows:

	1906.	1907.
Copper in bars.....	\$2,048,400.24	\$1,897,673.65
Coffee.....	1,178,083.24	736,146.74
Cotton.....		696,785.64
Chicle gum.....	88,109.69	210,308.92
Rubber, crude.....	51,033.63	137,274.91
Tobacco, leaf.....	74,126.18	117,449.79

The apparent decline in the totals as exemplified in the two principal articles of export is due in great measure to the fact that invoices are now issued at points where formerly no consular office existed; also to the strict compliance with Consular Regulations enforced at this office. The shipments of coffee show the heaviest decline, but this is probably owing to the locating of a consulate at Jalapa. Copper in bars also shows a marked decline, mainly due to the financial conditions that compelled the temporary closing of the mines. Sugar is another article that has been affected, having declined from \$267,280.88 in 1905 to \$56,419.97 in 1906, but the trade seems to have recovered somewhat, for in 1907 the exports reached a value of \$112,751.08. The production has steadily increased during the last years, but the prices obtained have not been satisfactory to the producers, and as a consequence many have turned their attention to the manufacture of cane-alcohol, which seems to give better results. The vanilla bean is another article showing a decline in value, due to the use of a cheaper substitute, and what was formerly a very costly product is not a very desirable investment now. This accounts for the steady decline in value and exports for a long time past. Among the articles of export, cotton deserves special mention, for during the years 1905 and 1906 none was exported, but in 1907 the exports of raw cotton figured for \$696,785.64 in the trade statistics.

Chicle is another article of export showing a marked increase, having advanced from \$8,935.67 in 1905 to \$88,109.69 in 1906 and to \$210,308.92 in 1907. It is shipped to this port by steamer direct from the new territory of Quintana Roo, on the east coast of Yucatan. Shipment of crude glycerin from Veracruz is not likely to be increased, as the article is a by-product of a soap factory, the capacity of which will not be increased. Seed rice seems to be in demand, for exports have doubled each succeeding year. Crude-rubber exports, though insignificant in value, show an increase; this, however, is all wild rubber and not from cultivated trees. Hides and skins, as well as leaf tobacco, show a marked increase in exports.



## COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES OF MONTEREY IN 1907.

The Vice-Consul-General at Monterey, Mexico, in his report on the commerce and industries of the city of Monterey and the surrounding consular district for the year 1907, says that the decrease in exports for the year 1907 as compared with those of the previous year is due to the recent American financial depression, which more or less affected all classes of industries and principally the mining producers. Mexico, especially the northern part, is a great mining country, and its exports are largely composed of metals of considerable commercial value. A favorable ruling of the Treasury Department of the United States in regard to the introduction of calamine resulted in a heavy increase of the exports of this metal in 1906.

Many of the copper and zinc mines are at present shut down, while others are being worked and the ores stored until better prices can be realized. As a general result of the mining depression most all other industries suffered, notably the exports of hides and skins. Mexico is a great cattle-raising country, and while the exports of hides and skins are greatly reduced the industry itself is not so much affected, for, as in the case with copper, the producers are holding their stock until they can secure better prices.

Many improvements took place in the city of Monterey during the year 1907. A modern electric railway line having a mileage of about 50 kilometers was laid, all of the material with the exception of the car bodies having been furnished by the United States. A modern system of waterworks is being installed, so that with the completion of this system in 1908 the city will have an abundant supply of pure water, which, in connection with the excellent sewer system also under construction, should make it one of the most sanitary cities on the continent.

While no new industries are noted for Monterey during the last year, all the existing ones greatly improved their plants, and great activity is displayed in the building industry.

The coal fields of northern Mexico situated in the State of Coahuila are being rapidly developed, so that in a short time large quantities of Mexican coal will be available for the national industries which up to within a few years have been largely dependent on foreign coal.

The trade outlook for 1908 of the northern part of Mexico is very bright and imports of all kinds of manufactured articles will be very heavy, the demand for which would in great measure revert to the United States if the American manufacturers would follow the example of their European competitors and carefully study the needs of the markets and conform to the Mexican business customs.

The following table gives the value of the principal exports from Monterey in 1907 with the compared value for the preceding year:

	1906.	1907.
Argentiferous lead.....	\$7,907,939.19	\$6,124,121.79
Antimonial lead.....	23,397.42	.....
Bars fine silver.....	3,534,125.44	3,926,091.81
Bars refined lead.....	527,841.00	1,376,452.13
Calamine.....	355,516.57	442,043.99
Hides.....	323,955.97	172,619.72
Skins.....	2,347,952.51	1,437,596.88
Total.....	15,23,442.52	14,148,010.91

#### IMPORT VALUES AT PORFIRIO DIAZ, 1907.

The following summary, showing the distribution of importations of the consular district of Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico, for 1907, is furnished by the United States consul at that point, Mr. LUTHER T. ELLSWORTH:

United States of America.....	\$5,612,073
Germany.....	540,251
England.....	177,835
France.....	55,579
Spain.....	10,106
Japan.....	3,307
Austria.....	2,031
Italy.....	834
Cuba.....	240
Total.....	6,402,256

#### THE SAN RAFAEL PAPER MILLS IN 1907.

According to the report for 1907 submitted by the board of directors of the company controlling the San Rafael paper mills to the stockholders, the production of the mills during the year increased by 4,677,000 kilograms over 1906. The greater part of this increase is due to the San Rafael mills, whose daily output exceeded 10,000 kilograms that of 1906; the new buildings of the Progreso mills were completed in the early part of 1908, and the plant is now in a condition to produce 20,000 kilograms of paper per day. In 1907 the amount expended for improvements in both plants was \$31,000 *pesos* (\$415,000). The sales in 1907 had an increase of about 700,000 *pesos* (\$350,000) over those of 1906. The net profits for the year amounted to 1,116,919.86 (\$558,000).

#### MEXICAN TOBACCO IN CHINA.

The Mexican legation at Peking, China, has addressed a communication to the various consuls of the Republic in that Empire, containing questions in regard to the probabilities of success for the

introduction of Mexican tobacco in China. This action has been taken in accordance with the policy pursued by the Government for the widening of the commercial sphere of the Republic.

#### **SILVER BASIS OF THE STAMP AND CUSTOMS TAXES, JUNE, 1908.**

The monthly circular issued by the Department of Finance and Public Credit of the Mexican Republic announces that the legal price per kilogram of pure silver during the month of June, 1908, is \$34.72, Mexican currency, according to calculations provided in the decree of March 25, 1905. This price will be the basis for the payment of the stamp tax and customs duties when silver is used throughout the Republic.

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## **NICARAGUA.**

### **PURE FOOD AND DRUGS LAW.**

Under date of April 6, 1908, the President of Nicaragua issued an important decree regulating the importation and sale of food products and patent medicines and prescribing the period within which all drug stores of the Republic shall be in charge of a duly qualified pharmacist. Following is the text of the decree in reference:

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua, by virtue of his powers, decrees that:

Section 1. The importation from abroad, or the manufacture within the territory of the Republic, of adulterated or misbranded food products or drugs is hereby absolutely prohibited.

Sec. 2. So-called patent medicines shall not be sold nor used unless bearing a label on which shall be printed the exact and precise formula of their composition in order that the physician or person using them may be sure of their contents. Medicines thus labeled shall be considered as properly branded for the purposes of this law.

Sec. 3. Patent medicines that at the present time are not properly branded must be forwarded to the chemical laboratory that will be established in this capital (Managua) in order that they may be examined, and the label mentioned in the preceding section (on which the analysis, signed by the official chemist, must also be printed) shall be placed thereon.

Sec. 4. Persons who have been defrauded with adulterated medicines, or who have received a medicine different from the one prescribed by the physician, shall have a right to denounce the fact to the police authorities, who shall proceed briefly and summarily, and with activity, to investigate the case, punishing the guilty in accordance with this law.

Sec. 5. Persons violating the provisions of section 1, and owners of drug stores where adulterated medicines, or medicines different from those prescribed, are sold, shall be fined 200 *pesos* the first time, 300 *pesos* the second time, and so on up to 1,000 *pesos*, or imprisoned for a term of from three months to one year, in the same proportion, besides such criminal responsibility on which they may incur in accordance with the penal laws.

Sec. 6. Six months after the publication of this law no drug store shall be opened unless it be in charge of a duly qualified pharmacist.

Sec. 7. Three months after this date the introduction in the custom-houses of the Republic of patent medicines that are not properly branded in accordance with section 2 hereof shall be strictly prohibited.

Sec. 8. A chemical laboratory in this capital is hereby established; the professor of chemistry of the National Institute, or such person as may be designated by the Government, shall be in charge of said laboratory; he shall be assisted by another chemist appointed by the Government. The laboratory shall be supported with the fees it shall be entitled to charge, a tariff of which will be decreed, and with 25 per cent of the fines collected in accordance with this law.

Sec. 9. An appeal may be taken from the decision of the police authorities referred to in section 4 to the governor of the respective department or territory, whose action shall be final, after consultation with chemical laboratory; before an appeal is granted the fine or fines must be deposited.

Sec. 10. This law shall take effect from the date of its publication.

#### EXTENSION OF STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

In reporting the signing of a contract between the Government of Nicaragua and the *Compañía Hondureña de Navegación Limitada*, for the extension of their steamship service along the Nicaraguan coast to include the two ports of Bluefields and Greytown, the "American" for April 20 says that the ships will touch at Mobile and Galveston in the United States; Veracruz, Tampico, and Progreso, in Mexico; Belize and Puerto Cortez, ports of Guatemala.

A Government subsidy is paid to the company from the customs receipts of Bluefields and exemption is granted from all fiscal and municipal taxation except the light-house tax. Free entry is allowed of combustibles, machinery, tools, oils, and all other materials required for the steamers of the service and exemption is allowed employees from military duty.

#### FOREIGN COMMERCE OF CAPE GRACIAS A DIOS, 1907.

According to the figures furnished by EDWIN W. TRIMMER, United States consul at Cape Gracias a Dios, Nicaragua, in his annual report on the commerce and industries of this port, the exports in 1907 amounted to \$188,891 against \$318,133 for the preceding year, and imports were valued at \$256,036 in 1907 against \$380,570 in 1906. The exports for 1907 showed the following values—gold, \$131,852; hides, \$4,013; rubber, \$53,026, while the imports for the same period with their valuations were as follows: Liquors, \$15,260; machinery, \$68,116; merchandise, \$76,120; provisions, \$96,540.

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### PANAMA.

#### COLONIZATION CONTRACT.

On March 14, 1908, the Panama Government entered into a contract with 13 Spanish immigrants whereby they agree to establish themselves in the Province of Chiriqui and engage in agricultural



work. Each immigrant is granted 10 hectares of land, and the Government will give them ample and complete protection and every facility to carry out their purpose. If after staying a short time in the Province of Chiriqui the immigrants should find it advisable to introduce from Spain some families for the foundation of an agricultural colony, the Government of Panama agrees to pay one-half of the cost of transportation of each member of said families, from the point where they reside in Spain to the place where the immigrants signing the contract may be located.

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## PARAGUAY.

### REPORT OF THE CENTRAL RAILWAY, 1907.

The report of the Paraguay Central Railway for the half year ended December 31, 1907, shows gross receipts for the six months of \$235,615, an increase of \$38,395 over the same period of 1906, while net receipts amounted to \$96,430, an advance of \$22,160.

The traffic outlook is satisfactory for the present year, as the unprecedented tobacco crop as well as a fine prospect for maize, alfalfa, and fruits will call into requisition the resources of the road.

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## PERU.

### ELECTION OF A NEW PRESIDENT.

Señor AUGUSTI B. LEGUIA, whose election on May 27, 1908, to succeed President PARDO as Chief Executive of the Peruvian Republic, entered political life under President CANDAMO, having up to that time devoted himself largely to a practical business career.

Under President PARDO he has served as Minister of Finance and contributed much to the recent rapid development of his country along modern industrial lines.

His term of office will begin on September 24, 1908.

### COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES IN 1907.

From an extensive and interesting report presented by the Peruvian Consul-General in New York, Señor EDUARDO HIGGINSON, to the Minister of Foreign Relations of Peru, the following data, relating to the commerce between that Republic and the United States in 1907, has been taken.

The report begins by pointing out the remarkable increase recorded in the commercial interchange between the two countries, as is shown in the figures given below, and specially it is noted that the imports of Peruvian products into the United States increased by \$4,000,000 over those of 1906, in which year they amounted to \$2,933,508 only.

In order to better appreciate the increase referred to, a comparison of the commerce between Peru and the United States during the last three years is given as follows:

	Imports from Peru into the United States.	Exports from the United States to Peru.
1905.....	\$2,608,665	\$4,287,228
1906.....	2,933,508	5,193,455
* 1907.....	7,098,298	6,876,217

Although these figures speak for themselves and need no further comment, special mention should be made of the fact that if in former years the balance of trade was against Peru, that for 1907 was in her favor, the imports from Peru into the United States exceeding the exports from that country by \$595,353.

The principal articles exported to Peru in 1907 were: Railroad material valued at \$1,500,000; cotton, wool, and linen manufactures valued at \$180,000; the balance was distributed among different classes of machinery, agricultural implements, drugs and medicines, various kinds of oils, shoes, sewing, typewriting, and adding machines, newly invented apparatus, lard, perfumery, preserves, electric instruments and supplies, hardware, etc.

The principal Peruvian products imported through the port of New York were the following: Copper, \$3,673,894; cotton, \$626,718; sugar, \$370,257; rubber, \$226,512; goatskins, \$217,108; alpaca wool, \$186,969; *toquilla* hats, \$74,537; coca leaves, \$73,708.

Speaking of the financial crisis of the year, Mr. HIGGINSON says that it did not have an immediate effect in the shipments to Peru, but that on the contrary the shipments made in December exceeded in value those of any previous month of 1907. According to the report, the interest shown by the American merchants to extend their commercial relations with Peru was greater than in any previous year; the requests for information and data of all kinds that are constantly received at the Peruvian Consulate-General show that the American manufacturers and merchants realize that Peru offers a sure and profitable field for the enlargement of their business. Under these favorable conditions, the Consul predicts that a considerable increase in the American exports to Peru will be recorded for 1908.

#### THE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM IN 1907.

The telegraph system of the Peruvian Government has at present a total extent of 8,096 kilometers, of which 956 kilometers are under the control of the Peruvian corporation. There is a double line between Lima and Trujillo, Oroya and Ayacucho, Tarma and Cerro de Pasco, and Abancay and Cuzco. A second line between Ayacucho

and Abancay, and a line from Canta to Cerro de Pasco are being laid out at present, at the completion of which lines communication will be established between Lima and Cuzco by double wire. There are also under process of construction the following lines: From Ica to Nazca; Nazca to Lomas and Chala, and Moyobamba to Yurimaguas. Finally, many other lines have been projected.

The telegraphic movement in 1907 amounted to 681,879 telegrams with 15,287,787 words, as compared with 655,765 telegrams with 14,340,889 words sent in 1906.

#### POSTAL MOVEMENT IN 1907.

Official statistics recently received from Peru show that the postal movement of the Republic during the year 1907 was as follows: International correspondence, 7,945,477 pieces, as against 6,921,411 pieces in 1906; domestic correspondence, 13,023,803 pieces, as compared with 13,127,316 pieces in 1906. From 1903 to 1907 the increase in the movement of the mails has been remarkable; in such items as "Periodicals" and "Letters" the advance has been over 600 and 400 per cent, respectively.

#### ADDITIONAL DUTY ON IMPORTS AT CALLAO.

According to information received by the British Foreign Office, the Peruvian Government has imposed an additional duty of 2 per cent on imports through the Callao customs house. The collection of the additional taxes on imports, which, until January 10 last, was in the hands of the National Company of Taxation, has since that date been taken over by the Callao customs service.

#### REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

The Peruvian law permits the registration of any trade-mark or trade name not previously registered in the Republic. As a consequence of this, the first individual making application in regard to a specified mark may register it and manufacture the article designated to the detriment of the genuine owner.

The United States Consul-General at Callao in calling attention to this matter, urges a prompt registration on the part of manufacturers.

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## SALVADOR.

#### FISCAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES, 1907.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of Salvador, in its issue for March 31, 1908, publishes the tables relating to the movement of the General Treasury of the Republic during the year 1907, showing revenues amounting

to 7,110,431.43 *pesos* (\$3,555,000), and the expenditures to 7,058,705.38 *pesos* (\$3,529,000), a balance of 173,082.39 *pesos* (\$86,541) remaining, therefore, for 1908, as a treasury balance of 121,356.34 *pesos* (\$60,678) was reported at the close of 1906.

## UNITED STATES.

## TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and the Latin American countries. The report is for the month of April, 1908, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the ten months ending April, 1908, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for April, for example, are not published until some time in May:

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Cocoa ( <i>Cacao; cacao; cacao</i> ):				
Central America.....	\$3,453	\$5,970	\$43,078	\$30,711
Brazil.....	207,645	203,042	2,377,042	2,456,060
Other South America.....	173,152	279,261	1,484,504	1,849,042
Coffee ( <i>Café; café; café</i> ):				
Central America.....	2,195,355	825,172	5,750,497	3,765,602
Mexico.....	349,206	715,945	1,247,914	2,413,919
Brazil.....	5,086,062	4,653,100	50,750,119	41,628,952
Other South America.....	697,566	1,062,663	7,775,460	7,595,509
Copper ( <i>Cobre; cobre; cuivre</i> ):				
Ore (Mineral; minerio; mineral)—				
Mexico.....	410,314	120,253	3,563,833	2,369,485
South America.....	35,066	252,856	831,723	1,433,339
Pigs, bars, etc. ( <i>Lingotes, barras, etc.; lingados, barras, etc.; en lingots, saumons, etc.</i> )—				
Mexico.....	1,489,122	339,969	12,295,419	6,660,106
Cuba.....	26,425	7,445	97,006	59,937
Peru.....	402,182	318,706	1,300,704	3,725,809
Other South America.....	528,684	17,288	1,886,575	848,972
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón en rama; algodão em rama; coton non manufacturé</i> ):				
South America.....	5,652	9,962	36,363	83,554
Fibers ( <i>Fibras; fibras; fibres</i> ):				
Ixtle or Tampico fiber ( <i>Ixtle; ixtle; ixtle</i> )—				
Mexico.....	82,237	51,455	1,152,645	788,278
Sisal grass ( <i>Henequen; henequen; henequen</i> )—				
Mexico.....	982,347	488,876	12,463,677	10,963,430
Fruits ( <i>Frutas; frutas; fruits</i> ):				
Bananas ( <i>Plátanos; bananas; bananes</i> )—				
Central America.....	422,330	514,060	4,139,475	4,739,222
Cuba.....	203,343	104,497	803,258	497,678
South America.....	15,871	47,797	139,861	357,094
Oranges ( <i>Naranjas; laranjas; oranges</i> )—				
Mexico.....	4,768	919	41,809	55,145
Cuba.....	137	93	7,983	4,008



## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Furs and skins ( <i>Pieles finas; pelles finas; peaux</i> ):				
South America.....	\$12,702	.....	280,724	130,978
Goatskins ( <i>Pieles de cabra; pelles de cabra; peaux de chèvres</i> ):				
Mexico.....	227,795	\$239,725	\$2,602,579	\$1,672,244
Brazil.....	129,231	199,954	1,401,450	1,201,233
Other South America.....	82,847	106,125	1,811,393	842,489
Hides of cattle ( <i>Cueros vacunos; couros de gado; cuirs de bétail</i> ):				
Mexico.....	172,732	97,884	1,489,598	832,543
Cuba.....	32,422	12,015	260,047	84,522
Brazil.....	6,417	.....	219,220	81,264
Other South America.....	722,391	539,242	7,424,125	4,826,088
India rubber, crude ( <i>Goma cruda; borracha cruda; caoutchouc</i> ):				
Central America.....	48,723	27,696	654,723	512,284
Mexico.....	527,289	226,974	2,182,988	3,030,890
Brazil.....	3,110,769	1,233,919	28,875,152	15,409,569
Other South America.....	79,619	24,760	1,161,135	920,295
Iron ore ( <i>Mineral de hierro; minerio de ferro; minéral de fer</i> ):				
Cuba.....	189,710	142,313	1,741,926	2,036,233
Lead ore ( <i>Mineral de plomo; minerio de chumbo; minéral de plomb</i> ):				
Mexico.....	182,287	379,930	2,132,953	3,277,539
Sugar, not above No. 16, Dutch standard ( <i>Azúcar inferior al No. 16 del modelo holandés; assucar não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; sucre, pas adessus du type hollandais No. 16</i> ):				
Mexico.....	1,629	823	166,948	886,384
Cuba.....	10,082,743	11,353,133	50,607,710	43,761,910
Brazil.....	.....	.....	912,381	.....
Other South America.....	47,413	49,985	1,927,145	528,712
Tobacco ( <i>Tabaco; fumo; tabac</i> ):				
Leaf ( <i>En rama; em rama; non manufacturée</i> ):				
Cuba.....	967,297	1,028,885	11,960,126	10,924,270
Cigars, cigarettes, etc. ( <i>Cigarros, cigarrillos, etc.; charutos, cigarros, etc.; cigars, cigarettes, etc.</i> ):				
Cuba.....	192,204	302,383	3,648,484	3,654,347
Wood, mahogany ( <i>Caoba; mogno; acajou</i> ):				
Central America.....	19,281	29,985	397,653	560,801
Mexico.....	22,762	84,360	526,079	548,985
Cuba.....	19,916	17,326	150,629	144,338
Wool ( <i>Lana; la; laine</i> ):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	1,326,413	489,881	4,063,829	1,831,102
Class 2 (combing).....	92,996	78,965	412,897	597,053
Class 3 (carpet).....	37,624	38,573	575,423	118,287

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements ( <i>Herramientas agrícolas; instrumentos de agricultura; instruments agricoles</i> ):				
Mexico.....	\$64,127	\$34,056	\$293,589	\$386,694
Cuba.....	16,049	9,008	65,159	103,539
Argentine Republic.....	108,673	75,973	3,423,080	3,208,712
Brazil.....	12,607	23,447	106,200	298,253
Chile.....	16,621	3,459	344,919	327,697
Other South America.....	17,722	21,641	192,041	231,689
Animals ( <i>Animales; animaux; animaux</i> ):				
Cattle ( <i>Ganado; vacuno; gado; bétail</i> ):				
Mexico.....	47,972	7,928	716,811	635,879
Cuba.....	27,187	5,805	355,727	134,436
South America.....	.....	.....	47,992	41,372
Hogs ( <i>Cerdos; porcinos; pores</i> ):				
Mexico.....	11,075	6,826	171,960	170,142
South America.....	266	151	1,282	7,804
Horses ( <i>Caballos; cavallos; chevaux</i> ):				
Mexico.....	31,893	8,266	381,472	121,038
Sheep ( <i>Ovejas; ovelhas; brebis</i> ):				
Mexico.....	17,066	.....	78,118	46,209
Books, maps, etc. ( <i>Libros, mapas, etc.; livros, mapas, etc.; livres, mappes, etc.</i> ):				
Central America.....	6,982	4,625	45,261	69,457
Mexico.....	25,504	15,173	251,150	271,093
Cuba.....	26,737	25,967	271,660	242,161
Argentine Republic.....	7,272	16,133	77,295	67,821

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Books, maps, etc.—Continued.				
Brazil.....	\$13,547	\$14,727	\$81,042	\$228,584
Chile.....	1,666	19,076	229,856	109,872
Other South America.....	7,654	6,327	98,521	117,922
Breadstuffs ( <i>Cerales; cereals; céréales</i> ):				
Corn ( <i>Maíz; milho; mais</i> )—				
Central America.....	9,015	4,403	31,530	64,044
Mexico.....	73,861	30,042	942,000	469,484
Cuba.....	124,107	150,883	1,184,840	1,036,916
South America.....	774	771	8,320	25,012
Oats ( <i>Avena; aveia; avoine</i> )—				
Central America.....	1,656	1,619	23,827	51,361
Mexico.....	1,745	1,338	44,680	24,513
Cuba.....	19,438	3,137	288,374	174,840
South America.....	424	386	10,466	9,182
Wheat ( <i>Trigo; trigo; blé</i> )—				
Central America.....	2,550	2,400	28,003	16,443
Mexico.....	333,410	11,463	1,038,099	87,038
South America.....	21,906	43,511	359,099	742,176
Wheat flour ( <i>Harina de trigo; farinha de trigo; farino de blé</i> )—				
Central America.....	167,634	171,942	1,420,112	1,575,026
Mexico.....	18,372	21,416	117,741	135,773
Cuba.....	251,005	266,191	2,520,882	3,039,335
Brazil.....	127,645	141,249	1,128,442	1,302,242
Colombia.....	11,530	15,898	134,111	166,195
Other South America.....	86,767	125,438	1,623,325	1,456,396
Cars, carriages, etc. ( <i>Carros, carruajes y otros vehículos; carros, carriages, etc.; wagons, voitures, etc.</i> ):				
Automobiles ( <i>Automóviles; automobiles; automobiles</i> )—				
Mexico.....	64,409	12,127	692,652	339,218
South America.....	11,214	14,307	170,270	192,199
Cars, passenger and freight ( <i>Nagones para pasaje y carga; carros de passageiros e carga; wagons de voyageurs et de marchandise</i> )—				
Central America.....	309,114	260,158	1,544,883	1,011,697
Mexico.....	244,073	83,374	1,969,449	1,188,066
Cuba.....	42,885	5,613	679,639	622,107
Argentine Republic.....	181,240	100,820	1,842,013	1,019,713
Chile.....	25,110	20,565	146,267	667,055
Other South America.....	79,256	21,035	598,634	994,614
Cycles and parts of ( <i>Bicicletas y accesorios; bicycles e partes; bicyclettes et leurs parties</i> )—				
Mexico.....	6,318	10,949	79,202	81,385
Cuba.....	3,153	4,172	30,595	36,050
Argentine Republic.....	1,769	2,352	16,203	12,539
Brazil.....	1,453	555	10,184	6,744
Other South America.....	1,262	3,619	17,229	13,654
Clocks and watches ( <i>Relojes de pared y bolsillo; relojos de parede e de bolso; horloges et montres</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,740	2,158	14,707	17,725
Mexico.....	5,185	3,088	42,345	41,913
Argentine Republic.....	18,800	10,192	65,999	80,731
Brazil.....	8,735	9,690	79,180	100,537
Chile.....	5,918	2,214	41,297	39,610
Other South America.....	4,258	3,417	34,522	38,395
Coal ( <i>Carbón; carvão; charbon</i> ):				
Anthracite ( <i>Antracita; anthracite; anthracite</i> )—				
Mexico.....	1,431	1,863	6,953	18,931
Cuba.....	8,690	6,939	85,759	133,414
Bituminous ( <i>Bituminoso; bituminoso; bitumineux</i> )—				
Mexico.....	330,775	229,820	2,706,414	2,411,016
Cuba.....	237,364	134,942	1,702,410	1,754,290
Copper ( <i>Cobre; cobre; cuivre</i> ):				
Ore ( <i>Mineral; minerio; minéral</i> )—				
Mexico.....	116,255	70,162	794,136	956,495
Ingots, bars, etc. ( <i>Lingots, barras, etc.; en lingotes, barras, etc.; en lingots, saumons, etc.</i> )—				
Mexico.....	8,392	1,661	36,982	35,933
Cotton ( <i>Algodón; algodão; coton</i> ):				
Unmanufactured ( <i>En rama; en rama; nonmanufacture</i> )—				
Mexico.....		12,269	36,413	276,900
Cloths ( <i>Tejidos; fazendas; manufacture</i> )—				
Central America.....	142,561	135,701	1,430,323	1,217,163
Mexico.....	19,332	19,249	213,183	162,186
Cuba.....	97,069	33,674	895,266	861,396
Argentine Republic.....	10,214	10,340	213,999	80,735

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Cotton—Continued.				
Cloths—Continued.				
Brazil.....	\$44,103	\$9,206	\$369,037	\$268,867
Chile.....	48,402	66,288	861,166	553,257
Colombia.....	74,565	28,969	709,083	482,952
Venezuela.....	19,041	29,853	367,890	232,056
Other South America.....	59,772	41,760	457,489	427,680
Wearing apparel ( <i>Ropa; roupa; vêtements de coton</i> )—				
Central America.....	64,823	31,827	339,218	445,668
Mexico.....	34,349	26,361	247,921	369,158
Cuba.....	40,516	35,186	301,041	279,666
Other South America.....	6,443	8,582	87,399	102,342
Fibers ( <i>Fibras; fibras; fibres</i> ):				
Twine ( <i>Bramante; barbaute; ficelle</i> )—				
Argentine Republic.....	12,781	7,966	1,121,956	1,740,466
Other South America.....	12,991	6,143	218,023	230,927
Fish ( <i>Pescado; peixe; poisson</i> ):				
Salmon ( <i>Salmon; salmão; saumon</i> )—				
Colombia.....	344	262	2,935	4,223
Other South America.....	17,290	5,111	345,917	391,002
Fruits and nuts ( <i>Frutas y nueces; fructas e nozes; fruites e noir</i> ):				
Central America.....	8,842	11,632	108,254	166,694
Mexico.....	11,134	8,980	234,661	201,101
Cuba.....	11,741	10,166	204,154	197,143
South America.....	15,465	8,522	134,728	143,530
Glucose and grape sugar ( <i>Glucosas; glucosea; glucoses</i> ):				
Argentine Republic.....	5,130	2,907	76,343	91,943
Other South America.....	2,4	512	10,632	9,094
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes ( <i>Instrumentos y aparatos para fines científicos; instrumentos e aparelhos científicos; instruments et appareils scientifiques</i> ):				
Electrical appliances including telegraph and telephone instruments ( <i>Aparatos eléctricos, incluso instrumentos telegráficos y telefónicos; instruments électriques y compris les appareils télégraphiques et téléphoniques</i> )—				
Central America.....	21,816	23,552	181,182	179,218
Mexico.....	54,536	75,950	736,083	532,089
Cuba.....	19,695	19,631	420,449	346,553
Argentine Republic.....	11,509	17,829	270,517	204,222
Brazil.....	63,407	88,035	640,299	1,048,318
Other South America.....	47,699	39,420	540,711	497,207
All other ( <i>Otros instrumentos; todos os demais instrumentos; instruments divers</i> )—				
Central America.....	10,682	4,512	56,224	68,738
Mexico.....	42,211	14,579	368,026	195,879
Cuba.....	13,493	11,096	124,004	121,342
Argentine Republic.....	22,819	30,174	135,877	188,974
Brazil.....	7,882	6,028	59,103	101,756
Other South America.....	17,144	11,772	148,829	123,680
Iron and steel, and manufactures of ( <i>Hierro y acero, y sus fabricaciones; ferro e aço e suas manufacturas; fer et acier et ses manufactures</i> ):				
Steel rails ( <i>Rieles de acero; trilhos de aço; rails d'acier</i> )—				
Central America.....	191,849	112,995	361,568	721,352
Mexico.....	159,743	35,205	1,026,581	512,708
South America.....	316,252	43,341	2,605,457	1,230,618
Structural iron and steel ( <i>Hierro y acero para construcción; ferro e aço para construção; fer et acier pour la construction</i> )—				
Mexico.....	115,720	43,497	722,437	663,244
Cuba.....	26,105	38,075	235,911	557,774
South America.....	50,514	192,757	443,598	922,451
Wire ( <i>Alambre; arame; fil de fer</i> )—				
Central America.....	18,902	15,237	177,280	209,105
Mexico.....	92,117	70,294	530,093	905,503
Cuba.....	31,331	31,211	356,566	507,125
Argentine Republic.....	147,962	126,890	1,188,376	1,273,964
Brazil.....	27,324	42,151	212,364	385,606
Other South America.....	23,168	60,578	446,597	575,552
Builder's hardware ( <i>Materiales de construcción; ferragens; matériaux de construction en fer et acier</i> )—				
Central America.....	33,975	30,564	298,328	304,098
Mexico.....	106,757	84,912	917,683	830,734
Cuba.....	54,326	38,926	472,529	442,037
Argentine Republic.....	63,971	72,438	675,823	598,290

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Iron and steel, and manufactures of—Continued.				
Builder's hardware—Continued.				
Brazil.....	\$46,333	\$47,732	\$423,405	\$537,309
Chile.....	24,834	20,978	270,631	272,790
Colombia.....	9,270	10,870	62,976	93,576
Venezuela.....	2,434	2,612	49,210	36,558
Other South America.....	39,306	28,072	281,236	348,236
Electrical machinery ( <i>Maquinaria eléctrica; máquinas eléctricas; machines électriques</i> )—				
Central America.....	11,110	6,932	56,486	112,720
Mexico.....	71,264	48,891	1,016,584	1,186,333
Cuba.....	4,601	10,043	84,000	79,432
Metal-working machinery ( <i>Maquinaria para labrar metales; maquinismos para trabalhar em metal; machines pour travailler les métaux</i> )—				
Mexico.....	4,218	14,291	71,461	81,255
South America.....	20,087	24,185	121,442	210,275
Sewing machines ( <i>Máquinas de coser; máquinas de coser; machines à coudre</i> )—				
Central America.....	12,567	6,980	109,341	104,971
Mexico.....	79,721	59,254	673,759	606,040
Cuba.....	35,426	7,172	282,907	188,489
Argentine Republic.....	37,772	44,059	396,933	326,215
Brazil.....	40,635	10,490	371,948	388,661
Colombia.....	6,130	3,315	60,177	70,597
Other South America.....	26,093	15,362	326,706	411,944
Steam engines and parts of ( <i>Locomotoras y sus accesorios; locomotivas e acessórios; locomotifs et leurs parties</i> )—				
Central America.....	11,307	.....	1,115,672	92,480
Mexico.....	92,640	321,833	1,112,517	981,980
Cuba.....	31,225	1,250	733,820	571,573
Argentine Republic.....	2,505	.....	407,453	169,315
Brazil.....	344,731	18,200	578,161	565,435
Other South America.....	64,572	52,670	639,304	956,851
Typewriting machines and parts of ( <i>Mecanógrafos y sus partes; máquinas de escribir e acessórios; machines à écrire et leurs parties</i> )—				
Central America.....	2,868	5,101	36,586	51,451
Mexico.....	32,358	27,770	316,544	274,693
Cuba.....	9,724	9,180	66,108	86,477
Argentine Republic.....	9,200	13,242	90,471	122,568
Brazil.....	5,993	12,930	52,587	88,930
Colombia.....	1,912	542	14,923	12,688
Other South America.....	18,954	14,185	166,819	167,827
Pipes and fittings ( <i>Cañerías; tubos; tuyaux</i> )—				
Central America.....	30,416	70,213	485,198	480,211
Mexico.....	75,822	76,982	1,066,224	1,343,217
Cuba.....	49,233	85,044	482,038	897,910
Argentine Republic.....	9,666	25,359	92,859	152,005
Other South America.....	7,675	9,422	192,904	265,734
Leather and manufactures of ( <i>Cuero y sus fabricaciones; couro e suas manufacturas; cuirs et ses manufactures</i> ):				
Sole leather ( <i>Suela; sola; cuir pour semelles</i> )—				
South America.....	.....	266	629	474
Upper leather ( <i>Cuero de pala; couro de gaspca; cuirs pour tipes de chaussures</i> )—				
Central America.....	23,657	34,074	183,806	232,091
Cuba.....	11,511	15,298	104,620	111,524
Argentine Republic.....	13,784	16,554	193,732	215,496
Brazil.....	14,263	14,572	111,636	138,160
Other South America.....	9,412	25,920	200,425	222,283
Boots and shoes ( <i>Calzado; calzado; chaussures</i> )—				
Central America.....	54,282	35,348	479,538	604,448
Mexico.....	120,808	108,796	1,255,441	1,353,052
Colombia.....	2,339	2,876	33,752	50,575
Other South America.....	29,004	39,787	325,077	405,787
Meat and dairy products ( <i>Productos de la ganadería; productos animais e lacticínios; viandes e produtos de laticérios</i> ):				
Beef, canned ( <i>Carne de vaca en latas; carne de vaca em latas; bœuf conservé</i> )—				
Central America.....	6,841	2,609	56,822	52,088
Mexico.....	1,791	1,197	22,950	12,796
Cuba.....	1,583	2,058	16,086	20,330
Other South America.....	1,800	1,017	34,197	31,462
Beef, salted or pickled ( <i>Carne de vaca, salada ó adobada; carne de vacca, salgada; bœuf salé</i> )—				
Central America.....	10,495	8,876	116,355	137,527
South America.....	7,957	20,321	197,271	208,580



## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
<b>Meat and dairy products—Continued.</b>				
Tallow ( <i>Sebo; sebo; suif</i> )—				
Central America.....	\$8,285	\$9,481	\$108,637	\$114,362
Mexico.....	437	7,172	20,239	50,244
Cuba.....	15,429	4,432	37,182	41,237
Chile.....			54,172	38,126
Other South America.....	2,432	2,066	44,119	40,887
Bacon ( <i>Tocino; toucinho; lard fumé</i> )—				
Central America.....	6,335	2,129	31,550	30,496
Mexico.....	6,869	4,008	52,571	44,040
Cuba.....	64,360	21,023	512,575	351,298
Brazil.....	15,552	18,879	158,882	180,904
Other South America.....	709	579	12,324	17,645
Hams ( <i>Jamones; presuntos; jambons</i> )—				
Central America.....	10,905	11,807	120,154	150,181
Mexico.....	10,797	10,821	99,711	112,644
Cuba.....	62,754	46,197	502,820	496,283
Venezuela.....	1,829	2,867	37,323	36,555
Other South America.....	3,013	3,860	49,170	59,604
Pork ( <i>Carne de puerco; carne de porco; porc</i> )—				
Cuba.....	75,233	55,790	614,342	662,696
South America.....	14,981	26,162	212,681	218,521
Lard ( <i>Manteca; banha; saindour</i> )—				
Central America.....	76,456	36,511	576,201	380,483
Mexico.....	70,834	66,737	576,166	801,079
Cuba.....	243,010	162,061	2,432,510	2,234,477
Brazil.....	150,577	29,455	1,005,724	739,724
Chile.....	13,318	6,402	145,700	121,800
Colombia.....	9,123	13,909	46,000	98,397
Venezuela.....	6,888	10,293	182,350	69,067
Other South America.....	30,500	38,124	446,756	510,990
Lard compounds ( <i>Compuestos de manteca; compos-</i> <i>tos de banha; composts de saindour</i> )—				
Mexico.....	35,489	27,400	605,628	396,459
Cuba.....	150,346	140,710	1,471,857	1,485,886
Oleomargarine ( <i>Oleomargarina; oleomargarina;</i> <i>oleomargarine</i> )—				
Central America.....	3,453	2,653	29,603	38,851
Mexico.....	2,637	1,084	24,355	17,677
Butter ( <i>Monteagüilla; manteiga; beurre</i> )—				
Central America.....	15,707	13,628	141,572	163,863
Mexico.....	11,878	13,056	125,137	113,660
Cuba.....	5,245	4,246	60,829	31,559
Brazil.....	2,366	3	62,346	26,597
Venezuela.....	2,373	3,248	45,182	40,122
Other South America.....	4,338	1,544	44,788	40,925
Cheese ( <i>Queso; queijo; fromage</i> )—				
Central America.....	7,220	5,431	68,528	66,770
Mexico.....	2,659	3,144	35,895	46,032
Cuba.....	3,250	2,585	19,884	21,440
Naval stores ( <i>Provisiones navales; pertrechos navaes;</i> <i>journalures navales</i> ):				
Rosin, tar, etc. ( <i>Resina, alquitran, etc.; resina, al-</i> <i>catrão, etc.; résine, goudron, etc.</i> )—				
Cuba.....	4,963	4,533	69,133	75,174
Argentine Republic.....		39,118	338,583	389,346
Brazil.....	43,324	42,466	539,452	583,991
Other South America.....	19,162	18,648	208,574	203,078
Turpentine ( <i>Aguarrás; aguara; térébenthine</i> )—				
Central America.....	2,068	1,834	30,028	28,579
Cuba.....	5,637	3,064	72,041	62,124
Argentine Republic.....	15,156	9,634	162,154	320,298
Brazil.....	6,809	7,822	125,898	116,954
Chile.....	7,800	9,521	86,313	93,528
Other South America.....	6,206	4,125	62,692	72,069
Oils, mineral ( <i>Aceites minerales; aceites mincraes;</i> <i>huiles minerales</i> ):				
Crude ( <i>Crudos; crus; brutes</i> )—				
Mexico.....	23,333	75,667	891,209	776,769
Cuba.....	86,923	52,797	431,375	464,972
Illuminating, refined ( <i>Refinados para alumbrado;</i> <i>para iluminação; d'éclairage</i> )—				
Central America.....	21,577	27,430	220,850	293,092
Cuba.....	7,708	4,517	149,087	101,973
Argentine Republic.....	87,441	257,825	1,442,994	1,861,757
Brazil.....	179,506	175,006	2,207,964	2,355,433
Chile.....	79,127	135,302	541,932	574,906
Other South America.....	119,259	104,431	1,038,303	1,067,078

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Oils, mineral—Continued.				
Lubricating, refined ( <i>Refinados para la lubricación; para lubrificação; à graisser</i> ):				
Mexico.....	\$7,751	\$11,329	\$213,654	\$142,795
Cuba.....	54,545	20,387	315,001	233,066
Argentine Republic.....	48,400	32,185	358,815	407,584
Brazil.....	28,080	19,425	295,279	286,785
Chile.....	11,298	47,129	174,806	239,569
Oils, vegetable ( <i>Aceites vegetales; olcos vegetaes; huiles végétales</i> ):				
Central America.....	5,999	3,690	43,467	46,076
Mexico.....	69,006	143,270	826,428	1,082,506
Cuba.....	27,593	21,042	212,976	137,766
Argentine Republic.....	4,348	32,009	58,028	172,477
Brazil.....	80,708	13,376	357,664	301,603
Chile.....	17,399	39	78,861	79,114
Other South America.....	30,578	28,584	149,750	187,981
Paper ( <i>Papel; papel; papier</i> ):				
Mexico.....	4,574	5,245	44,211	72,226
Cuba.....	18,216	17,323	164,781	220,839
Argentine Republic.....	19,990	21,546	233,574	135,003
Brazil.....	270	1,305	13,958	9,665
Chile.....	22,791	24,178	143,095	159,466
Other South America.....	5,190	14,998	80,772	89,892
Paraffin ( <i>Parafina; paraffina; paraffine</i> ):				
Central America.....	3,839	7,867	54,078	70,613
Mexico.....	56,771	40,253	528,300	493,217
South America.....	5,302	1,595	51,013	31,847
Tobacco ( <i>Tabaco; fumo; tabac</i> ):				
Unmanufactured ( <i>En rama; em rama; nonmanufacturé</i> )—				
Central America.....	3,956	4,074	44,532	48,571
Mexico.....	8,054	16,817	105,585	117,364
Argentine Republic.....	4,860	14,491	42,145	176,432
Colombia.....	1,577	1,321	12,868	12,605
Other South America.....	4,914	5,757	77,256	79,445
Manufactured ( <i>Elaborado; manufacturado; manufacturé</i> )—				
Central America.....	8,920	13,874	67,913	86,606
Wood unmanufactured ( <i>Madera sin labrar; madeira não manufacturada; bois brut</i> ):				
Central America.....	54,286	42,686	521,809	547,117
Mexico.....	145,208	97,540	1,138,878	1,323,376
Cuba.....	10,921	113,525	113,525	18,350
Argentine Republic.....	4,967	1,428	134,560	165,366
Other South America.....	4,617	178	278,064	25,554
Lumber ( <i>Madera de construcción; madeira de construção; bois de construction</i> ):				
Central America.....	50,334	116,851	1,039,971	1,245,595
Mexico.....	154,171	116,440	1,799,970	1,861,694
Cuba.....	236,001	133,046	2,002,103	1,553,316
Argentine Republic.....	251,682	369,840	5,182,625	3,191,872
Brazil.....	181,620	39,377	1,116,651	370,632
Chile.....	191,970	10,500	1,015,009	869,859
Other South America.....	146,544	57,548	1,173,004	1,245,974
Furniture ( <i>Muebles; mobília; meubles</i> ):				
Central America.....	25,857	42,404	245,670	304,368
Mexico.....	86,811	68,326	772,980	843,264
Cuba.....	76,351	52,411	483,748	605,560
Argentine Republic.....	44,409	35,634	359,929	482,050
Brazil.....	6,165	9,489	60,341	105,779
Chile.....	1,692	4,416	62,319	79,466
Colombia.....	1,312	2,376	12,746	17,695
Venezuela.....	1,767	356	17,580	12,340
Other South America.....	14,431	8,271	107,998	136,903

## DELEGATES TO THE FIFTH PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been officially advised of the appointment of Dr. J. M. GUITERAS, of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service; Dr. CHARLES H. HUGHES, Dean of the Barnes Medical College, of St. Louis, Missouri, and Dr. H. L. E. JOHNSON, of Washington, D. C., as

delegates on the part of the United States to the Fifth Pan-American Medical Congress to be held at Guatemala City in August, 1908.

Doctor GUITERAS will represent the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service at the Congress.

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## URUGUAY.

### PUBLIC DEBT SERVICE IN 1907.

The annual statement issued by the Office of Public Credit of Uruguay shows the total amount of the public debt of the country to have been \$128,137,917 on December 31, 1907, as against \$127,275,933 twelve months previous. The increase for the year was therefore \$862,984.

The service of the debt for the year is stated as follows:

Interests, \$4,924,776; amortizations, \$1,926,359; bonuses, \$32,335; railway guarantees, \$644,680, aggregating, with commissions and other expenses, a total of \$7,537,746, against \$8,515,957 in 1906.

The debt is classified as follows: Internal, \$8,878,942; foreign, \$116,507,075; international, \$2,752,900.

### CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, MARCH, 1908.

Uruguayan customs receipts for the month of March show the slight decline of \$5,470 as compared with March, 1907, total receipts from import, export, and departmental duties being \$1,316,844.03.

The decline is attributable to a suspension of business in the dispatching department during the last week of the month in consequence of an investigation in regard to reported irregularities.

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## VENEZUELA.

### DECREE REGARDING THE EXPLOITATION OF COAL DEPOSITS.

The "*Gaceta Oficial*" of Venezuela, dated April 11, 1908, publishes a decree of President CASTRO, issued on the same day, providing that the exploitation of deposits of mineral, bituminous, anthracite, and lignite coal existing in the Republic shall be made by virtue of contracts entered into with the Federal Executive.

### TARIFF CLASSIFICATION OF ROOFING.

By an Executive decree dated April 8, 1908, "plates for covering roofs, prepared with tar and pebbles," have been placed in the second class of the Venezuelan tariff and are dutiable at 0.10 bolivar per kilogram or \$0.193 per 2.2 pounds.

UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO SCIENTIFIC  
CONGRESS.

As the BULLETIN goes to press the following members of the United States Delegation to the Pan-American Scientific Congress, to be held in Santiago next December, have been appointed by the Secretary of State:

Prof. L. S. ROWE, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, Columbia University; Prof. HIRAM BINGHAM, Yale University; Prof. ARCHIBALD C. COOLIDGE, Harvard University; Prof. PAUL REINSCH, University of Wisconsin; Prof. WILLIAM BENJAMIN SMITH, Tulane University; Prof. BERNARD MOSES, University of California; Col. W. C. GORGAS, Chief Sanitary Officer, Isthmian Canal Commission; WILLIAM H. HOLMES, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, and a representative of the Agricultural Department not yet named.

All of these men are distinguished in their respective lines and will form a worthy delegation on the part of the United States at one of the most important international conferences that has ever been held in the Western Hemisphere.







DON CARLOS C. AROSEMENA  
ENCARGADO DE NEGOCIOS INTERINO DE PANAMA  
CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AD INTERIM OF PANAMA

# BOLETÍN

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

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Habiendo transcurrido ya un mes desde que se colocó la piedra angular del nuevo edificio de la Oficina Internacional, es dable emitir una opinión acerca de las ceremonias. Cumple hacer constar, de pasada, que el Director ha recibido tantas felicitaciones de todas partes del mundo con motivo del éxito del expresado acontecimiento, que él desea manifestar que dicho éxito se debió, en gran manera, no sólo á la lista de los oradores y distinguidos huéspedes que honraron el acto con su presencia, sino también á la especial importancia de dicha celebración. Sin embargo, importa tener presente que el tiempo fué sumamente propicio para celebrar una fiesta al aire libre como lo fué la celebración de que se trata. El Director agradece mucho la cooperación que le ha proporcionado todo el personal de la Oficina y la de todas las demás personas que á él se asociaron para hacer los preparativos necesarios. Todos parecían estar dispuestos á hacer cuanto estuviese á su alcance porque la colocación de la piedra angular llegase á ser un acontecimiento memorable, no sólo en la historia de la ciudad de Wáshington, sino en las relaciones de los Estados Unidos con sus Repúblicas hermanas. Toda ceremonia en la cual pronuncien discursos el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, el Secretario de Estado, el Decano del Cuerpo Diplomático Latinoamericano, Su Eminencia el Cardenal GIBBONS, que es la cabeza de la Iglesia Católica en los Estados Unidos, el Dean del Clero Protestante del Distrito de Colombia, y uno de los hombres más ricos y más filántropos del mundo, no puede menos de ser muy imponente. El hecho de que á este imponente acto concurrió la mayoría de los miembros del Gabinete, así como del Tribunal Supremo, todo el Cuerpo Diplomático, un número considerable de Senadores y Representantes, gobernadores de Estados, altos oficiales del Ejército y la Marina, jefes de las Oficinas del Gobierno, representantes prominentes de la prensa, y otras distinguidas personalidades en los círculos oficiales, industriales y sociales de la Capital, así

como muchos huéspedes distinguidos de otros puntos del país, hizo que el auditorio fuese tal vez igual á cualquiera de su índole que jamás se ha reunido en Wáshington. Se les proporcionaron asientos á cerca de 4,000 personas que concurrieron á las ceremonias. Primeramente se construyeron tres amplios pabellones alrededor de tres costados del patio, en cuyo centro estaba la piedra angular, pero á última hora fueron tantas las solicitudes que se hicieron para obtener asientos adicionales, que fué necesario construir otro pabellón. Además de los discursos que se pronunciaron y de la ceremonia de la colocación de la piedra angular, hubo dos rasgos sumamente imponentes: Fué el uno el acto de enarbolar—por turnos—las banderas de las veintiuna Repúblicas Americanas al son de sus respectivos himnos nacionales, permaneciendo de pie el auditorio y aplaudiendo frenéticamente á medida que cada bandera ondeaba impulsada por la refrescante brisa y mientras los acordes de la renombrada Banda de Marina resonaban en el amplio anfiteatro; y fué el otro la lectura de los cablegramas de felicitación que se recibieron de los varios Presidentes de las Repúblicas Americanas, habiendo sido aplaudidos—por turnos—porque en todos se hacían fervientes votos por el éxito de la paz y la cordialidad panamericanas.

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#### LA OPINIÓN DE UN GOBERNADOR ACERCA DE LA UNIÓN PANAMERICANA.

Los gobernadores de los diferentes Estados que vinieron á Wáshington para concurrir á la conferencia convocada por el Presidente ROOSEVELT sobre la Conservación de los Recursos Naturales de los Estados Unidos, fueron invitados á la ceremonia de la colocación de la piedra angular del nuevo edificio de la Oficina. Estas invitaciones dieron lugar á varias contestaciones de los gobernadores, y una de las que merecen especial mención es la del Honorable WILLIAM M. O. DAWSON, gobernador de la Virginia Occidental, que á la letra dice:

Tanto V. como todo el país y, en verdad, todo el mundo civilizado, deben ser felicitados con motivo del progreso que ya se ha hecho hacia la Unión—en una federación en pro de la paz—de tantos gobiernos de este hemisferio, así como por la magnífica perspectiva para el porvenir, cual lo arguye la colocación de la piedra angular de un magnífico y apropiado edificio que será el hogar donde se desarrolle el evidente espíritu de dicha confederación. Por más que el edificio constituye un gran hecho por sí sólo, su influencia y el poder que representa son todavía mayores.

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#### UNA EDICIÓN ESPECIAL DEL BOLETÍN MENSUAL.

Es grato notar que los esfuerzos que ha hecho el cuerpo de redacción del BOLETÍN MENSUAL de la Oficina Internacional por publicar una edición especial de dicho BOLETÍN veinticuatro horas después de haberse terminado las ceremonias de la colocación de la piedra angular,



edición que contiene no sólo los discursos en inglés, español y portugués, sino también quince fotografías de dichas ceremonias, han sido general y cumplidamente apreciados. Cabe dudar que las revistas en cualquiera parte del mundo hayan superado este hecho, el que tantísimo se aproximó á los rápidos trabajos que se hacen en los periódicos diarios. Si se tiene en cuenta que fué necesario desarrollar las fotografías, imprimirlas, hacer grabados de medio tono, luego hacer una tirada de varios miles de copias, incorporarlas á los discursos en el BOLETÍN debidamente encuadrado, y que al día siguiente—martes por la tarde—dicha edición estaba ya lista para repartirse, no es exagerado ni impropio asegurar que la Oficina Internacional, bajo el presente régimen, está haciendo todo lo posible por estar al día, tanto en cuanto á su método de administración del BOLETÍN como en cuanto á la administración general de la Oficina.

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#### LOS MENSAJES DE LOS PRESIDENTES LATINOAMERICANOS.

Los mensajes de los presidentes de la República Argentina, Brasil, Costa Rica y Paraguay, que se publican en esta edición del BOLETÍN, merecen ser leídos con detenimiento, por cuanto ellos muestran el progreso y la prosperidad de estas progresistas y ricas Repúblicas de la América Latina. Todos los precitados presidentes hacen pertinentes observaciones que demuestran de una manera evidente que sus países avanzan de una manera satisfactoria.

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#### PARTICIPACIÓN DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS EN EL CONGRESO CIENTÍFICO PANAMERICANO.

La asignación de \$35,000 hecha por el Congreso de los Estados Unidos á fin de que este país tome parte en el Congreso Científico Panamericano que se celebrará el próximo diciembre en Santiago, Chile, significa que á dicho congreso concurrirá una buena delegación de eruditos y hombres de ciencia de los Estados Unidos. Además de la delegación del Gobierno, concurrirán muchos hombres caracterizados de los cuerpos facultativos de las principales universidades. Es probable que una veintena de hombres que figuran en primera línea en el progreso educativo y científico de los Estados Unidos, tomen parte en las sesiones de esta distinguida reunión. La importancia que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos le ha dado á esta conferencia no puede dejar de llevar al ánimo de los países sudamericanos el fin genuino de dicho Gobierno de crear relaciones cada vez mas íntimas con sus naciones hermanas, tanto desde el punto de vista intelectual como desde el punto de vista político.

## EL INFORME DEL SEÑOR PEPPER SOBRE EL FERROCARRIL PANAMERICANO.

El informe del Señor CHARLES M. PEPPER sobre el Ferrocarril Panamericano deben leerlo detenidamente todos los que se interesen, no sólo en la construcción de ferrocarriles en toda la América Latina, sino en que se lleve á cabo la construcción de un sistema de Ferrocarril Intercontinental. Durante el reciente viaje que el Señor PEPPER hizo á Colombia, Ecuador, Perú, Bolivia y Chile, tuvo ocasión de notar el verdadero progreso que se había hecho, así como los proyectos que á la sazón eran objeto de detenida consideración. Es evidente que la América del Sur está entrando en una nueva era de construcción de ferrocarriles, lo cual ha de constituir el factor más influyente en la explotación de los ilimitados recursos naturales que posee el interior de esa parte del mundo, y para atraer tanto el capital extranjero como á los inmigrantes. Al establecerse una comparación de la construcción de ferrocarriles en las Repúblicas del Sur con lo que se hacía hace una década, se echa de ver la gran potencia de la actual iniciativa. Un buen síntoma de esta última lo es, sin duda, la inversión del capital extranjero procedente no sólo de Europa, sino también de los Estados Unidos.

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LOS NORTEAMERICANOS QUE SE PROPONEN IR Á LAS EXPOSICIONES SUDAMERICANAS.

Los norteamericanos que piensan viajar el próximo año no deben olvidar las exposiciones que se celebrarán en Río de Janeiro, capital del Brasil, en la Costa Oriental, ni la de Quito, capital del Ecuador en la Costa Occidental. Ningún viaje podía resultar más interesante que una excursión alrededor de la América del Sur, por la vía de Río de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Santiago y Valparaíso, y después hacia arriba por la Costa Occidental, extendiéndose acaso hasta Bolivia, el Callao y Lima, en el Perú, y entonces á Guayaquil y Quito, en el Ecuador, terminando el viaje á través del Istmo de Panamá, donde puede contemplarse la maravillosa obra de la construcción del canal. Semejante viaje podría hacerse fácilmente en cuatro meses, pero mientras más se prolongue más grato y provechoso resultaría. Los notables adelantos que han introducido las compañías de vapores que hacen la travesía de Nueva York á la Costa Oriental de la América del Sur, constituyen un aliciente para viajar, y debe agregarse que en la mayor parte de las ciudades latinoamericanas en la actualidad hay unos hoteles tan excelentes que no se sufrirán molestias sobre este particular. Ya se advierten síntomas de un aumento de viajeros de los Estados Unidos á la América

del Sur y vice versa; pero este aumento es insignificante comparado con lo que debiera ser en pro del desenvolvimiento de las relaciones comerciales y amistosas entre los dos continentes americanos.

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#### EL VIAJE DE LOS ESTUDIANTES DE LA ESCUELA DE COMERCIO Á LA AMÉRICA DEL SUR.

La Escuela de Comercio de Boston (The Boston High School of Commerce) ha tomado una medida digna de todo encomio, por cuanto se encamina á obtener mayores conocimientos acerca de la América Latina. Dicha escuela ha escogido dos jóvenes que harán el viaje á la América del Sur con el fin de estudiar las condiciones y los recursos naturales de algunos de esos países, á fin de prepararse debidamente para asociarse á algunas razones sociales ó empresas que ya tienen relaciones comerciales con dichas Repúblicas. Los jóvenes á quienes les ha cabido la buena suerte de ser elegidos, son los Señores JOHN C. ROCK y PAUL H. TARDIVEL, que saldrán de Nueva York el 20 de junio, y extenderán su viaje hasta Buenos Aires. Después de permanecer algún tiempo en esta capital, irán á Montevideo y luego á Río de Janeiro, y piensan estar de vuelta en Nueva York para el 1° de octubre, aproximadamente. El Señor D. F. EDWARDS, del Departamento de Economía Política de la precitada Escuela de Comercio de Boston, se ha encargado de hacer los preparativos para el viaje de dichos jóvenes, y el plan de dicha excursión lo ha completado el Señor SYLVESTER BAXTER, que ha viajado extensamente en la América del Sur y ha escrito muchos artículos acerca de ella en las principales revistas y periódicos de los Estados Unidos. El Director de la Oficina Internacional ha tenido el gusto de darles cartas de presentación á estos jóvenes, debiendo agregarse que los representantes diplomáticos que en Wáshington tienen el Brasil, la Argentina y el Uruguay—que son los países que se proponen visitar—han demostrado el más vivo interés en el viaje de que se trata.

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#### LA ARQUITECTURA EN LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

Es importante notar que en el reconocimiento—cada vez más evidente—de las buenas condiciones existentes en la América Latina, se advierte la tendencia á apreciar lo que se está haciendo en las principales ciudades de aquella parte del mundo en el sentido de mejoras municipales y arquitectónicas. En la noche del martes 26 de mayo, el Señor ALBERT KELSEY, uno de los arquitectos del nuevo edificio de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, pronunció un interesante discurso sobre dicho tema ante el Club

Arquitectónico de Wáshington, y durante su discurso puso de relieve sus argumentos por medio de excelentes representaciones. Á las consideraciones del Señor KELSEY se les consagró mayor atención por el hecho de que acaba de regresar de un viaje á Cuba y México, donde tuvo ocasión de estudiar el desarrollo arquitectónico en relación con varias ideas que se propone poner en práctica en cuanto al acabamiento del nuevo local de la Oficina.

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#### OTRA OFICINA DE INFORMACIÓN LATINOAMERICANA.

La Oficina Internacional recibe constantemente anuncios del establecimiento de agencias ú oficinas, independientes ó relacionadas con periódicos comerciales, cuyo objeto es propagar informes acerca de la América Latina, encaminados á estimular el desarrollo del comercio con aquella parte del mundo. La primera de estas agencias que se estableció fué la que se denomina "The Shoe and Leather Exporters' Bureau," de Boston, de la cual es director el Señor J. H. EMSLIE.

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#### LA REVISTA COLONIAL AMERICANA.

Los laudables esfuerzos que está haciendo el Señor LUIS V. DE ABAD, á fin de que la "Revista Colonial Americana," consagrada á los intereses tropicales, obtenga un éxito completo, merecen la cooperación de todos los que deseen solucionar favorablemente los problemas que afectan las relaciones de los Estados Unidos con sus Repúblicas hermanas. El Señor DE ABAD es un cubano distinguido que está haciendo un estudio muy detenido de la política y los pueblos pan-americanos. La primera edición de su revista ha producido una impresión muy favorable.

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#### REPRODUCCIÓN DE LAS ILUSTRACIONES DEL BOLETÍN.

Como quiera que el BOLETÍN recibe constantemente comunicaciones de las revistas de todas las Repúblicas Americanas pidiendo que se les permita reproducir las ilustraciones del BOLETÍN MENSUAL, el Director ha hecho un arreglo con la Imprenta del Gobierno para sacar electrotipos que pueden venderse á razón de 3 centavos por pulgada cuadrada, precio que representa la décima parte del costo original de la lámina ó plancha de cobre.

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#### DESARROLLO INDUSTRIAL ARGENTINO.

La publicación anual que hace el Departamento de Agricultura de la Argentina por conducto de su Oficina de Estadística y Economía Rural, proporciona interesantes datos relativos á las varias industrias



de la República. Las lecherías, los molinos de harina y establecimientos de refrigeración muestran todos el progreso natural consiguiente á las inmensas áreas de terrenos que se consagran á los productos rurales, en tanto que se espera que dentro de poco tiempo el cultivo de la seda figure entre las industrias lucrativas del país.

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#### EL BRASIL Y LA OPORTUNIDAD AMERICANA.

La Exposición Nacional que celebrará el Gobierno Brasileño desde el mes de junio hasta el de diciembre del corriente año, en Río de Janeiro, proporcionará, como dice el Presidente AFFONSO PENNA en su último mensaje al Congreso Nacional, "una oportunidad á los extranjeros para juzgar de una manera adecuada acerca de la salubridad del clima y la riqueza natural del país, así como de la índole progresista de sus industrias." El único país que ha sido invitado para que tome parte en esta exposición fué Portugal. Á los Estados Unidos se les ha permitido exhibir instrumentos y maquinaria agrícola, y con el fin de estimular sus intereses en este particular, se ha resuelto establecer una "Exposición de Muestras Permanente Brasilo-Americana," donde puedan exhibirse continuamente los artículos que se deseen introducir en los mercados brasileños á fin de estimular á los agricultores para que empleen los procedimientos modernos en sus trabajos agrícolas. Dicha empresa está á cargo del "Jornal do Brasil," que es uno de los principales periódicos del país y uno de cuyos dueños es Director General de la Exposición Nacional. El Señor LOUIS RAPOSA es uno de los principales proyectistas de la Exposición de Muestras, y su dirección es la siguiente: "Metropolitan Building, New York City, United States of America."

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#### AYUDA GUBERNAMENTAL Á LAS INDUSTRIAS DE COLOMBIA.

El viaje que hizo recientemente el Presidente REYES, de Colombia, por toda la República, con el fin de inspeccionar personalmente las oportunidades que existen para las industrias del país, constituye una prueba de la actitud de la presente administración en cuanto al desenvolvimiento nacional. Antes de su partida de la Capital, el Presidente pronunció un notable discurso en el cual encareció debidamente la importancia de abrir nuevas vías de transporte para la conducción de los productos á los mercados cercanos. En relación con esto, se llama la atención hacia el importante informe que ha preparado el Señor DON JOSÉ MANUEL PEREZ, ingeniero en jefe y superintendente del Ferrocarril de Sabana, informe que comprende el estado actual de las líneas ferroviarias colombianas.

## COSTA RICA Y LA CORTE DE JUSTICIA CENTROAMERICANA.

La inauguración de la primer A Corte de Justicia Centroamericana, en San José, capital de Costa Rica, durante el mes actual, constituye una prueba elocuente de la importancia de la reciente Conferencia de Paz Centroamericana que se celebró en Wáshington. En el mensaje que el Jefe Ejecutivo de la República dirigió al Congreso, y que se publica en otro lugar de esta edición del BOLETÍN, se menciona con gratitud la cortesía de haberse elegido á Costa Rica para efectuar tan importante reunión. También se hace referencia especial al estado económico satisfactorio del país y del general desarrollo de los empresas agrícolas. Se calcula que la cosecha de café del corriente año será la más grande que registra la historia de la industria del país, en tanto que la industria de bananos y las plantaciones de caña aumentan cada vez más su lucrativa producción.

## DESARROLLO DE LAS MINAS DE HIERRO EN CUBA.

Dícese que el hecho de que la "Bethlehem Steel Company" de los Estados Unidos ha adquirido un importante depósito de mineral de hierro, situado cerca de la ciudad de Santiago de Cuba, constituye un factor importante en el desarrollo de los recursos de la República. Según las mediciones que han efectuado los ingenieros, los depósitos del mineral de hierro comprenden 75,000,000 de toneladas, y una peculiaridad del depósito recientemente descubierto consiste en el hecho de que contiene un 2 por ciento de níquel y un 1 por ciento de cromo. Esta porción de terrenos comprende 875 acres, y está situada como á 12 millas al este de Santiago. Los peritos en la materia creen que este es el descubrimiento más importante de depósitos de minerales de hierro que se ha hecho en los veinte últimos años.

## LA RENTA DE CHILE.

En 1907 los ingresos derivados de las líneas ferroviarias operadas por el Gobierno Chileno excedieron de \$25,000,000, y se calcula que en 1908 habrá un aumento de más de \$2,000,000 respecto de la precitada cantidad. En la actualidad dichas líneas tienen 1,800 millas de longitud, habiéndose introducido muchas mejoras en el servicio, sobre todo en relación con el transporte del ganado vivo y los productos agrícolas. En el primer trimestre de 1908 la renta de aduana de la República muestra un aumento de más de \$200,000 sobre el mismo período de 1907, ascendiendo los derechos de importación á \$7,500,000, y los de exportación como á \$1,000,000 menos.

## CERTAMEN LITERARIO DEL ECUADOR.

Los directores de la Exposición de Quito, que se abrirá el 10 de agosto de 1909, han anunciado un certamen literario sobre asuntos panamericanos, en el cual han de tomar parte los estudiantes que estén interesados en los asuntos del Hemisferio Occidental. El plazo durante el cual se han de someter las disertaciones se limita al 31 de mayo de 1909, y los ensayos podrán escribirse en cualquier idioma de América.

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## LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DE FERROCARRILES EN HONDURAS.

En relación con la inauguración del Ferrocarril de Vaccaro Hermanos, en la parte norte de Honduras, línea que se ha construído para el servicio de su industria de embarques de frutas, se echa de ver que la extensión de la línea Interoceánica desde su estación terminal actual, en La Pimienta, hasta Puerto Cortés, o sea una distancia de 230 millas, está á punto de terminarse satisfactoriamente. Se anuncia que un sindicato compuesto de prominentes hombres interesados en la construcción de ferrocarriles y de capitalistas de Nueva York le ha hecho una proposición al Gobierno de Honduras que implica el arreglo de la emisión de bonos en relación con dicha línea y la terminación del ferrocarril dentro de dos años. La explotación de las extensiones de terrenos que dicho ferrocarril atravesará daría un tremendo impulso al ya notable desarrollo del Distrito de San Pedro.

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## INFORMES CONSULARES SOBRE EL COMERCIO MEXICANO.

En este número del BOLETÍN se hace un resumen de varios informes interesantes enviados por los cónsules de los Estados Unidos en puertos mexicanos, los cuales indican los diferentes rasgos característicos de las importaciones y exportaciones en los puntos de referencia. En Manzanillo, donde en 1906 se recibieron grandes cantidades de material para ferrocarriles, el valor de esta clase de importaciones de \$112,000 bajó á \$32,000 en 1907. En Veracruz no se exportó ningún algodón en bruto en 1905 ni en 1906, en tanto que los embarques que se hicieron en 1907 se valuaron en cerca de \$700,000. También se advierte un notable aumento en las exportaciones de chicle, cuyo valor en 1905 sólo ascendió á \$8,935 en comparación con \$210,308 en 1907. Los embarques de zinc procedentes de Monterey sufrieron una baja á causa del abatimiento financiero que se experimentó en los últimos meses de 1907 y del derecho ad valorem que se cobró por los productos á su entrada en los Estados Unidos. Este último inconveniente se ha allanado como

consecuencia de un fallo judicial que fué pronunciado recientemente en Texas, y se espera que se reanuden las importaciones de zinc con destino á los hornos de fundición de Missouri.

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#### LA LEY DE NICARAGUA SOBRE LAS SUBSTANCIAS ALIMENTICIAS Y DROGAS PURAS.

El Gobierno Nicaragüense ha dictado una importante ley que rige las importaciones y ventas de medicinas de patente y prohíbe la importación de sustancias alimenticias adulteradas ó drogas marcadas aviesamente. Esta ley, que se declaró vigente el 6 de abril de 1908, prescribe, además, el establecimiento de un laboratorio químico en la capital de la República con el fin de examinar todos los productos que inspiren desconfianza.

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#### PROGRESO DEL PARAGUAY EN 1907.

En el mensaje que el Presidente FERREIRA dirigió al Congreso Paraguayo el 1° de abril, se hace constar que en toda la República se echa de ver un estado de prosperidad, como lo prueba el hecho de que la renta de aduana en 1907 mostró un aumento de más de \$500,000 oro, en comparación con el año anterior. La renta interna también mostró un aumento, al paso que la cosecha de tabaco de la presente estación se considera fenomenal.

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#### EL COMERCIO DEL PERÚ CON LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Por el informe expedido por el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores del Perú se echa de ver que se ha registrado un aumento notable en el valor del canje comercial entre el Perú y los Estados Unidos. En 1907 el valor de los productos que el Perú envió á los Estados Unidos excedió en \$4,000,000 al valor de los que envió el año anterior, en tanto que el valor de las mercancías que le compró á los Estados Unidos muestra un aumento de más de \$1,500,000. El Cónsul peruano en Nueva York hace constar que los comerciantes americanos cada vez demuestran mayor interés en ofrecerle sus mercados á los marchantes del Perú, y que en el consulado constantemente se reciben cartas solicitando informes sobre este particular.



## LA RENTA DEL SALVADOR.

El informe del Tesoro correspondiente á 1907 muestra resultados satisfactorios en cuanto al estado económico del Salvador, por cuanto el saldo anual asciende á más de \$80,000. De esta cantidad, \$60,000 representan el sobrante correspondiente á 1906 que, agregado al de 1907, hace que el total ascienda á las cifras mencionadas.

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## LAS CONDICIONES SANITARIAS EN PUERTOS VENEZOLANOS.

Como quiera que se han anunciado condiciones más satisfactorias acerca de la sanidad pública en el puerto de La Guaira, el Gobierno de Venezuela ha resuelto rescindir el decreto de 18 de abril por virtud del cual se prohibía—durante quince días—el envío de mercancías procedentes de aquel puerto. Las medidas que se tomaron con el fin de resguardar de la infección de la enfermedad contagiosa, tanto á los hijos del país como á los extranjeros residentes en la República, se aplicaron con energía y eficacia.

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## MENSAJES DE LOS PRESIDENTES AMERICANOS CON MOTIVO DE LA COLOCACIÓN DE LA PIEDRA ANGULAR DEL EDIFICIO DE LA UNIÓN INTER- NACIONAL.

## PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

El acto que se celebra con regocijo en Wáshington importa erigir un monumento á la solidaridad internacional de los Estados del Nuevo Mundo. La República Argentina presenta con este motivo sus saludos y simpatías á los Estados Unidos de América y á todas las naciones representadas en el Bureau de las Repúblicas Americanas, á la vez que hace votos por la felicidad del Presidente ROOSEVELT y de los jefes de dichas Repúblicas hermanas.

J. FIGUEROA ALCORTA.

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## PRESIDENTE DE BOLIVIA.

El Señor Presidente me encarga manifestar que no pudiendo concurrir personalmente á la colocación de la primera piedra en el nuevo edificio del Bureau le complace expresar su simpatía y adhesión á esa gran fiesta que traduce la unión sincera de las Repúblicas de América.

PENILLA,  
*Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.*

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## PRESIDENTE DEL BRASIL.

El Brasil se regocija con motivo de la colocación de la piedra angular del futuro edificio de la Unión de las Repúblicas Americanas en Wáshington, da al generoso donador, Señor ANDREW CARNEGIE, sus sinceras gracias, y, lleno de confianza en el

provenir de dicha Unión, le envía las seguridades de su antigua é inalterable amistad á la gran República del norte que tan hidalgamente la hospeda.

AFFONSO PENNA.

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PRESIDENTE DE COLOMBIA.

Envío mi cordial salutación al Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas con ocasión de la histórica ceremonia que tendrá lugar el 11 de mayo corriente en que se colocará la piedra angular del edificio que servirá para sus trabajos. Este monumento muy propiamente levantado sobre la tierra que vió nacer á JORGE WASHINGTON, será el símbolo de fraternal y permanente unión de todas las Repúblicas Americanas.

El pueblo y Gobierno de Colombia envían por mi conducto en tan solemne día su expresión de reconocimiento á Su Excelencia el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, al eminente hombre de Estado ELIHU ROOT, al distinguido y generoso filántropo ANDREW CARNEGIE y al ardiente americanista JOHN BARRETT por los esfuerzos y la cooperación que han prestado en la erección de esta verdadero templo de la concordia americana.

EUCLIDES DE ÁNGULO.

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PRESIDENTE DE COSTA RICA.

La erección del edificio de las Repúblicas Americanas que la naturaleza de la institución internacional que representa y la munificencia de Mr. CARNEGIE hermanan al Templo de la Paz de la Haya, es un nuevo é importante paso hacia la consolidación de las relaciones fraternales que felizmente existen y que deben unir á las naciones del continente de Colón.

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SEÑOR GOBERNADOR PROVISIONAL DE CUBA.

Con motivo de la colocación de la piedra angular del edificio para la Oficina de la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas el Señor Gobernador Provisinonal de la República de Cuba me encarga que en nombre del pueblo cubano exprese al Consejo Directivo de la institución la satisfacción con que ve ese nuevo lazo entre las Repúblicas de América que ha de contribuir aún más á la solidaridad cordial del continente.

GARCÍA VÉLEZ,

*Jefe Interino del Departamento de Estado de la República de Cuba.*

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PRESIDENTE DE CHILE.

La América Latina tendrá asegurado su progreso teniendo como ejemplo la gran República fundada por Jorge Wáshington.

PUGA.

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PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

Un mismo ideal de libertad y de derecho debe ser la piedra angular de la obra de la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas. Quién una y armonice en América es verdaderamente americano.

CÁCERES.

## PRESIDENTE DEL ECUADOR.

El Presidente del Ecuador saluda en esta ocasión solemne á todas las Repúblicas de América y muy especialmente á los Estados Unidos en cuyo territorio va á erigirse el edificio de la Oficina Internacional como centro permanente de unión y confraternidad entre los países del nuevo mundo.

ALFARO.

## PRESIDENTE DE GUATEMALA.

Compláceme sobremanera enviar á V., en nombre del pueblo y Gobierno de Guatemala, y en el mío personalmente, las expresiones cordiales de sincera congratulación con motivo de colocarse la primera piedra del edificio de las Repúblicas Americanas, que significa en el orden moral la consolidación de fraternales relaciones de la familia americana.

De V. afectísimo servidor,

M. ESTRADA CABRERA.

## PRESIDENTE DE MÉXICO.

El Presidente de México formula votos sinceros por que la ceremonia de la colocación de la primera piedra del edificio de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas simbolice, al igual que esa Oficina, el deseo de que una era de paz definitiva sea el distintivo de todos los países del continente.

MARISCAL,

*Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.*

## PRESIDENTE DE NICARAGUA.

Mis más sinceras y entusiastas congratulaciones á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas en los solemnes momentos en que se coloca la primera piedra del gran edificio para el cual tan noblemente ha contribuído, con recurso cuantioso, el Señor CARNEGIE. Esa obra será, no lo dudo, un auxiliar poderoso y eficaz para el acercamiento y fraternidad de todas las naciones del continente.

J. S. ZELAYA.

## PRESIDENTE DE HAITÍ.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, *Mayo 10, 1908.*

El Gobierno de Haití toma parte cordialmente en la ceremonia de la primera piedra del edificio de las Repúblicas, y al enviar la expresión de su alta simpatía, hace votos por la unión fraternal de las naciones americanas.

LOUIS BORNO,

*Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.*

## PRESIDENTE DE HONDURAS.

Al colocar la primera piedra del edificio Panamericano hago votos por que se estrechen cada vez más, sobre la base del derecho y la justicia, los vínculos de fraternidad que unen á las naciones del Hemisferio Occidental.

DÁVILA.

## PRESIDENTE DE PANAMÁ.

En oportunidad sírvase entregar el siguiente cablegrama al Excelentísimo Señor Presidente TEODORO ROOSEVELT: Al colocarse la primera piedra del edificio que simbolizará la Unión de las Repúblicas Americanas me es grato enviar á Vuestra Excelencia mis congratulaciones más sinceras.

M. AMADOR GUERRERO.

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## PRESIDENTE DEL PERÚ.

Con motivo de las ceremonias que se celebrarán el día 11, deseo expresar los votos de la nación peruana por que el gran edificio que se va á levantar conmemore perpetuamente la paz, la unión, y la amistad fraternal de las Repúblicas de América.

JOSÉ PARDO.

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## PRESIDENTE DE EL SALVADOR.

Hago votos por que la obra cuya primera piedra colócase hoy contribuya á desarrollar aún más el sentimiento de fraternidad panamericana que existe entre los hijos del nuevo continente, correspondiendo así á la alta generosidad del filántropo CARNEGIE.

FERNANDO FIGUEROA.

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## PRESIDENTE DEL URUGUAY.

Al ser colocada la piedra fundamental del edificio de las Repúblicas Americanas, presente Vuestra Excelencia al Gobierno de la Gran República de América mis congratulaciones por la realización de ese acto que importa la radicación de una nueva prenda de solidaridad moral de los pueblos americanos.

WILLIMAN.

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## MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES DE NICARAGUA.

Congratúlome por la colocación de la primera piedra del edificio de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas. Auguro que contribuirá á la fraternidad del continente.

J. D. GÁMEZ.

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La siguiente carta se ha recibido del Señor JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, Ministro de Costa Rica en Wáshington, como una explicación de su inevitable ausencia de las ceremonias que se celebraron el 11 de mayo:

En momentos de partir para Costa Rica á donde he sido llamado con motivo de la próxima instalación de la Corte de Justicia Centroamericana, tengo el sentimiento de expresarle que, de consiguiente, no podré estar presente en el acto de la colocación de la piedra angular del edificio de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, como tanto lo deseaba. Sabe V. que siempre he procurado servir con sincero entusiasmo á la idea de la institución y que si no he de compartir con Vds. en persona el placer que ha de producirnos la celebración del 11, en espíritu les acompañaré haciendo los más fervientes votos por la consolidación de las más estrechas relaciones entre las naciones de este hemisferio.

J. B. CALVO.



## OBSEQUIO DE DOS JARRONES DE PLATA AL DIRECTOR.

Los Embajadores y Ministros de las Repúblicas Latinoamericana residentes en Wáshington que representan á sus Gobiernos en el Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, han regalado al Señor JOHN BARRETT, Director de la Oficina, dos hermosos jarrones de plata en testimonio de la estima de sus esfuerzos no sólo por el éxito completo del acto de la colocación de la piedra angular del nuevo edificio, que se efectuó el 11 de mayo, sino por ensanchar todavía más los trabajos y la influencia de dicha institución. El expresado obsequio fué entregado al Director por una comisión compuesta del Señor Don FELIPE PARDO, Ministro del Perú, el Señor Don ENRIQUE CORTÉS, Ministro de Colombia y el Señor Anibal CRUZ, Ministro de Chile, quienes pronunciaron breves discursos dando las gracias al Director, en representación de los países latinoamericanos, por todo lo que había hecho en pro del desarrollo del comercio y la amistad entre dichos países y los Estados Unidos. Los jarrones son sumamente artísticos y tienen veinticuatro pulgadas de alto. En uno de ellos aparece la siguiente inscripción:

Á JOHN BARRETT, DIRECTOR DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE  
LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

y en el reverso,

11 DE MAYO DE 1908, WASHINGTON, D. C.

En el otro se leen los autógrafos grabados de los diecinueve Embajadores, Ministros y Encargados de Negocios latinoamericanos residentes en Wáshington, como sigue: JOAQUIM NABUCO, Embajador de Brasil; J. N. LEGER, Ministro de Haití; JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Ministro de Costa Rica; LUIS F. COREA, Ministro de Nicaragua; GONZALO DE QUESADA, Ministro de Cuba; IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Ministro de Bolivia; EPIFANIO PORTELA, Ministro de la República Argentina; FELIPE PARDO, Ministro del Perú; LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Ministro del Ecuador; ENRIQUE CORTÉS, Ministro de Colombia; LUIS MELIAN LAFINUR, Ministro del Uruguay; ANGEL UGARTE, Ministro de Honduras; ANIBAL CRUZ, Ministro de Chile; JOSÉ F. GODOY, Ministro de México; EMILIO C. JOUBERT, Ministro de Santo Domingo; C. C. AROSEMENA, Encargado de Negocios de Panamá; LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, Ministro de Guatemala; J. GUSTAVO GUERRERO, Encargado de Negocios del Salvador; R. GARBIRAS GUZMAN, Encargado de Negocios de Venezuela.

## DISCURSOS DEL DIRECTOR Y DEL CARDENAL GIBBONS EN EL ACTO DE LA COLOCACIÓN DE LA PIEDRA ANGULAR.

Al hacerse una relación de los discursos pronunciados con motivo de la colocación de la piedra angular del nuevo edificio de la Oficina Internacional el día 11 de mayo, que se publicaron en la edición especial del *BOLETÍN MENSUAL* que salió el día siguiente, se omitieron los breves discursos de introducción del Director y del Cardenal GIBBONS, por el hecho de no haberse remitido con anticipación. Por consiguiente, dichos discursos se insertan á continuación.

El Señor BARRETT, entre otras cosas, dijo lo siguiente:

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La Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, la única de su índole que existe en el mundo y que no se sostiene por virtud de un tratado, sino por un consentimiento cordial y amistoso, compuesta de las veintiuna naciones independientes del Hemisferio Occidental, coloca hoy la piedra angular del nuevo edificio de su activo centro de operaciones: la Oficina Internacional.

Como quiera que este acontecimiento en una forma tangible significa la inauguración de una nueva era en las relaciones de los Estados Unidos con sus Repúblicas hermanas con el laudable propósito de desarrollar vínculos más estrechos de paz, amistad y comercio, es propio que el Consejo Directivo de la Unión, compuesto de los representantes diplomáticos de estos países en Wáshington, pidiesen que este acto lo presida el hombre que, á juicio de ellos y del mundo entero, ha hecho más que ningún otro en nuestra historia por fomentar la cordialidad y el comercio panamericanos, á saber: el Honorable ELIHU ROOT, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos y Presidente del Consejo Directivo.

### INVOCACIÓN DE SU EMINENCIA EL CARDENAL GIBBONS.

Hace cerca de dos mil años que las primeras palabras que se pronunciaron para anunciar el nacimiento del Redentor de la humanidad fueron la antífona angelical que contenía una proclama de paz al mundo: "Gloria á Dios en las alturas y paz en la tierra á los hombres de buena voluntad." Y la primera bienvenida que el Salvador resucitado le dió á Sus apóstoles reunidos, también fué un mensaje de bendita paz. Jesús apareció entre ellos y les dijo: "La paz sea con vosotros."

La misión de Cristo en la tierra fué establecer una paz triple en el corazón de los hombres; es decir, paz con Dios mediante la observancia de Sus mandamientos, paz con nuestros semejantes mediante la práctica de la justicia y de la caridad, y paz con nuestros propios corazones, sometiendo siempre nuestras pasiones al dominio de la razón y procurando que ésta estuviese en armonía con la ley divina.

Ante todo y sobre todo, nuestro Redentor vino para romper el muro que separaba á una nación de otra, que alejaba á las tribus entre sí, á un pueblo de otro, y á hacer de todos ellos, por decirlo así, una sola familia que reconociese la paternidad de Dios y la hermandad de Cristo.

Pliegue á Dios que este templo, consagrado á la paz y la cordialidad internacionales, venga á ser un factor importantísimo en la adopción de una política más humanitaria, culta y ajustada á la ciencia del estadista y que fomente y desarrolle nuestras relaciones comerciales y sociales con todas las naciones del mundo. Que las corrientes del comercio fluyan cada vez más poderosas entre las Repúblicas de la América del Sur y los Estados Unidos, á la manera de las corrientes de sangre vigorizante que pasan por

las arterias del cuerpo humano, difundiendo la vida y la actividad, y formando todas en conjunto—por decirlo así—un sólo organismo social, cada uno de cuyos miembros se regocige de la salud y desarrollo del otro y estimule hasta las partes más remotas con renovada energía y actividad. Que nuestras relaciones comerciales con dichas Repúblicas sean tan indisolubles y recíprocas que el daño que cualquiera de ellas sufra lo sientan las otras, y que la prosperidad de una la disfruten también todas las demás.

Te imploramos, Dios omnipotente, omnisciente y justo, por cuya intercesión la autoridad se ejerce justamente, las leyes se dictan y se pronuncian los fallos, que ayudes con Tu santo espíritu de consejo y entereza, al Presidente de los Estados Unidos, que honra con su presencia este acto, á fin de que su administración sea dirigida con un espíritu de justicia, y sea eminentemente útil á Tu pueblo, sobre el cual preside, infundiendo el debido respeto á la virtud y á la religión mediante el fiel cumplimiento de las leyes impulsado por un sentimiento de justicia y misericordia y refrenando el vicio y la inmoralidad.

Te rogamos, Oh, Señor, por Tu siervo, el Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, merced á cuya previsión y profundos conocimientos como estadista, se han obtenido relaciones diplomáticas, comerciales y sociales más íntimas entre este país y sus Repúblicas hermanas.

Te rogamos que recompenses con Tus bendiciones á Tu siervo, que ha demostrado un interés tan sincero en pro de la fraternidad internacional, y que ha contribuido tan generosamente á la erección de este templo consagrado á la paz.

Finalmente, Te rogamos, Señor, que bendigas á todas nuestras Repúblicas hermanas con una prosperidad siempre creciente y que nos concedas que siempre podamos permanecer unidas con los lazos de una cordial amistad y de una paz duradera.

En la piedra se inscribieron las siguientes palabras:

Edificio de las Repúblicas Americanas. Erigido, gracias á la generosa y patriótica dádiva de ANDREW CARNEGIE y á las cuotas con que contribuyeron todas las Repúblicas, en un terreno suministrado por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos. Mayo 11 de 1908.

## JUICIOS EMITIDOS ACERCA DE LA UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

Entre las innúmeras manifestaciones de interés y estima por parte de la prensa y del pueblo de los Estados Unidos acerca de la erección de un nuevo edificio para la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, ninguna expresa de una manera más adecuada los sentimientos del mundo pensante que el siguiente artículo de fondo escrito por el Señor SAMUEL E. MOFFETT, y que se publicó en la revista intitulada "Collier," correspondiente al 23 de mayo de 1908, bajo el encabezamiento de "Un Capitolio para las Américas:"

El día 11 de mayo se llevó á cabo en Wáshington una ceremonia muy imponente y de suma trascendencia, al colocarse la piedra angular del nuevo palacio para la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas. Será posible construir el edificio gracias á la generosidad del Señor ANDREW CARNEGIE, que dio \$750,000 con tal fin, y además, las cuotas con que han contribuido las varias Repúblicas han hecho ascender los fondos á cerca de un \$1,000,000. El Presidente ROOSEVELT, el Secretario Root, y el Señor

CARNEGIE pronunciaron interesantes discursos, pero la importancia histórica del acto la describió mejor que nadie el Señor NABUCO, Embajador del Brasil, cuando dijo:

"SEÑORES: El espectáculo que ofrece este acto no ha tenido jamás paralelo, el de que veintiuna naciones que hablan lenguas diferentes construyan de consuno un recinto para sus deliberaciones en común. Y se hace más notable la escena cuando se piensa que estos países, entre los cuales existen las mayores diferencias de extensión y población, han establecido la Unión sobre la base de la más absoluta igualdad. Tantos Estados soberanos no se hubieran sentido atraídos tan espontáneamente para asociarse, si ya en el fondo, ya en la superficie de la conciencia nacional, no hubiera existido el sentimiento de un destino común para toda la América."

Sobre la colina del Capitolio se destaca el espléndido recinto nacional de una República de cuarentiseis Estados; el edificio más modesto, pero muy hermoso, que se destaca en el otro extremo de la Alameda, puede—con el tiempo—convertirse en un Capitolio de una federación mayor aún de veintiuna Repúblicas, una de las cuales sería la República de los cuarentiseis Estados.

El siguiente artículo fué publicado en la "Review of Reviews," correspondiente al mes de junio de 1908:

En más de una ocasión ha descrito esta revista la historia, esfera de acción y los fines de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, que, bajo la enérgica y hábil dirección del Señor JOHN BARRETT, está haciendo tanto por estrechar todavía más las amistosas relaciones que ya existen entre las veintiuna naciones del Hemisferio Occidental. Este centro constituye la Oficina de la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, que incluye á los Estados Unidos y México, así como los países de la América del Sur y Central. Dicha Unión celebra conferencias cada pocos años, con el fin de discutir los medios y arbitrios para fomentar el bienestar, la paz, el comercio y la amistad entre los países de la Unión. El día 11 de mayo se efectuó un acontecimiento de grandísima importancia en las relaciones de estos países, puesto que en la expresada fecha los representantes de los Estados Unidos y de las naciones latinas del Nuevo Mundo tomaron parte en la colocación de la piedra angular de su nuevo hogar, espléndido palacio moderno que se ha de construir en Wáshington, gracias á la dádiva del Señor ANDREW CARNEGIE y de las cuotas con que han contribuido las diferentes Repúblicas. La expresada ceremonia fué muy imponente, y en ella pronunciaron discursos el Presidente ROOSEVELT, el Secretario ROOT, el Embajador del Brasil en Wáshington, y el Señor CARNEGIE. El nuevo edificio, cuya construcción, equipo y sostenimiento costará más de \$1,000,000, será un centro majestuoso y apropiado de actividad gubernamental y popular, así como de interés general en todo lo que se refiere á los asuntos americanos. Será, en realidad, un templo de paz y cordialidad internacionales, muy valioso é importante para las naciones americanas. El BOLETÍN que publica dicha Oficina es una revista mensual progresista y bien redactada, que está asumiendo con rapidez el carácter de una revista ilustrada con esmero. Dicha publicación proporciona informes acerca del comercio, las leyes, nuevas empresas y el desarrollo general de cada una de las expresadas Repúblicas.

## INAUGURACIÓN DE LA CORTE DE JUSTICIA CENTROAMERICANA.

Al efectuarse la inauguración de la Corte de Justicia Centroamericana en Cartago, Costa Rica, el 25 de mayo de 1908, el principio del arbitraje internacional fué reconocido de una manera prác-



tica. Esta Corte de Paz, que es uno de los resultados de la Conferencia que se celebró en Wáshington en diciembre de 1907, y en la cual tomaron parte delegados de las cinco Repúblicas de Centro América, tiene por objeto ajustar todas las controversias ó cuestiones—sea cual fuere su índole ó su origen—que surjan entre los países interesados acerca de las cuales no puedan los respectivos departamentos de relaciones exteriores efectuar un arreglo.

Además de los representantes de las Repúblicas de Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, y Costa Rica, se hallaron presentes los comisionados especiales de los Estados Unidos y de México, Señores W. I. BUCHANAN y ENRIQUE C. CREEL. Estos dos señores no están relacionados oficialmente con el Tribunal Permanente.

Presidió las ceremonias de inauguración el Señor Don JOSÉ ASTUA AGUILAR, que fué posteriormente nombrado presidente de la Conferencia, habiendo sido nombrado vicepresidente el Doctor SALVADOR GALLEGOS, del Salvador, y Secretario el Señor Don ERNESTO MARTÍN, de Costa Rica.

El Presidente de Costa Rica, el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, así como el Embajador Mexicano en los Estados Unidos y el Comisionado de los Estados Unidos, pronunciaron discursos muy apropiados al acto.

El Comisionado BUCHANAN, al terminar su discurso, dijo lo siguiente:

He recibido un cablegrama del Señor ELIHU ROOT, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, anunciándome que el Señor ANDREW CARNEGIE le ha autorizado para que ofrezca \$100,000 con el fin de erigir en Cartago un templo de paz para el uso exclusivo de la Corte de Justicia Centroamericana, como una expresión de la simpatía que la paz y el progreso de la América Central le inspiran y de la fe que tiene en el éxito de la gran obra humanitaria que tiene su base en esta Corte, y que constituye un nuevo y gran ejemplo de civilización, de paz y fraternidad entre los pueblos que dicho tribunal representa.

El cablegrama termina con las siguientes palabras:

Larga vida á los distinguidos jueces; fervientes votos por el éxito de la Corte que respeto y honro.

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## INFORME SOBRE EL FERROCARRIL PANAMERICANO CORRESPONDIENTE Á 1908.

El Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos ha recibido del Señor H. G. DAVIS, presidente de la Comisión Permanente del Ferrocarril Panamericano, el informe que ha presentado el Señor CHARLES M. PEPPER acerca del estado y progreso de dicho ferrocarril en las varias Repúblicas que el Señor PEPPER visitó en 1907-8.

Á continuación aparece la carta que acompaña dicho informe:

WASHINGTON, D. C., mayo 1º de 1908.

Hon. ELIHU ROOT,

*Secretario de Estado, Washington, D. C.*

SEÑOR: En vista del general interés que se advierte en el proyecto de unir á los Estados Unidos y México con los países de la América Central y del Sur por medio de un Ferrocarril Intercontinental, tengo el honor de presentar ciertos informes que la Comisión Permanente del Ferrocarril Panamericano ha recibido recientemente. La Conferencia de Río de Janeiro ratificó las medidas tomadas por la Conferencia de México en pro de esta empresa, y prescribió que se presentase un informe á la Cuarta Conferencia que se celebrará en Buenos Aires en 1910. Sin embargo, la Comisión cree que en la actualidad no es inoportuno llamar la atención hacia el notable progreso que se ha hecho y se está haciendo en la construcción del expresado Ferrocarril Intercontinental, y se le hace más fácil verificarlo debido al hecho de que el Señor CHARLES M. PEPPER, miembro de la Conferencia Mexicana y de la Comisión Permanente del Ferrocarril Panamericano, que en 1903-4 visitó las varias Repúblicas en representación de la expresada comisión, acaba de terminar su segundo viaje á dichos países, en los cuales permaneció cerca de dos años, y por consiguiente, tengo el gusto de remitir un informe hecho por el Señor PEPPER que ha tenido ocasión de observar personalmente el progreso que se ha hecho en la construcción de dicha línea.

El creciente comercio entre los Estados Unidos y las Repúblicas de Sur América reviste de especial importancia las medidas prácticas encaminadas á aumentarlo proporcionando los debidos medios de transporte. También se pone de relieve la influencia que la construcción de ferrocarriles ejerce en el mejoramiento de las relaciones internacionales de los Estados Unidos. Idéntica influencia se echa de ver en la cordialidad y amistosas relaciones que en la actualidad existen entre los diferentes países que están uniéndose cada vez más por virtud de las líneas ferroviarias que se extienden de una á otra frontera. Los datos que contiene el adjunto informe—que muestran la importancia de las construcciones que realmente se han hecho—deben fortalecer la fe de los que están haciendo esfuerzos porque se lleve á cabo el Ferrocarril Panamericano, tanto por los beneficios comerciales que traerá consigo como por la influencia que ejercerá en estimular y mantener la paz entre todas las Repúblicas.

Con la mayor consideración, quedo de V. respetuosamente,

(F.) H. G. DAVIS,

*Presidente de la Comisión Permanente del Ferrocarril Panamericano.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., mayo 1º de 1908.

ESTIMADO SEÑOR PRESIDENTE: Tengo el honor de anunciar el progreso que se ha hecho en la construcción del Ferrocarril Panamericano. Este informe se basa en lo que personalmente tuve ocasión de observar el año pasado en los países que desean vivamente unirse cada vez más con los Estados Unidos por medio de este gran proyecto internacional. Mientras estuve haciendo investigaciones acerca de las condiciones comerciales y los mercados extranjeros, en representación del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo, hace cinco años que tuve la oportunidad de viajar por una gran parte del territorio—y me cupo la buena suerte de atravesarlo—como Comisionado Especial, autorizado por el Congreso y con la cooperación y auxilio de la Comisión Permanente, á fin de presentar un informe sobre la posibilidad de construir la línea panamericana y de las medidas que las diferentes Repúblicas estaban tomando para llevar á cabo la empresa.

Sería para mí grata tarea relatar la constancia con que los varios Gobiernos han procurado estimular las medidas que entonces se describieron. Sin embargo, me limitaré á hacer un breve resumen de los trabajos que realmente se hicieron en los

cuatro últimos años y de las operaciones que en la actualidad se están llevando á cabo, dejando para más adelante el hacer una descripción más detallada de la situación de los ferrocarriles en los países latinoamericanos y el desarrollo general que es accesorio á la Línea Principal ó Panamericana, así como una completa exposición de la política de los Gobiernos y sus métodos de cooperación para llevar á feliz término la empresa común.

El primero de enero del corriente año las líneas ferroviarias de la República Argentina llegaban á la frontera boliviana en La Quiaca. Este resultado se obtuvo mediante la prolongación del Ferrocarril Central del Norte, que pertenece al Gobierno, y que se extiende desde Jujuy, por el Cañón de Humahuaca, ó sea una distancia de 175 millas. Esta prolongación se comenzó en 1903, y á la sazón había muchos obstáculos que vencer desde el punto de vista de la ingeniería. Se ha construído provisionalmente un tramo corto de la línea, en el cual las condiciones topográficas presentaban dificultades especiales, y dicho tramo es susceptible de mejoramiento á medida que la experiencia demuestre que se necesita. Pero el hecho más notable es que en la actualidad puede irse por ferrocarril ó embarcar carga de Buenos Aires hasta la frontera de Bolivia; es decir, una distancia de 1,200 millas. El puerto de Rosario, situado en el Río Paraná, cuyos amplios medios como tal hacen posible la entrada de vapores marítimos, queda por lo menos 100 millas más cerca, y, por consiguiente, una gran parte del tráfico se hará por dicha ruta.

El Gobierno Argentino, al poner en práctica su progresista política relativa á los ferrocarriles y haberlos extendido hasta la frontera de Bolivia, no se propone limitar hasta allí su progreso. Con arreglo á varios convenios celebrados—por medio de tratados—con el Gobierno de Bolivia, la República Argentina tendrá derecho á construir las líneas hasta Tupiza, ó sea una distancia de 52 millas, punto que constituye el centro ferroviario natural del norte de Bolivia.

Una vez que la línea llegó á la frontera boliviana, el Jefe Ejecutivo argentino expidió las órdenes debidas para que se efectuasen los estudios de ingeniería necesarios antes de comenzar la construcción de la prolongación hasta Tupiza, y en Bolivia me dijeron que en la actualidad se está haciendo este estudio y que pronto se dará principio á la construcción de que se trata.

Terminado el ferrocarril que se extiende desde el Atlántico hasta la parte norte de Bolivia, los trenes corren en un extenso eslabón de la línea principal del sistema de ferrocarril intercontinental. La próxima operación será prolongarlo hacia el norte, lo cual puede considerarse como una cosa segura, teniendo en cuenta la política del Gobierno de Bolivia y el convenio celebrado con el "Speyer City Bank" de Nueva York. Ya ha comenzado á apreciarse cumplidamente la importancia de esta inversión de capital americano en la construcción de ferrocarriles en el corazón—por decirlo así—de la América del Sur. Los detalles del arreglo que se ha hecho son ya del dominio público, y por tanto, basta hacer constar que la primera operación fué el contrato por virtud del cual el Gobierno de Bolivia destinó \$12,000,000—que incluían los \$10,000,000 que se percibieron como indemnización del Gobierno del Brasil para el ajuste de la controversia del territorio productor de goma denominado el Acre—y además los capitalistas americanos suministraron \$15,000,000.

El primer trabajo consistió en construir los tramos que faltaban en los eslabones panamericanos. El primer tramo que había de construirse fué el que se extendía desde Viacha, en la línea ferroviaria corta que se extiende entre el Lago Titicaca y La Paz hasta la ciudad de Oruro, ó sea una distancia de 128 millas. Hace unos cuantos meses me cupo la satisfacción de viajar por el tramo del ferrocarril que ya estaba construído y tuve ocasión de notar las obras de ingeniería que se estaban haciendo para el resto del tramo. En julio del corriente año se terminará la línea que se extenderá hasta Oruro, donde empalmará con el ferrocarril de Antofagasta y Bolivia. Con arreglo á un convenio provisional que se celebró recientemente con la compañía de Antofagasta, que es una sociedad inglesa, ambas compañías usarán en común las vías



entre Oruro y la población de Uyuni. De Uyuni á Oruro hay una distancia de 195 millas; de Oruro á Viacha, 128 millas; de este último lugar á Guaqui, en el Lago Titicaca, hay 40 millas, y por tanto, puede decirse que dentro de unas cuantas semanas 363 millas de la línea principal del sistema de ferrocarril panamericano estarán en operación en Bolivia.

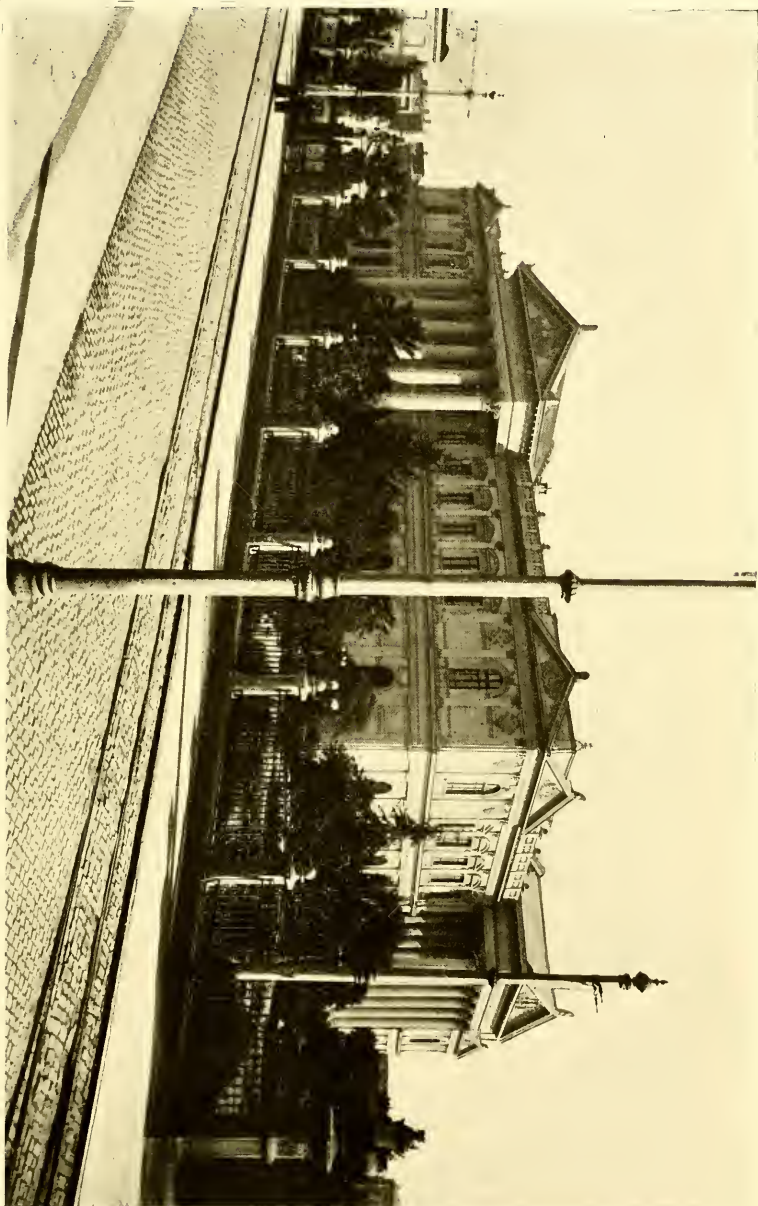
Con arreglo á ciertos convenios que no es necesario describir ahora, el "Speyer City Bank Syndicate" podrá emprender la construcción de la línea desde Uyuni hasta Tupiza, más pronto de lo que se esperaba. No será necesario llevar á cabo el proyecto de efectuar el empalme por la vía más larga de Tupiza hasta la ciudad minera de Potosí, puesto que con arreglo al convenio celebrado, esta última ciudad se empalmará con la línea principal mediante una línea ramal. De Uyuni á Tupiza hay una distancia de 125 millas, y puesto que de Tupiza á la frontera hay 52 millas, puede decirse que, en cuanto atañe al ferrocarril panamericano en Bolivia, sólo quedan por construir 175 millas. No puede ponerse en tela de juicio la certeza de que llevando á cabo el Gobierno Argentino la prolongación desde la parte sur, y continuando el sindicato americano la construcción desde el norte, los tramos que faltan se construirán dentro de un período de tiempo razonable.

El progreso que Bolivia está efectuando en la construcción de ferrocarriles ofrece muchos rasgos alentadores. Es la fruición de una política continua iniciada cuando el General PANDO, que á la sazón era Presidente, formuló un sistema de ferrocarril completo sirviendo los eslabones panamericanos como la línea de base. Á su sucesor, el Presidente MONTES, le tocó celebrar el contrato por virtud del cual se aseguró la construcción que en la actualidad se está haciendo. Al Dr. FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA, que será el próximo Presidente, y que como representante de Bolivia en la Conferencia Panamericana que se celebró en México, le prestó su valioso apoyo al proyecto general, le cabrá la honra de efectuar el desarrollo posterior del expresado sistema y la terminación de los eslabones panamericanos.

La relación que Chile tiene con la línea Central Panamericana, dada la situación geográfica del país, se ha descrito como una relación ramal, es decir, el empalme se hará por medio de líneas que atravesarán el muro principal de los Andes, y mediante la prolongación de sus sistemas de líneas que se extienden paralelas á la costa. El hecho de que los Gobiernos sucesivos de Chile han aprobado enérgicamente estos planes y que han logrado la adopción de una política uniforme, ha dado excelentes resultados. La primera medida que se tomó fué obtener el empalme con el sistema de ferrocarril argentino construyendo un túnel en los Andes por el Paso de Uspallata. Desde que se celebró el contrato para llevar á cabo la construcción del túnel, las líneas han avanzado tanto por el costado chileno como por el argentino, hasta que en la actualidad el único tramo que no está construido se recorre en cuatro horas, en ómnibus, en un viaje por ferrocarril, sin interrupción, entre Valparaíso ó Santiago y Buenos Aires. Á estas horas los trabajos en el gran túnel espiral han llegado á un punto en que es dable asegurar que dentro de año y medio quedará abierta la línea completa, que será la primera línea transversal continental de la América del Sur entre el Pacífico y el Atlántico. Sin embargo, la política nacional chilena no se limita á una sólo línea continental transversal. Se han autorizado mediciones más hacia el norte por los pasos bajos de los Andes, en Copiapo, y finalmente, se construirá un ferrocarril que empalme con las líneas argentinas desde Tucuman, y que, por consiguiente, ha de proporcionar conexiones mucho más íntimas con la línea principal panamericana hasta Bolivia.

También debe llamarse la atención hacia la acción del Congreso Chileno á principios del corriente año, encaminada á prescribir la construcción de una línea longitudinal que costará \$37,000,000. Esta autorización del Congreso fué otorgada después de efectuarse extensas mediciones, y con su sanción se han recibido propuestas hechas por sindicatos belgas y alemanas para construir el tramo que se extiende entre Papudo y Copiapo, y que tiene 500 millas de longitud. Estas ofertas varían desde \$19,600,000



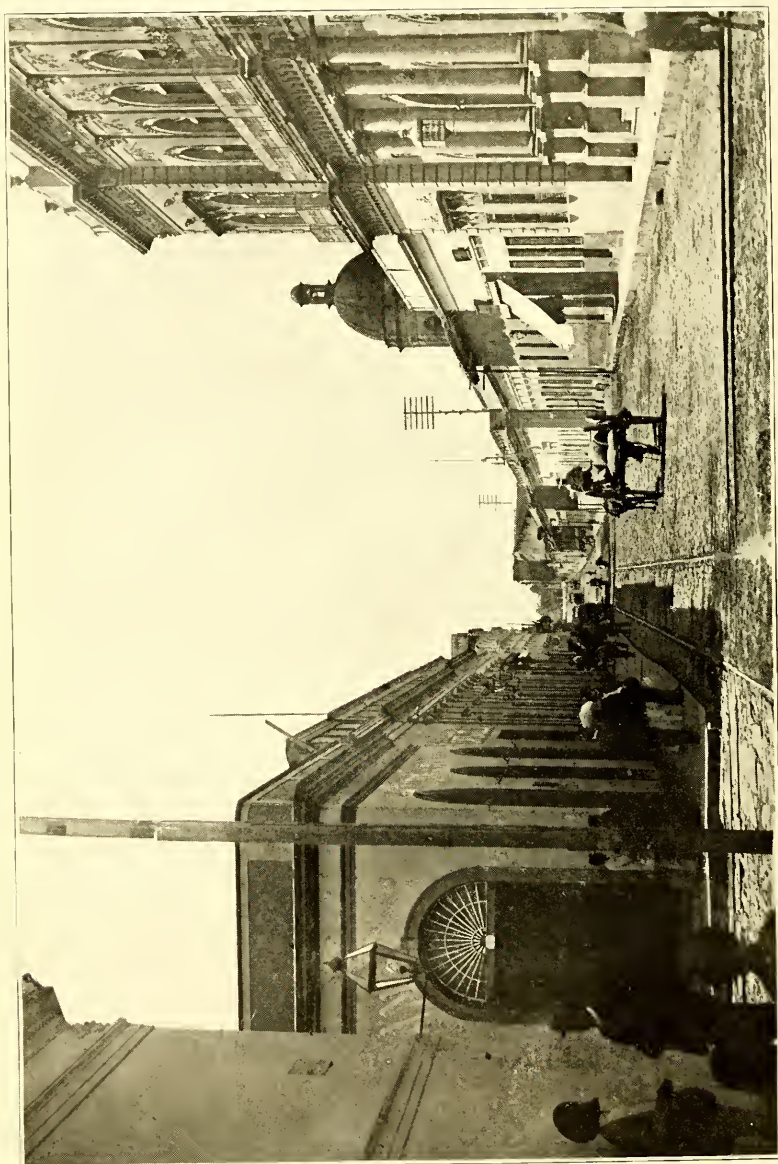


EL PALACIO DEL CONGRESO EN SANTIAGO DE CHILE.

Este es uno de los edificios públicos principales en una ciudad notable por la arquitectura de sus construcciones.

THE CHILEAN CAPITOL AT SANTIAGO.

This is one of the principal buildings of a city noted for its architecture.



LA CALLE DE PALMA, ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY.

Esta ciudad es una de las más antiguas del Nuevo Mundo, habiendo sido fundada en 1536.

PALMA STREET, ASUNCION, PARAGUAY.

The city is one of the oldest of the New World, having been founded in 1536.

hasta \$20,450,000, y cada uno de los licitadores ha depositado \$250,000. Esta línea longitudinal que con el tiempo correrá paralela á toda la costa chilena, tiene por base razones estratégicas. Cuando se llegue á Arica se efectuará un empalme con el ferrocarril que se extiende desde Arica hasta la paz en Bolivia y que el Gobierno Chileno, con arreglo á un tratado celebrado con Bolivia, ha convenido en construir. Esta línea de Arica, que empalmará con la línea longitudinal, constituirá otro medio de conectar á Chile con el Sistema de Ferrocarril Panamericano.

Haciendo referencia una vez más á la certeza de la pronta terminación de la línea Central Panamericana de Bolivia, que pondrá á la ciudad de Buenos Aires en comunicación con el Lago Titicaca—es decir, una distancia total del 740 millas—se hace necesario tener en consideración lo que el Perú está haciendo para efectuar sus conexiones. El proyecto panamericano tiene por objeto construir una línea á lo largo del Río Desaguadero con el fin de evitar el transporte á través del Lago Titicaca, pero por ahora el eslabón del lago puede considerarse como un río de 100 millas que no es más largo que algunos de los que usan los ferrocarriles en los Estados Unidos. Desde Puno, por el lado peruano del Lago Titicaca, el ferrocarril existente que va á Mollendo tiene 330 millas de longitud. En Juliaca, á 30 millas de Puno, la línea se divide, y un ramal corre hacia Cuzco. Ésta constituye una parte de la línea principal del Ferrocarril Panamericano. Después de la terminación de la línea ramal hasta Sicuani, de lo cual hace varios años, no se han tomado nuevas medidas para su prolongación, pero la administración del Presidente PARDO, que ha desplegado mucha actividad y procurado adelantar los planes panamericanos, resolvió construir el tramo que se extiende hasta Cuzco. Esta línea se ha prolongado hasta Checacupe, que queda á 180 millas de Puno, y en la actualidad se trabaja activamente en el tramo entre aquel punto y Cuzco, que está á una distancia de 66 millas. Esta prolongación se terminará dentro de año y medio.

Mientras la línea se prolonga desde el sur hacia Cuzco, también se adelanta algo desde el norte hacia el mismo punto. Al presentar un informe, hace cuatro años, sobre el proyecto intercontinental en general, tuve ocasion de indicar que justamente se acaba ha de terminar lo que se conoce por el eslabón que se extiende desde Oroya al norte hacia Cerro de Pasco. Desde entonces acá el Gobierno ha celebrado un contrato con la corporación peruana que dirige los ferrocarriles del Estado y que tiene un largo contrato de arrendamiento, para construir prolongaciones desde Oroya hasta Huancayo. En 1907 se terminó el primer tramo de Oroya á Huari, y comenzaron los trabajos en la prolongación hasta Huncayo, ó sea una distancia de 63 millas. Estos trabajos se inauguraron en el mes de febrero del presente año. El Congreso Peruano ha autorizado la prolongación de la línea desde Huancayo hasta la ciudad de Ayacucho, como el primer tramo del empalme con Cuzco. En la construcción de la línea entre Ayacucho y Cuzco se ha tropezado con una infinidad de dificultades desde el punto de vista de la ingeniería, pero la inmensa riqueza mineral que no se ha desarrollado aún y que existe en esta región, constituye una garantía de que con el tiempo se efectuará dicha prolongación. No me atrevo á pronosticar cuándo se llevará á cabo, pero de lo que el Gobierno Peruano ha hecho á estas horas, y de lo que está haciendo por llegar á Cuzco desde el sur y desde el norte, puede deducirse la certeza de que dicha prolongación se llevará á cabo. Cumple agregar que éste será uno de los eslabones más importantes de la línea panamericana.

Me abstengo de hacer una relación detallada de otra construcción ferroviaria que en la actualidad se lleva á cabo en el Perú, por más que una gran parte de ella se relaciona con el proyecto panamericano como una línea principal. La construcción de algunos de los ramales desde la costa, y otros ramales que actualmente están en vías de construcción, ha de hacer todavía más necesaria la construcción de los eslabones panamericanos como una línea principal. Puede juzgarse de la permanencia de la política del Perú, en cuanto á la construcción de ferrocarriles, teniendo en cuenta que el presunto presidente, Señor A. B. LEGUIA, ha sido el más decidido campeón de dicha política.



En el Ecuador, después de diez años de los trabajos de construcción y del fracaso de muchas compañías que se organizaron con el fin de conectar la costa con la Capital, el ferrocarril que se extiende desde Guayaquil en la actualidad ha llegado á las cercanías de Quito—es decir, de 290 millas, que constituyen la longitud de la línea, 280 millas están ya en operación. Por más que la comunicación de la Capital y el interior con la costa fué el principal objeto de la empresa de Guayaquil y Quito, es un hecho que un tramo muy largo de la línea está situado en la dirección del ferrocarril panamericano. De Huigra á Quito, que hay una distancia de poco más de 200 millas, se sigue la ruta general panamericana. La terminación de este ferrocarril de Guayaquil y Quito hace posible iniciar la construcción de líneas ramales, que serán eslabones indispensables para la línea panamericana. Á fin de obtener el tráfico del sur del Ecuador, será necesario construir una línea de un punto cualquiera entre Huigra y Guamote, hasta la ciudad de Cuenca, ó sea una distancia de 92 millas, línea que se extenderá á lo largo de la ruta panamericana. Ya se han hecho mediciones con este fin, y las medidas que ha tomado el Presidente ALFARO, á cuya enérgica política se debe la terminación de dicha línea desde la costa hasta la Capital, en la actualidad se encaminarán á suministrar medios para llevar á cabo la prolongación hasta Cuenca. Una vez terminada la sección del sur, se harán los esfuerzos debidos para prolongar la línea de Quito á Ibarra, ó sea una distancia de 97 millas hacia el norte, á lo largo de la ruta intercontinental.

La construcción de los eslabones panamericanos en Colombia depende de la solución del proyecto de ferrocarril general que el Presidente REYES ha inaugurado y que está progresando. Al comunicarse Bogotá por ferrocarril con la parte alta del Río Magdalena en Girardot, se presentará la oportunidad para llevar á cabo otros proyectos hacia el este del expresado río. La actividad de los trabajos de la línea desde Puerto Barrio en el Río Magdalena hasta la ciudad de Medellín, constituye el primer punto en el plan que ha concebido el Gobierno de consolidar en un solo sistema ferroviario las líneas que facilitarán la comunicación desde Buenaventura, en la costa del Pacífico, hasta la Capital. Con arreglo á este proyecto, Medellín queda en un ramal de la línea Central de Colombia, que se espera que constituya una línea principal de la línea de salida panamericana en el mar Caribe, siguiendo así la recomendación del Señor SHUNK, jefe de ingenieros de las mediciones intercontinentales. Los capitalistas americanos que tienen esta concesión han comenzado ya los trabajos preliminares en el término por el Mar Caribe, en la boca del Río León, en el Golfo de Uraba, donde se piensa establecer la ciudad y el puerto de Ciudad Reyes. Esta línea pasa por el rico Valle de Cauca, y hay fundadas razones para creer que cuando mejore el estado general financiero se reunirá el capital necesario para continuar la empresa, que cuenta con el decidido apoyo del Gobierno Colombiano.

Habiéndose descrito ya la verdadera construcción que ha puesto á Buenos Aires en comunicación ferroviaria con la frontera boliviana, así como los trabajos que se están llevando á cabo para terminar los eslabones en la América del Sur, es natural que lo que se está haciendo en el extremo norte despierte interés. Sabido es que en la actualidad hay una conexión ferroviaria sin interrupción entre Nueva York, otras ciudades y la ciudad de México, pero no es tan conocido el hecho de que mediante la construcción del ferrocarril de Tehuantepec, que ha llevado á efecto el Gobierno Mexicano, se ha proporcionado un eslabón sin interrupción en el sistema del Ferrocarril Panamericano. En la actualidad el itinerario por ferrocarril es de la ciudad de México al empalme de San Gerónimo, en el Ferrocarril de Tehuantepec, y desde allí casi directamente hacia el sur hasta la frontera de Guatemala. Se me ha dicho que esta línea ahora ha llegado hasta una distancia de 12 millas de la frontera, y que se espera que se termine para mediados de este verano. Entre los ferrocarriles guatemaltecos y la frontera mexicana hay un tramo de 30 millas que aún no se ha construído. Hasta que las líneas mexicanas llegaron á la frontera de Guatemala no se mostró gran empeño en terminar la conexión de que se trata, y los recursos del Gobierno se habían con-



sagrado á la línea transoceánica que pone en comunicación el Pacífico y el Atlántico, en los puertos respectivos de San José y Puerto Barrios. Como quiera que esta línea transoceánica se inauguró en enero del corriente año y que las líneas mexicanas están ya tan cerca de la frontera, es innegable que se presenta una oportunidad muy favorable para construir el eslabón panamericano que falta. Una vez que se construya, la capital de Guatemala estará en comunicación ferroviaria sin interrupción con las ciudades de los Estados Unidos, y así se estimulará la nueva prolongación del sistema de ferrocarril del norte y del sur.

En informes anteriores expliqué el hecho de que la topografía de la América Central se presta á la construcción de ferrocarriles transversales ó transoceánicos y que, una vez que éstos se terminen, será necesaria la línea longitudinal ó panamericana, para que aquéllos tengan una línea principal. Por consiguiente, importa saber que la progresista República de Costa Rica en la actualidad está construyendo el tramo del lado del Pacífico, habiendo adoptado la ruta que conduce á Tivives, en vez de la que conduce á Puntarenas. Con la pronta terminación de esta prolongación, Costa Rica tendrá, además, una línea que pasa por San José, capital de la República, desde Puerto Limón por el Atlántico hasta Tivives en el Pacífico. Cumple agregar que la prolongación á Tivives está en la ruta directa panamericana.

Se me ha informado que el Gobierno de Nicaragua en la actualidad está poniendo en práctica proyectos de ferrocarriles que hace mucho tiempo concibió para llegar hasta el Atlántico, y los trabajos verdaderos se están activando mucho. Ya hay una línea del Pacífico en Corinto. No cabe duda de que dentro de un corto tiempo habrá tres líneas transoceánicas en la América Central y, por tanto, los varios países tendrán toda clase alicientes para unir sus energías á fin de construir la línea panamericana ó línea longitudinal que ha de redundar en beneficio de todos ellos, tanto desde el punto de vista comercial como desde el punto de vista político. La actual iniciativa de estas Repúblicas encaminada á formar vínculos más estrechos entre sí, como resultado de la Conferencia que se celebró en Wáshington en el pasado invierno, encontrará poderosa ayuda en el hecho físico de la línea de ferrocarril panamericana que vendrá á poner término al aislamiento geográfico de dichas Repúblicas.

Al describir el progreso del Sistema de Ferrocarril Panamericano en la América del Sur, me he limitado á la línea principal á lo largo de los Andes. Sin embargo, creo oportuno hacer referencia á un proyecto de índole análoga que, al combinar el transporte fluvial con el ferroviario, proporciona el medio de utilizar los extensos ríos y desarrollar, desde el punto de vista comercial, la vasta región interior del continente meridional. Una vez que se terminen las líneas bolivianas principales, el Gobierno emprenderá la construcción de una línea desde La Paz, por lo que se conoce como Distrito de Yungas, hasta las aguas navegables del Río Beni, que es un tributario del Madre de Dios, cuyas aguas llegan hasta el Amazonas por el Marmore y el Madeira. El rabión que se encuentra en el Madeira y que interrumpe considerablemente la navegación, ha demostrado ser un grave obstáculo para el transporte comercial de esta región productora de goma. Varias veces se ha intentado construir un ferrocarril alrededor de dicho rabión, pero el proyecto fué abandonado. Con arreglo al tratado con Bolivia, el Gobierno del Brasil convino en suministrar los medios necesarios para construir este ferrocarril, que tendrá 300 millas de longitud. Se ha celebrado el contrato con una compañía americana, y ya se han comenzado los trabajos preliminares y, en la actualidad, la obra se lleva á efecto sobre una base permanente. El crédito y Gobierno brasileños apoyan este proyecto que ha de constituir un paso de avance en la civilización y se encamina á inaugurar el uso de los grandes ríos de la América del Sur.

Al terminar este resumen acerca de la situación de los ferrocarriles, deseo hacer constar que no he pretendido hacer una relación completa de la construcción de ferrocarriles en los varios países, puesto que sólo he procurado bosquejar, por conducto de la Comisión Permanente del Ferrocarril Panamericano, lo que se está haciendo para

activar el proyecto panamericano. El más escueto relato de los hechos da contestación cumplida á todas las preguntas que sobre la materia se hagan, por cuanto ellos—los hechos—demuestran el progreso que en todos sentidos se está efectuando. La ruta panamericana de Nueva York á Buenos Aires tiene 10,400 millas de longitud. De Nueva York á la frontera del sur de México hay una distancia de 3,770 millas, y, en la actualidad, todos estos puntos se comunican por ferrocarril. Desde la frontera meridional de México hasta Buenos Aires hay una distancia de 6,630 millas, de las cuales hay 2,500 millas de ferrocarriles por los cuales corren los trenes, al paso que hay 400 millas en vías de construcción. Las cifras que acaban de citarse muestran que sólo quedan un poco más de 3,600 millas por construir. Al hacerse una descripción más detallada se demostraría que los diferentes Gobiernos están cumpliendo sus promesas mediante generosas concesiones de terreno, así como mediante contribuciones en efectivo y en bonos, y están protegiendo y estimulando enérgicamente el capital extranjero que se ha invertido en la construcción de ferrocarriles.

Quedo de usted, Señor Presidente, respetuosamente,

(Firmado) CHARLES M. PEPPER.

Hon. H. G. DAVIS,

*Presidente de la Comisión Permanente*

*del Ferrocarril Panamericano, Washington, D. C.*

## LAS TRES AMÉRICAS EN LA CONFERENCIA DEL LAGO MOHONK.

La Conferencia anual del Lago Mohonk sobre el Arbitraje Internacional, convocada por el Señor ALBERT K. SMILEY, defensor veterano del arreglo pacífico de las controversias internacionales, celebró una brillante sesión desde el 11 hasta el 22 de mayo. El programa comprendía una diseusión panamericana que se llevó á cabo en la noche del 20 de mayo. Se esperaba que los Señores JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Ministro de Costa Rica, y Doctor LUIS F. COREA, Ministro de Nicaragua, tomasen parte en el programa. El primero de estos señores no pudo concurrir por habersele llamado á Costa Rica para que presenciase la apertura del Tribunal Supremo de Justicia Centroamericano, y el segundo fué inesperadamente detenido en Wáshington á causa de importantes asuntos oficiales. Sin embargo, el discurso del Ministro CALVO fué leído por uno de los funcionarios de la convención. También tomaron parte en el programa panamericano el Señor JOHN BARRETT, Director de la Oficina Internacional, y el Señor WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, Catedrático de la Universidad de Colombia, establecida en la ciudad de Nueva York. Á continuación aparece un resumen de los discursos del Ministro CALVO, del Director BARRETT y del Catedrático SHEPHERD:

### DISCURSO DEL SEÑOR BARRETT.

Ninguna parte del mundo avanza más hacia un estado permanente de paz y de prosperidad por medio del arbitraje que la América Latina. El mismo hecho de que algunas regiones pequeñas de ella se han considerado como belicosas y revolucionarias, pone de relieve el movimiento de avance de la mayor parte de las naciones latinoamericanas hacia el ajuste pacífico de las disputas internacionales.

El mundo entero ha aplaudido la acción de la República Argentina y de Chile al haber ajustado, por medio del arbitraje, el conflicto de intereses que un tiempo parecía presagiar una guerra terrible, y por haber erigido una gran estatua de Cristo—hecha de un cañón—en un elevado sitio de los Andes, entre los dos países, como un testimonio perdurable de su deseo de evitar la guerra. Además, el mundo entero no puede menos de elogiar la acción de las cinco Repúblicas Centroamericanas que en la reciente conferencia de paz que celebraron en Washington resolvieron someter sus disputas á una Corte Suprema de Justicia. Así pues, encontramos que los límites del norte y del sur de la América Latina proclaman el espíritu de los modernos tiempos. Si estudiamos las manifestaciones de los estadistas más prominentes de los otros países latinoamericanos, tales como el Brasil, Perú, Bolivia, Colombia, Uruguay y México, encontramos que abogan por los principios del arbitraje.

Nada más propio que el Señor JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, distinguido Ministro de Costa Rica, y el Señor LUIS F. CORERA, culto representante de Nicaragua, pronuncien discursos en esta ocasión. Ambos Ministros fueron figuras prominentes en la Conferencia de Paz Centroamericana que se celebró en Washington en los meses de noviembre y diciembre del año pasado. Su influencia y sus gestiones en las deliberaciones de dicha conferencia se encaminaron al éxito de la misma, y sus opiniones tuvieron mucho peso por virtud de su larga experiencia como diplomáticos.

Por más que el mundo en general cree que la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, de la cual tengo el honor de ser el Director, se consagra principalmente al desarrollo del comercio y tráfico entre las naciones americanas, es seguro que á medida que los años pasan se convertirá más y más en una agencia para obtener el mantenimiento de la paz por virtud de su función, como tal agencia de todas las Repúblicas, encaminada á estimular una mejor inteligencia entre ellas, y no sólo poner en práctica el trabajo que se le ha confiado por las resoluciones de las últimas conferencias panamericanas, sino preparar los trabajos para las futuras conferencias. Su magnífico nuevo local, cuya piedra angular fué colocada el día 11 de mayo con imponentes ceremonias, será tanto un templo de paz y cordialidad panamericanas como una cámara de comercio internacional.

#### DISCURSO DEL SEÑOR JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO.

Como hijo de la América Central, imbuído con la idea del gran porvenir que tienen las naciones del Istmo, y como hijo de Costa Rica, donde el árbol de la paz se ha cultivado asiduamente, siento las palpitaciones de aquellos países industriales en los cuales las mismas desventajas que les afligen estimulan también sus fervientes aspiraciones por el orden y el reino de la justicia que tienen que hacer avanzar el tranquilo desenvolvimiento de sus numerosos recursos naturales y el goce de todos los beneficios del progreso moderno.

Todos los países del mundo han sufrido, más ó menos, la calamidad consiguiente á un período de evolución, antes de comenzar de una vez para siempre, una vida civilizada y de acatamiento á la ley: y si en las naciones de la América Central—que no han podido constituir una excepción de la regla general—estas calamidades resultan más conspicuas, por el hecho de que se repiten de tiempo en tiempo, se debe precisamente á la circunstancia de que al haber obtenido tantos de los beneficios de la civilización, los lamentables inconvenientes que aún les rodean ofrecen un contraste mayor ante el mundo.

La tendencia que estos países han demostrado hacia el principio de arbitraje, proporciona una demostración elocuente del grado de cultura que ya han alcanzado.

Los países de la América Central nacieron bajo un régimen colonial harto conocido, y bajo este régimen existieron durante cerca de trescientos años. En esta parte del continente también rigió un gobierno colonial, pero una vez obtenida la independencia de los Estados Unidos, la admirable constitución norteamericana—á la manera de un



faro de la libertad—iradió la brillante luz que debe guiar á toda la América á un desiderátum análogo. Difundiéronse doctrinas regeneradoras por todos los ámbitos del mundo, y hasta la misma España se declaró contra el derecho de conquista y, mediante el establecimiento de consejos y gobiernos provisionales, dió á las colonias su primer ejemplo de insurrección. En vista de acontecimientos tan trascendentales, la América Española finalmente adquirió el derecho de gobernarse por sí misma. La independencia de la América Central se obtuvo sin los sacrificios consiguientes á una guerra, puesto que se logró á causa de los grandes triunfos alcanzados por los nobles patriotas de México y la América del Sur, y fué declarada en el mes de septiembre de 1821.

Una Asamblea Nacional que se reunió en Guatemala en 1823 declaró la independencia incondicional de la América Central y adoptó una constitución federal para los cinco Estados de que se compone. Posteriormente se inauguró, en debida forma, un Gobierno Federal. Por desgracia esta unión sólo tuvo una vida precaria, que apenas duró hasta el año de 1887. Se han hecho repetidos esfuerzos para formar una nueva unión ó federación, pero hasta ahora todos los planes han fracasado por óbvias razones. En cuanto al principio de arbitraje, cumple hacer constar que los cinco Estados se han adherido á él, y por este medio se han ajustado varias controversias que han surgido en algunos Estados con motivo de reclamaciones de ciudadanos extranjeros.

La circunstancia de que Costa Rica ha tenido la suerte de atraer una población extranjera mayor que la que ha atraído cualquiera de los otros Estados, y una cantidad de capital extranjero superada únicamente por México y Cuba, explica que goce de las bendiciones de no tener en la actualidad—ni haber tenido jamás—ningunas reclamaciones por daños ó perjuicios causados á ciudadanos extranjeros. Por consecuencia, Costa Rica sólo ha tenido que someter al arbitraje cuestiones de límites. La cuestión de límites con los dos países vecinos se sometió á arbitraje. La que ocurrió con Guatemala se ajustó con éxito mediante el laudo del Presidente CLEVELAND en 1888. La que surgió con Colombia, que en la actualidad existe con la República de Panamá y que fué sometida al Presidente LOUBET de Francia, no se ha ajustado aún y acaso sea necesario someterla á un nuevo arbitraje para arreglarla definitivamente. Honduras y Nicaragua también han sometido al arbitraje una cuestión de límites.

Desgraciadamente, por más que el principio de arbitraje ha sido reconocido por los cinco Estados y se ha estipulado en varios tratados, esa calamidad que se denomina la guerra, ha agobiado á los Estados que están situados al norte de Costa Rica. Así sucedió en 1906, fecha en que, por invitación de los Presidentes de los Estados Unidos y de México, los representantes de Guatemala, Honduras y Salvador se encontraron á bordo del "Marblehead," buque de la Marina de los Estados Unidos y, entre otras cosas, acordaron celebrar un tratado general de paz, amistad, comercio, etc., y eligieron á Costa Rica como el lugar donde habían de reunirse con tal fin.

En conformidad con este precepto, el Gobierno de Costa Rica invitó á los otros Estados para que enviasen sus respectivos delegados á reunirse en la capital de la República, y posteriormente, es decir, el 25 de septiembre de 1906, el Tratado de San José fué firmado por los representantes de Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras y el Salvador. Entre las principales estipulaciones de este tratado hay un convenio hecho por los Gobiernos del Salvador, Guatemala y Honduras, cuyo objeto es nombrar á los Presidentes de los Estados Unidos y de México como árbitros á quienes deberán someterse todas las cuestiones ó controversias que surjan entre dichos Gobiernos, á fin de ajustarlas mediante el arbitraje. Otras estipulaciones de este tratado se encaminan á establecer una Unión Centroamericana. En ese mismo día se firmaron otras convenciones que prescriben la creación de una oficina que deberá establecerse en la ciudad de Guatemala con el fin de estimular el trato entre los países signatarios y crear un Instituto Pedagógico Centroamericano.

Sin embargo, en la América Central han continuado los disturbios, y la paz de aquella región del mundo ha sido amenazada á tal extremo, que se hizo necesario



utilizar la amistosa mediación de los Estados Unidos y México en beneficio de la paz y cordialidad internacionales. Este ofrecimiento de buenos oficios fué aceptado desde luego, y dió por resultado el protocolo que los plenipotenciarios de todas las Repúblicas Centroamericanas firmaron en el Departamento de Estado de Wáshington el 17 de septiembre de 1907, y que prescribía la Conferencia de Paz que fué celebrada en Wáshington en los meses de noviembre y diciembre, en el local de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.

La expresada Conferencia celebró catorce sesiones del 14 de noviembre al 20 de diciembre. Como resultado de estas deliberaciones, en la fecha últimamente mencionada se acordaron y firmaron ocho convenciones, á saber: Un tratado general de paz y amistad; una convención adicional al tratado general que establece una Corte de Justicia Centroamericana; una convención sobre extradición; otra sobre las futuras conferencias; otra sobre los medios de comunicación; otra sobre el establecimiento de una Oficina Internacional Centroamericana, y otra sobre el establecimiento de un Instituto Pedagógico.

La Conferencia reconoció que la paz es la gran necesidad de las Repúblicas Centroamericanas, y esta paz no debe basarse en la fuerza, sino en la administración de justicia. De aquí la conveniencia de celebrar una convención que prescriba el establecimiento de una Corte de Justicia Centroamericana en el cual estarán representados todos los Estados de la América Central y cuyos fallos tendrán que ser acatados tanto por el Gobierno como por los ciudadanos. Se creyó que una Corte de Justicia conservaría la igualdad del Estado y la del derecho, pero se reconoció que la paz sería improbable, sino imposible, en tanto que existiesen las causas de disensiones. Por consiguiente, el tratado de paz y de amistad declaró "que se considera amenazante á la paz de dichas Repúblicas, toda disposición ó medida que tienda á alterar en cualquiera de ellas el orden constitucional," y como quiera que las disposiciones ó medidas que propenden á alterar la organización constitucional de las Repúblicas surgen mayormente de la ambición personal de los cabecillas-políticos, se redactó una convención adicional en la cual las partes contratantes se obligan á no reconocer "á ningún Gobierno que surja en cualquiera de las cinco Repúblicas por consecuencia de un golpe de Estado, ó de una revolución contra un Gobierno reconocido, mientras la representación del pueblo, libremente electa, no haya reorganizado el país en forma constitucional," recomendándoseles á los Gobiernos de la América Central que procuren "por los medios que estén á su alcance, en primer término, la reforma en el sentido de prohibir la reelección de Presidente de la República, donde tal prohibición no exista," y "la adopción de todas las disposiciones necesarias para rodear de completa garantía el principio de alternabilidad en el poder."

En épocas pasadas la situación geográfica de Honduras dió lugar á que fuese objeto de una agresión, por cuanto su posesión ó dominio parece constituir una ventaja fundamental para las Repúblicas Centroamericanas que están en conflicto. Por consiguiente, el tratado prescribe que Honduras declara desde esta fecha su absoluta neutralidad en caso de surgir cualquier conflicto entre las otras Repúblicas; y estas últimas, á su vez, prescriben que dicha neutralidad sea cumplida, obligándose á respetarla y á no invadir en ningún caso el territorio hondureño. Este artículo hace desaparecer una fuente perenne y especial de disturbios, puesto que Honduras llega hasta la frontera de Guatemala, Salvador y Nicaragua, y, además, la convención adicional propende á eliminar un mal general, por cuanto prescribe que en caso de una guerra civil, ningún Gobierno de la América Central intervendrá á favor ni en contra del Gobierno del país donde se lleve á cabo el conflicto.

Ó, lo que es lo mismo, el tratado general tiene por objeto obtener una paz basada en la administración de justicia—como un estado permanente—y mediante la eliminación de las causas de pasadas controversias procura garantizar el desenvolvimiento pacífico de los países respectivos.

Pero la mera eliminación de las causas de controversia no fué lo único que ocupó la atención de la Conferencia. Al hacer desaparecer las barreras artificiales, la convención consideró á los habitantes de las respectivas Repúblicas como un sólo pueblo en esencia, y prescribió la igualdad de tratamiento de los ciudadanos de una República en el territorio de las demás, tanto en cuanto á los derechos y privilegios políticos como en cuanto á la instrucción y práctica profesionales necesarios para entender y aplicar dichos derechos y privilegios. Por consiguiente, en Costa Rica se establecerá un Instituto Pedagógico, en el cual habrá secciones independientes para hombres y mujeres, para la educación profesional de los maestros.

Otra convención establece una Oficina Internacional Centroamericana situada en Guatemala, con el fin de "fomentar los intereses comunes de Centro América," para "que se encargue de la vigilancia y cuidado de tales intereses."

He aquí los puntos más culminantes de la obra de la Conferencia de Paz Centroamericana. Como quiera que Costa Rica está en paz, y mantiene las más cordiales relaciones con todas sus Repúblicas hermanas, no tuvo, pues, cuestiones que le impidiesen concurrir á la Conferencia, sino que, impulsada por sentimientos fraternales y abrigando la esperanza de un porvenir común para las cinco Repúblicas, cooperó sinceramente con los Estados Unidos y México á fin de obtener los felices resultados de la obra patriótica que os he descrito en esta simple relación.

#### DISCURSO DEL PROFESOR WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD.

La opinión que prevalece en los Estados Unidos acerca de la América Latina por lo general es desfavorable. Esto se debe, en gran manera, á los informes parciales y con frecuencia erróneos que hasta ahora se han obtenido tocante á la materia. Lo que nos importa saber no es la prueba del atraso de los países latinoamericanos, ni de sus singularidades, sino de su progreso en la civilización. Una gran parte de esas pruebas la puede suministrar el Primer Congreso Científico Panamericano.

Los tres congresos científicos que ya se han celebrado en la América Latina han contribuído á que se vaya apreciando gradualmente la existencia de una comunidad de problemas en los varios países de este Hemisferio Occidental, y de la correspondiente determinación de suministrar los medios conducentes para discutir dichos problemas ampliando el número de miembros, y que al preparar el programa se tengan en cuenta los asuntos que se consideran de interés general. Por vez primera se ha invitado al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y á varias universidades principales de este país para que tomen parte en las sesiones del Cuarto Congreso Científico Latinoamericano que, en honor del acto, llevará el título adicional de Primer Congreso Científico Panamericano, cuyas sesiones se inaugurarán en Santiago, Chile, el día 25 de diciembre. Los temas generales que se discutirán—y sobre todo ciertos asuntos importantes que se tratarán en la sección de "Ciencias Sociales"—ejercen especial influencia en las relaciones de los Estados Unidos con las Repúblicas latinoamericanas.

Las ventajas que este Congreso ofrece á los Estados Unidos y á los demás países interesados se derivan de—

1. El contacto personal con prominentes hombres de ciencia.
2. El canje de impresiones y de experiencias.
3. El adelanto del conocimiento científico en sí mismo.
4. La oportunidad que se presenta para determinar las condiciones que prevalecen entre los países latinoamericanos, que indican su verdadero progreso y su cultura.
5. El adelanto que se ha hecho á fin de disipar la ignorancia á que debe atribuirse, en gran manera, la desconfianza, antipatía y prevención—hasta donde tales sentimientos existen entre las Repúblicas latinoamericanas—respecto de los Estados Unidos, y á fin de disipar, asimismo, la creencia, bastante común entre los latinoamericanos, de que el interés que los Estados Unidos manifiestan en el panamericanismo se deriva de una mezcla de "sentimentalismo, especulación, monroeísmo y el destino manifiesto."
6. Un concepto claro del verdadero fin de la Doctrina de Monroe, la cual no significa ni una tutela oficiosa, ni designios de explotación, intervención injusta ni planes de

conquista, sino más bien el sincero deseo de que las naciones latinoamericanas lleguen á obtener el progreso y prosperidad á que son acreedoras por sus buenas condiciones y cultura, y queden exentas de todo proyecto peligroso de ambiciones injustas por parte de potencias situadas allende los límites del Nuevo Mundo.

7. Que la influencia de los Estados Unidos se extienda por toda la América Latina en todo aquello que se refiera á nuestro espíritu de empresa, nuestras instituciones democráticas, nuestros esfuerzos en pro de la educación, nuestros hechos y obras, y por virtud de nuestra educación social, económica intelectual y política en general, todo lo cual puede propender á desviar hacia los Estados Unidos la íntima relación, así material como intelectual, que en la actualidad existe entre la mayor parte de las Repúblicas latinoamericanas y Europa.

8. El reconocimiento de la verdadera adaptabilidad de nuestro sistema de educación técnica é industrial basado—como efectivamente lo está, en la necesidad de desarrollar nuestros inmensos recursos naturales—á las necesidades de los países latinoamericanos que están dotados de una manera semejante de gran riqueza natural que hasta ahora no se ha desarrollado.

9. El incremento de las relaciones amistosas y cordiales, junto con la convicción sincera y activa de la solidaridad americana en el sentido más lato, y de una comunidad de problemas americanos que pueden resolverse y regularse únicamente por la sincera cooperación de las Repúblicas de las tres Américas y de las Antillas.

10. Facilitar la obra de la Cuarta Conferencia Panamericana que se celebrará en Buenos Aires en 1910, mediante el estudio preliminar de los importantes temas que en ella se discutirán.

11. La ayuda práctica que se ha de prestar en cuanto al tratamiento de las cuestiones que se relacionan con los medios de mejorar el sistema de transporte y de comunicación entre los Estados Unidos y la América Latina, y sobre todo en cuanto éstas se relacionen con el desenvolvimiento de nuestro comercio y la inversión de nuestro capital, la construcción del Canal de Panamá y la prolongación del Ferrocarril Intercontinental.

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## LA AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL ARBITRAJE INTERNACIONAL.

El siguiente discurso fué pronunciado por el Señor GONZALO DE QUESADA, Ministro de Cuba en los Estados Unidos, en el Banquete de la Conferencia de Arbitraje y Paz de Pensilvania, celebrado en Filadelfia el día 19 de mayo de 1908, en demostración del continuo interés que la causa del arbitraje internacional le inspira á toda la América Latina:

SEÑOR PRESIDENTE Y SEÑORES: Agradezco profundamente la bondadosa invitación para decir unas cuantas palabras en este banquete, y os doy las gracias de todo corazón por la oportunidad que se me brinda de disfrutar de vuestra hospitalidad. Esta reunión es en sí una prueba del éxito de vuestra labor y del levantado espíritu de cordialidad que la inspira. Habéis congregado á los representantes de las grandes y pequeñas naciones, á individuos de distintos continentes. Habéis tenido como mira el principio de la justicia de la humanidad y no el de la fuerza y del poderío. Al primero de estos principios se ha consagrado, desde su nacimiento, la América Latina. Apenas alcanzaron su independencia los patriotas al sur de vosotros se dedicaron no sólo á hacer alianzas, no sólo á consolidar la libertad continental, sino á realizar el más alto de los ideales—la hermandad del hombre.

Tres cuartos de siglo antes de la convocación de la Primera Conferencia de la Paz de La Haya, el WASHINGTON de Sur América, BOLIVAR, el heroico é invencible soldado,



presintió estas asambleas donde las naciones habrían de reunirse en un mismo nivel de igualdad jurídica y juntarse, en el respeto de su independencia, para promover la adopción de reglas tales de conducta que se desterrase para siempre la guerra como medio de resolver sus cuestiones y viniese á ser el arbitraje el juez supremo en sus diferencias internacionales.

Únicamente esto y los subsecuentes y constantes esfuerzos en pro de la causa del arbitraje debieran bastar para que la América Latina tuviese derecho al afecto y la estima del mundo civilizado.

Sin embargo, los observadores superficiales acostumbran burlarse desdeñosamente de los países y de los hombres de la América Latina; y los interesados en la explotación de sus feraces tierras quisieran que el mundo sólo viera los defectos naturales y transitorios de estas nacionalidades jóvenes, á quienes niegan las nobles virtudes con las cuales han tratado—aun al precio de sus vidas—de modificar las desventajas heredadas con que vinieran á la existencia política, como el carácter geográfico de sus vastos y aislados territorios, y sobre todo las instituciones coloniales bajo las cuales crecieron que, en modo alguno, fueron la mejor preparación para el gobierno propio.

Estos criticones—meros soldados de fortuna en busca de concesiones fraudulentas y negocios ilícitos—hablan mucho y muy alto de los desórdenes, la inestabilidad y las revoluciones que ellos mismos fomentan, abusando de la bienvenida que les ofrecen esos pueblos generosos; y el estudiante no encuentra oportunidad de ser escuchado en defensa de los estadistas latinoamericanos, que durante una centuria han luchado pacientemente para fundir los elementos de una población compuesta de los descendientes de una raza altiva y conquistadora y de la enorme masa indígena que, en vez de desaparecer, como ha sucedido en el norte, se ha salvado del exterminio y vive en el continente de sus antepasados gozando de él.

Las trece colonias eran, en realidad, trece comunidades libres, y cuando se emanciparon poco tuvieron que cambiar en el espíritu de sus instituciones.

La revolución americana no fué sino una evolución, pero cuando las colonias latinoamericanas tornáronse en independientes, hubo que desarraigar, limpiar la tierra, sembrar y plantar de nuevo. Para vosotros la independencia y la República eran sinónimos; para ellos la dura lección de la libertad tenía que aprenderse. La revolución en la América Latina no terminó con la partida de las tropas europeas. Continuó y tenía que continuar á pesar de las sabias é imparciales opiniones de aquellos á quienes sólo importa que sus inversiones les produzcan inmensos dividendos, y quienes por el bienestar de esos países se van lejos de sus propios hogares libres, en la misión de elevar á los turbulentos, ignorantes, híbridos y excitables latinos; revoluciones éstas que son males necesarios en el período formativo de las naciones y que han existido en toda comunidad donde los viejos moldes de tiranía, escondidos bajo sutiles disfraces, han de destruirse á fin de que la verdadera libertad deje de ser la insignificante sombra de una palabra y se convierta en una realidad substancial.

Sin embargo, en medio de todas sus perturbaciones políticas, la América Latina ha tenido ante sí el ideal del arbitraje internacional. El Congreso de Panamá en 1826, llamado por Clay “la piedra miliaria de una nueva época en la historia del mundo,” las reuniones propuestas en México en 1831, 1838 y 1839, las Conferencias de Lima en 1847 y 1864, y el Segundo Congreso que se proyectaba en Panamá en 1881, fueron los heraldos de esas futuras conferencias panamericanas que habían de alentar y robustecer la solidaridad del continente americano.

Cuando en 1880 Colombia y Chile suscribieron un tratado obligándose á someter á arbitraje, siempre que no pudieran arreglarse por el conducto diplomático, todas las controversias y dificultades de cualquiera índole, y propender, en primera oportunidad, á celebrar con todas las naciones americanas idénticos compromisos al objeto de que la solución por el arbitraje, de cada una y de toda disputa internacional, viniese á ser un principio del derecho público americano, ellos no solamente se mantenían á la par del movimiento para hacer imperar la razón y la ley, sino que se mostraban mucho más



adelantados en la propagación de aquella doctrina que, una vez establecida por el consentimiento universal, desterrará para siempre los padecimientos y las calamidades de la guerra con su escuela de devastación y muerte.

Y tal era la confianza de estas naciones en la rectitud y equidad de los Estados Unidos que ellas resolvieron, en caso de que no se llegase á un acuerdo en la designación del árbitro, que éste no sería otro que el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América.

La Primera Conferencia Panamericana se celebró en Washington en 1889-90 y ni una sola de las naciones latinoamericanas dejó de responder al llamamiento.

En esa Conferencia—y siempre como precursoras de los principios de justicia más avanzados—todos los países latinoamericanos, salvo uno, votaron que la conquista nunca, en lo adelante, se reconocería como admisible, según el Derecho Público Americano, que todas las cesiones de territorio que se hiciesen con posterioridad á esa declaración serían absolutamente nulas si fuesen hechas bajo amenaza de guerra ó en presencia de una fuerza armada; que cualquier nación á la cual se hubiese compelido á hacer cesión podría siempre pedir que el punto acerca de la validez de dicha cesión se sometiera á arbitraje y, por último, que cualquier renuncia al derecho de recurrir al arbitraje sería nulo y de ningún valor, fueran cuales fuesen la época, las circunstancias y las condiciones bajo las cuales dichas renunciaciones se hubiesen verificado.

El Delegado Argentino Señor QUINTANA, quien después ocupó la silla presidencial en su patria, estableció, de una vez y para siempre, la doctrina de que “ante el Derecho Internacional Americano no existen en el continente naciones grandes y pequeñas; todas son igualmente soberanas é independientes; todas son igualmente dignas de consideración y de respeto.”

Fué la República Argentina misma quien con Chile había de dar al mundo el primero y único ejemplo de la realización del fin para el cual el Augusto Czar de todas las Rusias convocó la Primera Conferencia de la Paz: la limitación de los armamentos.

El tratado sobre este punto y el arbitraje de límites entre la Argentina y Chile es uno de los triunfos más bellos de la razón sobre la fuerza, y bien fué simbolizado por la estatua del Cristo sobre el gigantesco pedestal de los Andes, una vez escalados por los veteranos de San Martín en su fraternal y cooperadora misión de libertad, y por todos los siglos las palabras grabadas en él serán consolador mensaje para el hombre: “Se desplomarán primero estas montañas que Argentinos y Chilenos rompan la paz que han jurado al pie del Cristo Redentor.”

La Segunda Conferencia Panamericana de México en 1902 reconoció como parte del Derecho Público Internacional Americano los principios de las tres convenciones firmadas en La Haya el 29 de julio de 1899, y fueron aún más allá. Los delegados de diez de las Repúblicas suscribieron un tratado de arbitraje obligatorio, pactando someter á la decisión de árbitros todas las controversias que existieran ó llegaran á existir entre ellas y que no puedan resolverse por la vía diplomática, siempre que, á juicio exclusivo de algunas de las naciones interesadas, dichas controversias no afecten ni la independencia ni el honor nacional; y estipularon que éstos no se considerarían comprometidos en las controversias sobre los privilegios diplomáticos, límites, derechos de navegación y validez, interpretación y cumplimiento de tratados. Además de esto, todos los países representados en la Conferencia—los Estados Unidos incluso—celebraron un convenio para someter á arbitraje todas las reclamaciones por daños y perjuicios pecuniarios de suficiente importancia, que no pudieran resolverse amistosamente por la vía diplomática, verificando así un marcado progreso en la aplicación del arbitraje, realizando los altos propósitos del proyecto de Convención de Arbitraje presentado por Rusia á la Conferencia de La Haya y eliminando un abundante manantial de disputas, que conducen á disgustos, sobre todo entre las naciones fuertes y las débiles.

Poco después de clausurarse la Conferencia, México puso en práctica su dedicación al arbitraje, presentando al Tribunal Permanente de La Haya sus diferencias con los

Estados Unidos en el caso, por largo tiempo pendiente, de los "Fondos Dios de las Californias." Fué el primer caso que se presentó al tribunal y le dió vida y prestigio.

Quedaba reservado á la Tercera Conferencia Americana en 1906, demostrar al mundo la unión del continente y los sentimientos levantados y altruistas del pueblo americano. Las naciones reunidas en Río de Janeiro continuaron y prorrogaron el convenio de arbitraje sobre reclamaciones pecuniarias y ratificaron su adhesión al principio de arbitraje; y á fin de hacer práctico tan elevado propósito, recomendaron que se dieran instrucciones á sus delegados á la Segunda Conferencia de la Paz en La Haya para que procurasen obtener que se celebrase un convenio general de arbitraje tan eficaz y definido que por merecer la aprobación del mundo civilizado, fuese aceptado y puesto en vigor por todas las naciones.

Pero el acontecimiento culminante de esa asamblea fué la visita del Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, el Hon. ELIOT ROOR. Cuando las naciones de América le vieron levantarse y escucharon su elocuente voz, contemplaron en él al gran pueblo que representaba, oyeron la voz de la ley, de la justicia y del derecho, y no sólo fué la América Latina, sino el mundo entero, que se sintió conmovido por el mensaje de fraternidad; y no ha habido palabra humana que haya hecho más en pro del adelanto de la paz y del amor entre los hombres. Escuchadlo otra vez y os sentireis orgullosos de él como americano, como todos nosotros nos sentimos orgullosos de él como hombre. "Nosotros," declaró él "no deseamos otras victorias que las de la paz, ningún territorio salvo el nuestro, ninguna soberanía sino la soberanía sobre nosotros mismos. Nosotros estimamos la independencia y la igualdad de derecho del más pequeño y débil miembro de la familia de las naciones, acreedoras á tanto respeto como las del mayor de los imperios; y consideramos la observancia de ese respeto la principal garantía del débil contra la opresión del fuerte." Y continuó diciendo: "No pretendemos ni deseamos derecho ni privilegio alguno ó poderes que no concedamos libremente á cada una de las Repúblicas Americanas. "Deseamos aumentar nuestra prosperidad, ensanchar nuestro comercio, acrecentar nuestra riqueza, nuestro saber y nuestro espíritu; pero nuestra concepción del verdadero medio de realizar éste no es derribando á otros y aprovechándonos con su ruina; sino ayudar á todos los amigos á una prosperidad común y á un común desarrollo, para que podamos todos engrandecernos y juntos llegar á ser más fuertes!"

Transcurridos unos pocos meses cuando, gracias al interés y buenos oficios del Presidente ROOSEVELT, "los reconocidos poseedores de cada palmo de terreno en el continente americano," como dijo bien el Señor ROOR, fueron invitados por el Emperador de Rusia á la Conferencia de La Haya, y estuvieron representados "con admitidos derechos de iguales Estados Soberanos en el Congreso Universal," Fué el Brasil, la cordial y magnífica República del Sur, con los vibrantes acentos de RUY BARBOSA, el que se erigió en adalid y vindicador del principio de igualdad jurídica entre la mayor y la más pequeña de las naciones, las del nuevo lo mismo que las del viejo continente. Fué él quien, irreductible é inquebrantable, mantuvo que "la soberanía es el derecho supremo elemental de los Estados constituídos é independientes. La soberanía significa la igualdad é ideal y prácticamente la soberanía es absoluta y no admite clasificación!"

El adelanto más visible llevado acabo por la Conferencia en la causa del arbitraje fué la inclusión en un convenio de la Doctrina Drago. La famosa nota de ese estadista acerca de las diferencias entre Venezuela y la Gran Bretaña y Alemania, había levantado el punto del cobro compulsivo de una deuda pública en que aventureros poco escrupulosos deseaban usar á sus Gobiernos como instrumentos para hacerse de utilidades no ganadas en sus negociaciones.

El Doctor DRAGO dió el toque de alarma apercibiendo á las Repúblicas de América que estuviesen alerta ante posibles agresiones y consiguiente ocupación de su territorio, significando ello la supresión ó subordinación de sus Gobiernos como prueba de la identidad de la mente americana, él mantuvo, como el Secretario de Estado de los

Estados Unidos, ELIHU ROOT, y el brasilero RUY BARBOSA, "que entre los principios fundamentales del Derecho Público Internacional que la humanidad ha consagrado, uno de los más preciosos es el que determina que todos los Estados, cualquiera que sea la fuerza de que dispongan, son entidades de derecho perfectamente iguales entre sí y recíprocamente acreedores por ello á la misma consideración y respeto."

Mas estas no fueron las únicas voces de la América Latina que se alzaron en la Segunda Conferencia de La Haya en pro de la igualdad, de la paz y de la justicia! La defensa del derecho del débil á la propia conservación, la candente denuncia de la avaricia, las amplias cuestiones de vital importancia para el bien de la humanidad, tuvieron en PEREZ TRIANA de Colombia el más ferviente de los oradores y el brillante y seguro porvenir de la América Latina su profeta más entusiasta y grandilocuente.

Con estos intérpretes y estos móviles é ideales no era de admirarse que resultase la América Latina, como dijo el distinguido Presidente de la Conferencia, Señor DE NELIDOW, "una revelación para el mundo."

Á la paz y progreso universales está comprometida la América Latina. Algunos de sus pueblos han pasado ya felizmente el período de prueba y experimento. Se acercan á los que van á la cabeza entre los países más viejos. Algún día, y no lejano, habrán de adelantárseles. Otros, desgraciadamente, aún luchan y padecen, pero ni son perezosos ni cobardes, y la fe y la esperanza les acompañan. Á ellos debe ir vuestra simpatía y vuestro amor y vuestra caridad. En su infancia los Estados Unidos les dieron la protección de la Doctrina de Monroe. En la hora de su tristeza y de su desgracia los Estados Unidos los alentaron y no se aprovecharon de sus faltas ó de sus infortunios.

Que los Estados Unidos, para su gloria imperecedera, continúen su generosa política, expuesta en la aún más amplia y más noble doctrina en que ELIHU ROOT ha expresado los sentimientos y el genio del pueblo americano. "Ayudémenos los unos á los otros para demostrar que para todas las razas del hombre la libertad por la cual combatimos y trabajamos es la hermana gemela de la paz y de la justicia."

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## PROGRAMA DEL CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL SOBRE LA PESCA.

La Oficina de la Pesca del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos ha expedido el programa de las deliberaciones acordadas para el Cuarto Congreso Internacional sobre la Pesca que se celebrará en la ciudad de Wáshington desde el 22 hasta el 26 de septiembre de 1908.

El Presidente del Congreso es el Señor HERMON C. BUMPUS, Director del Museo Americano de Historia Natural, y el Secretario es el Señor HUGH M. SMITH, á quien deberán dirigirse todas las comunicaciones. El Señor GEORGE M. BOWERS, Comisionado de la Pesca de los Estados Unidos, representa la Oficina de la Pesca de los Estados Unidos.

Los congresos anteriores se celebraron como sigue: En París, en 1900, San Petersburgo, en 1902, Viena, en 1905, y se espera que la reunión que se celebrará en Wáshington se distinga por la activa participación de delegados de las Repúblicas de la América Latina.

Se invita á todas las personas que estén interesadas en la pesca, piscicultura, administración de la pesca ú otros asuntos comprendidos



en las atribuciones del Congreso, para que concurren á las reuniones y tomen parte en las deliberaciones de dicho Congreso. Se suplica á los gobiernos nacionales, del Estado y provinciales, así como á las sociedades, asociaciones y otros cuerpos, que envíen delegados y sometan á la consideración del Congreso las memorias ó disertaciones que juzguen pertinentes.

Se adjudicará una serie de premios por oposición, por las mejores investigaciones, descubrimientos, inventos, etc., relativos á la pesca, la piscicultura, ictiología, patología de los peces y asuntos análogos, durante los años de 1906, 1907 y 1908.

Uno de los asuntos más importantes que se someterán á discusión ante el Congreso se relaciona con la aclimatación de los peces, y comprende: (a) Los peces americanos en el extranjero, (b) los peces extranjeros en América, y (c) la introducción de otras especies extranjeras.

El Señor JOHN N. TITCOMB, Jefe de la División de Piscicultura de la Oficina de la Pesca de los Estados Unidos, después de hacer personalmente muchas investigaciones, anuncia que por más que una gran parte de la América Latina está situada en los Trópicos, en ella abundan los ríos y lagos, y muchos de éstos se hallan á una elevación donde el clima templado y las aguas de origen glacial hacen posible la propagación de varias especies de peces de la América del Norte.

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## LA INSPECCIÓN DE CARNES EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

En la Circular 125 que expidió recientemente la Oficina de Industria Animal del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos, el Doctor A. D. MELVIN, jefe de dicha oficina, hace una descripción de la inspección de carnes por el Gobierno Federal, la cual está á su cargo, y relata la historia y desenvolvimiento de este importante ramo del servicio público. Como consecuencia de varias peticiones que se han hecho con el fin de obtener informes sobre la materia, á continuación se publica un extracto de su memoria:

La inspección de carnes en los Estados Unidos se divide naturalmente en tres períodos: (1) Desde la inauguración de los corrales para ganado denominados de la unión, en Chicago, en 1865, hasta el año de 1890, fecha en que se sancionó la primera ley de inspección de carnes federal, (2) desde este último año hasta la sanción de la ley de 1906, y (3) desde entonces hasta la presente fecha.

Á raíz de la apertura de los precitados corrales, en 1905, las autoridades municipales de Chicago iniciaron una inspección antes de matar el ganado, y es evidente que en Chicago y otras ciudades se mantuvo una inspección más ó menos eficaz por parte de las autoridades



municipales y por parte de los propios embarriladores de carne, durante varios años, antes de 1881. Sin embargo, el hecho de que esta inspección no resultó satisfactoria para algunos gobiernos extranjeros, lo demostró la medida que tomaron varias naciones en 1880, aproximadamente, al prescribir algunas restricciones á las carnes americanas que se introducían en dichas naciones, y al prohibir enteramente la introducción de aquéllas, en algunos casos. Como quiera que el estado físico general del ganado de todas clases en los Estados Unidos era mejor que en otras naciones, se creyó generalmente que estas restricciones tenían por objeto principalmente impedir la competencia.

En 1890 el Congreso de los Estados Unidos tomó la primera medida encaminada á establecer la inspección de carnes federal sancionando una ley que prescribía la inspección de la carne de cerdo salada y el tocino que se destinaban á la exportación, siempre que así lo exigieran un gobierno extranjero ó un comprador, vendedor ó exportador de dichas carnes, y también prescribía la inspección de todo el ganado vacuno y lanar que se exportaba. Por consiguiente, la inspección de las carnes por parte del Gobierno Federal se comenzó sobre todo para hacer frente á las exigencias de los gobiernos extranjeros más bien que para proteger al pueblo de los Estados Unidos.

Por más que esta ley fué un paso acertado, no pudo prescribir la inspección en el momento de la matanza del ganado ni garantizar la salud de los animales de los cuales se obtenían las carnes.

En 1892 el Congreso sancionó una ley que prescribía que los veterinarios efectuasen la inspección del ganado vacuno y de cerda vivo, así como la inspección de sus carnes y productos destinados al comercio doméstico y extranjero. El primer resultado que se obtuvo de esta inspección, con arreglo á esta ley, fué una orden expedida por el Gobierno alemán revocando la prohibición que había mantenido desde 1880 contra la importación de los productos del ganado de cerda americano, y en seguida otros países tomaron idénticas medidas. Á raíz de esta orden la demanda de inspección fué tal que el Departamento no pudo hacerle frente por completo con la asignación que el Congreso había hecho con este fin, por más que la inspección se llevó á cabo y se extendió gradualmente durante varios años, hasta donde lo permitieron los medios que había disponibles para ello.

Aun entonces las leyes no eran adecuadas, y aunque en ellas no se mencionaba el saneamiento, en el mes de febrero de 1906 el Departamento expidió un reglamento radical exigiendo la limpieza en todas las partes de los establecimientos donde se embarrilan las carnes. Estas reformas en el expresado saneamiento ya se estaban llevando á cabo cuando la agitación que ocurrió en 1906 llamó la atención del público hacia la deficiencia de las leyes vigentes, y se obtuvo la sanción de la ley del 30 de junio de 1906. El descubrimiento de un estado poco

satisfactorio en 1906 se refería casi enteramente á las carnes conservadas en latas y preparadas de otra manera, el empleo de los preservativos y el estado y los métodos insalubres de los establecimientos donde se embarrilan substancias alimenticias, asunto sobre el cual el Departamento no había tenido ningún poder, hasta aquella época, con arreglo á la ley.

La ley de 1906 confiere al Secretario de Agricultura poder para hacer que se inspeccionen rígidamente todas las carnes preparadas para el comercio doméstico y de exportación, y hace una asignación anual de \$3,000,000, debiendo agregarse que la suma mayor que llegó á gastarse en cualquier año anterior ascendió como á \$800,000. Con arreglo á esta ley, no sólo se inspeccionan los animales antes de matarse y las reses muertas y limpias, inmediatamente después de la matanza, lo mismo que se hacía con arreglo á la ley anterior, sino que también se inspeccionan después las carnes y los productos alimenticios de éstas en todos los periodos y procedimientos de salazón, colocación en latas ú otra preparación para los mercados, y al Departamento también se le autoriza para que exija un equipo, condiciones y métodos sanitarios en los mataderos y establecimientos donde se embarrilan carnes y para que impida el empleo de substancias químicas y preservativos que sean nocivos, así como el uso de marbetes que den lugar á engaño, y para regular el transporte de las carnes en el comercio local y extranjero.

Cualquier establecimiento que desee embarcar carnes para otro Estado ó para un país extranjero, tendrá que hacer una solicitud al Departamento para que efectúe la inspección, y deberá poner su establecimiento en las debidas condiciones sanitarias para que sea posible concederle lo que pide. Una vez que los peritos del Departamento anuncien que se han llenado los requisitos sanitarios, se asigna un número suficiente de inspectores para que presten los servicios del caso, y entonces se comienza la operación.

Bajo su inmediata inspección, los mataderos ó establecimientos donde se embarrilan carnes, así como todos los receptáculos, instrumentos, etc., deberán conservarse limpios.

Veterinarios de experiencia examinan todas las reses muertas y limpias en el suelo de los mataderos, y envían los casos sospechosos á un "salón de detención," en el cual se someten á una inspección más completa y minuciosa. Las reses muertas y limpias y las partes que se rechazan se derriten en tanques cerrados de tal manera, que se impide que se usen como substancias alimenticias. Á las que se aprueban se les pone un sello que dice "inspeccionadas por los Estados Unidos y aprobadas." La severidad del reglamento que rige el uso que se hace de las reses muertas y limpias que se han encontrado enfermas ha sido ratificada por el informe de una comisión compuesta de cinco peritos científicos independientes del Departamento de

Agricultura que investigaron este asunto el año pasado á petición del Secretario de Agricultura, y que llegaron á la conclusión de que "si el reglamento contiene algún error general es más bien á favor del público que á favor de los carniceros y de los embarriladores de carnes."

Los inspectores que son peritos especiales en la materia observan la carne durante los varios procedimientos de salazón, colocación en latas, etc., é impiden el empleo de preservativos que sean nocivos y de la materia colorante; hacen que se cumplan los requisitos relativos al saneamiento en cada procedimiento ó período, y exigen que se apliquen marbetes legítimos y verdaderos al producto que se ha preparado completamente. En los centros donde se embarrilan carnes se mantienen laboratorios, donde los productos alimenticios con frecuencia se someten á un examen químico y bacteriológico, á fin de descubrir cualquiera elemento nocivo y resguardarse contra el mismo.

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## PROPORCIONES DEL COMERCIO ENTRE LA AMÉRICA LATINA Y LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Las proporciones de los valores comerciales entre los países de la América Latina y los Estados Unidos, según los últimos datos estadísticos que han podido obtenerse, muestran las siguientes comparaciones entre 1906 y 1907. El cálculo que se ha hecho se ha basado, hasta donde ha sido posible, en la estadística de los respectivos países, pero cuando no ha sido posible obtener estos datos se han utilizado los informes hechos por el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos.

En 1907 el valor de las importaciones que hizo la República Argentina ascendió á \$285,860,683, de los cuales \$38,842,277, ó sea un 13.6 por ciento, representaron mercancías procedentes de los Estados Unidos, en comparación con un 14.62 por ciento en 1906. El valor de las exportaciones ascendió á \$296,204,369, de las cuales los Estados Unidos compraron productos por valor de \$10,940,436, ó sea un 3.7 por ciento, contra un 4.56 por ciento en 1906.

En 1907 el valor total del comercio de Bolivia se calculó en \$55,000,000, habiendo los Estados Unidos suministrado mercancías por valor de \$2,852,460. Del valor de las importaciones que hizo Bolivia en 1906, y que ascendió á \$17,543,662, los Estados Unidos suministraron mercancías valuadas en \$1,136,604, ó sea un 6.4 por ciento, contra un 5.6 por ciento en el año anterior, y compraron productos valuados en \$91,359, ó sea un .32 por ciento, de un valor total de exportaciones de \$27,827,258, en comparación con .13 por ciento en 1905.

En 1907 el valor total de las importaciones que hizo el Brasil ascendió á \$202,000,000, de los cuales \$21,002,566, ó sea un 10.4 por ciento, representaron mercancías procedentes de los Estados Unidos, contra 11.46 por ciento en 1906, en tanto que el valor de las exportaciones ascendió á \$270,000,000, de los cuales \$85,436,070, ó 31.6 por ciento, representaron productos enviados á los Estados Unidos en comparación con un 36 por ciento en el año anterior.

En 1907 el valor del comercio de importación de Chile ascendió á \$107,193,877, de los cuales \$11,439,821, ó un 10.6 por ciento, representaron mercancías procedentes de los Estados Unidos, contra un 9.9 por ciento en 1906, al paso que el valor total de las exportaciones ascendió á \$102,229,466, de los cuales los Estados Unidos compraron productos valuados en \$17,944,580, ó sea un 17.5 por ciento, contra un 15.1 por ciento en 1906.

En 1907 las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos á Colombia se valuaron en \$3,169,382, contra \$2,961,671 el año anterior, al paso que las importaciones que los Estados Unidos hicieron de Colombia se valuaron en \$6,466,429 y \$6,669,461 en los dos años, respectivamente. En 1904, que es el último año acerca del cual ha sido posible obtener datos estadísticos completo de Colombia, los Estados Unidos le vendieron á este último país mercancías por valor de \$4,936,000, ó sea 34.15 por ciento del valor de las importaciones que hizo Colombia, y le compraron productos por valor de \$6,837,000, ó sea 54.01 por ciento del importe total de las exportaciones.

La estadística de los Estados Unidos muestra que en 1907 el valor de las exportaciones á Costa Rica ascendió á \$2,840,281, en tanto que el de las importaciones de este último país ascendió á \$5,281,877. En 1906 el valor total de las importaciones que hizo Costa Rica ascendió á \$7,278,464, habiendo los Estados Unidos suministrado mercancías valuadas en \$3,964,224, ó sea un 54.4 por ciento, contra 51.65 por ciento en 1905, al paso que el valor de las exportaciones ascendió á \$8,802,000, de las cuales los Estados Unidos compraron productos valuados en \$4,171,560, ó sea un 47.4 por ciento, es decir, casi una proporción igual á la de 1905.

En 1907 el valor total de las importaciones que hizo Cuba ascendió á \$104,460,935, de los cuales \$51,309,288, ó sea un 49.1 por ciento, representaron mercancías procedentes de los Estados Unidos, en comparación con un 48 por ciento en 1906, en tanto que el valor de las exportaciones ascendió á \$104,069,035, de las cuales \$90,774,645, ó sea un 87.2 por ciento, representaron productos vendidos á los Estados Unidos, contra más de un 82 por ciento en 1906.

El valor de las importaciones que hizo la República Dominicana en 1907 ascendió á \$5,156,121, de las cuales \$2,863,209, ó sea un 55.5 por ciento, representaron mercancías procedentes de los Estados Unidos, en comparación con más de un 58 por ciento en 1906; al paso que el



valor de las exportaciones ascendió á \$7,638,536, de las cuales á los Estados Unidos se enviaron productos valuados en \$3,329,018, ó sea un 43.6 por ciento, en comparación con un 57.3 por ciento en 1906.

En 1907 los Estados Unidos enviaron al Ecuador mercancías valuadas en \$1,884,107 y le compraron productos por valor de \$2,835,395. En 1906 el valor de las importaciones que hizo el Ecuador ascendió á \$8,505,800, habiendo los Estados Unidos suministrado mercancías valuadas en \$2,238,450, ó sea un 26.3 por ciento contra 28.86 por ciento en el año anterior, en tanto que el valor de las exportaciones ascendió á \$11,690,243, de las cuales \$3,920,776, ó sea un 33.5 por ciento, representaron productos destinados á los Estados Unidos, contra un 27.32 por ciento en 1905.

En 1907 todas las importaciones que hizo Guatemala se valoraron en \$7,316,574, de las cuales los Estados Unidos suministraron mercancías por valor de \$4,243,795, ó sea 58.1 por ciento, contra 42.1 por ciento en 1906, en tanto que de las exportaciones, valuadas en \$10,174,486, los Estados Unidos compraron productos por valor de \$2,310,593, ó sea 21.6 por ciento en comparación con 30.6 por ciento el año anterior.

En 1907 Haití importó mercancías de los Estados Unidos por valor de \$3,145,853, contra \$3,266,425 en 1906, en tanto que exportó productos á dicho país valuados en \$1,220,420 y \$1,330,330 en los dos años, respectivamente.

En el año económico de 1905, que es el último acerca del cual se han recibido datos estadísticos completos, el valor de las importaciones que hizo Haití ascendió á \$3,871,069, habiendo los Estados Unidos suministrado mercancías que representaron más de 71 por ciento de dicho valor, al paso que el valor de las exportaciones ascendió á \$5,000,000, de las cuales los Estados Unidos compraron productos valuados en \$1,171,000, ó sea 23.4 por ciento.

En 1907 Honduras importó mercancías valuadas en \$2,331,517, de los cuales \$1,561,855, ó sea 67.7 por ciento, representaron mercancías procedentes de los Estados Unidos, en comparación con 63.6 por ciento en 1906, al paso que el valor total de los productos exportados ascendió á \$2,012,409, de los cuales á los Estados Unidos se enviaron productos valuados en \$1,807,952, ó sea un 89.8 por ciento, en comparación con 87.2 por ciento el año anterior.

En el año económico de 1907 el valor total de las importaciones que hizo México ascendió á \$116,681,000, habiendo suministrado los Estados Unidos mercancías valuadas en \$73,188,000, ó sea un 62.7 por ciento contra un 65.99 por ciento en 1906. El valor de los productos exportados en el año de referencia ascendió á \$124,009,000, de los cuales los Estados Unidos compraron productos valuados en \$87,904,000, ó sea un 70.8 por ciento, en comparación con un 68.6 por ciento el año anterior.

En 1907 Nicaragua importó mercancías de los Estados Unidos valuadas en \$1,790,598, en comparación con \$2,041,231 en 1906, en tanto que exportó á dicho país productos por valor de \$1,202,878 y \$1,331,172, respectivamente, durante los dos años que se han comparado. En 1904, que es el último año acerca del cual ha sido posible obtener datos estadísticos del comercio de Nicaragua, los Estados Unidos suministraron un 52.09 por ciento del valor de las importaciones y compraron un 53.21 por ciento de las exportaciones que hizo dicho país.

En 1907 la República de Panamá importó mercancías—incluso las provisiones con destino á la Zona del Canal—valuadas en \$17,204,985. Sin incluir dichas provisiones, el valor de las importaciones ascendió á \$9,564,450, de los cuales los Estados Unidos suministraron mercancías valuadas en \$5,196,964, ó sea un 54.3 por ciento, en tanto que el valor de los productos que Panamá exportó ascendió á \$1,960,664, habiendo comprado los Estados Unidos \$1,680,953, ó sea un 85.7 por ciento.

En 1907 el valor total del comercio de Paraguay se calcula en un poco más de \$10,000,000, en los cuales la proporción de las importaciones que los Estados Unidos representaron ascendió á \$170,893 y \$7,261 en las exportaciones. En 1906, de un valor total de \$6,267,194, representado por las importaciones, los Estados Unidos suministraron mercancías valuadas en \$110,496, ó sea un 1.7 por ciento, en tanto que del valor de las exportaciones, que ascendió á \$2,695,140, los Estados Unidos compraron productos valuados en \$1,205, ó sea un .05 por ciento.

En 1907 el Perú importó productos de los Estados Unidos valuados en \$6,876,217, y exportó á este último país productos por valor de \$7,098,298, al paso que en 1906 el valor total de las importaciones que hizo ascendió á \$24,953,602, habiendo los Estados Unidos suministrado mercancías valuadas en \$5,541,157, ó sea un 22.2 por ciento del valor total. En este último año el valor de las exportaciones ascendió á \$28,479,404, de los cuales los productos comprados por los Estados Unidos se valoraron en \$3,203,480, ó sea un 11.2 por ciento.

En 1907 el Salvador importó mercancías de los Estados Unidos valuadas en \$1,592,493, en comparación con \$1,321,765 en el año anterior, al paso que los productos exportados á este último país se valoraron en \$1,191,701 y \$1,216,262, en los dos años, respectivamente. En 1905 las mercancías importadas de los Estados Unidos representaron un 31.18 por ciento del valor total de las importaciones, y un 23.49 por ciento del valor de las exportaciones.

En 1907 el Uruguay importó mercancías cuyo valor total ascendió á \$34,425,205, habiendo los Estados Unidos suministrado mercancías valuadas en \$3,971,001, ó sea un 11.5 por ciento del valor total contra

9.2 por ciento el año anterior, en tanto que de \$35,150,937, valor de exportaciones, los Estados Unidos compraron productos valuados en \$2,902,085, ó sea un 8.5 por ciento, contra 7.3 por ciento en 1906.

En el año económico de 1907, todas las importaciones que hizo Venezuela se valoraron en \$10,335,817, de las cuales los Estados Unidos suministraron mercancías por valor de \$2,626,471, ó sea 25.5 por ciento, en comparación con 30.2 por ciento en 1906, al paso que del valor total de las exportaciones, que ascendió á \$16,203,972, los Estados Unidos compraron productos por valor de \$5,960,095, ó sea 36.7 por ciento, contra 31.1 por ciento el año anterior.

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## REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

### MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE ALCORTA.

En el mensaje que el Presidente de la República Argentina le dirigió al Congreso Nacional el día 11 de mayo, el Jefe Ejecutivo hace una reseña de los trabajos de su administración durante el año anterior, así como del estado de prosperidad que prevalece en todo el país.

Describió el estado financiero del país haciendo constar que, si bien un cálculo de la renta correspondiente al año de referencia la había fijado en \$94,500,000, es lo cierto que los ingresos ascendieron á un total de \$105,500,000, ó sea un aumento de \$11,000,000, en comparación con los ingresos que se esperaban. El servicio de la deuda pública fué administrado con puntualidad y pericia, y en la legación argentina en Londres ya se habían depositado en Europa los fondos para hacer frente á los pagos así extraordinarios como ordinarios, incluso los cupones correspondientes al mes de julio de 1908, sin que se apelase al haber que hay disponible en el Banco de la Nación Argentina. En 1907 la deuda interna consolidada experimentó una reducción de \$1,681,000, y á fines de año ascendía á \$9,850,000 en papel. Al cerrarse las transacciones comerciales el 31 de diciembre de 1907, los saldos de los bancos mostraron que los depósitos ascendían á \$783,000,000; los descuentos y anticipos ascendían á \$764,000,000, en tanto que los fondos de reserva en efectivo ascendían á \$311,000,000.

Se anuncia que durante el primer trimestre de 1908 el valor de las importaciones ascendió á \$70,840,220, y que el de las exportaciones ascendió á \$115,627,832, lo cual muestra un aumento de \$16,179,335 en el valor de las importaciones y de \$18,681,615 en el de las exportaciones, en comparación con el período correspondiente de 1907. En el período de que se trata, el valor de las exportaciones excedió en \$44,787,612 al de las importaciones.

Las cosechas en los 14,000,000 de hectáreas cultivadas, produjeron un total de 5,500,000 toneladas de trigo, 3,500,000 toneladas de maíz, 1,000,000 de toneladas de linaza, y 400,000 toneladas de avena.

Estos productos se embarcaron con destino al extranjero por los puertos de Rosario, La Plata, Buenos Aires y Bahía Blanca.

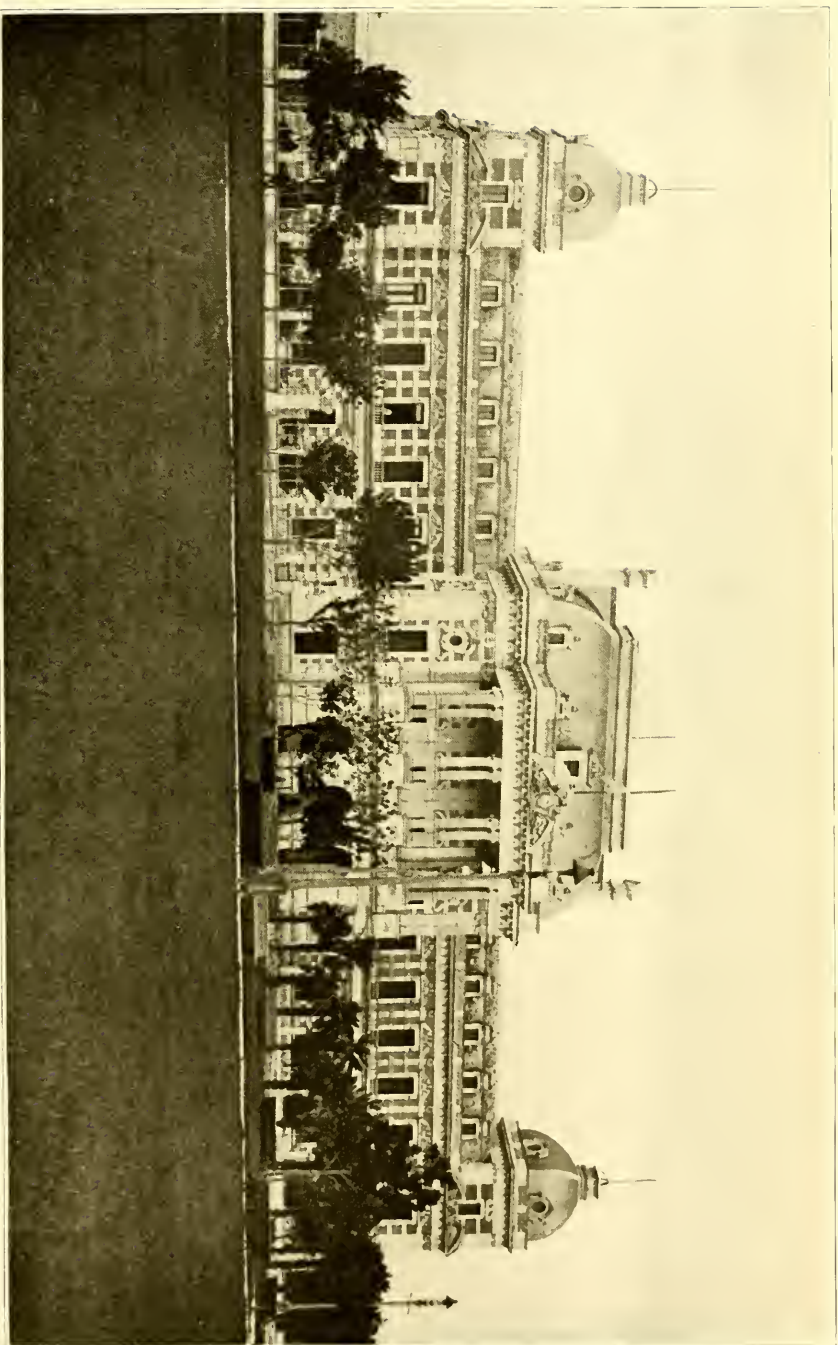
En cuanto á los ferrocarriles, el Presidente dijo que en la actualidad la extensión de las líneas ferroviarias de la República ascendía á 23,295 kilómetros, de los cuales el año anterior se agregaron, 2,243 kilómetros. El capital invertido en dichas empresas ascendía á \$671,686,000, y el material rodante consistía de 53,322 carros y 2,532 locomotoras. Se han aumentado los medios para efectuar el transporte de los productos agrícolas, circunstancia que, en vista de las cosechas excepcionales que se han logrado, constituye un estado de cosas sumamente favorable.

#### NOMBRAMIENTO DE LA COMISIÓN PANAMERICANA.

Á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas se le ha informado oficialmente que el Gobierno Argentino ha nombrado la Comisión que ha de proveer los medios y estimular el cumplimiento, en cuanto se refiere á la República Argentina, de las resoluciones aprobadas por la Tercera Conferencia Internacional, y al mismo tiempo redactar los temas que el estudio de dichas resoluciones sugieran como complementos necesarios que en su oportunidad han de someterse á la Comisión de Programa de la Cuarta Conferencia, y cualesquiera otros nuevos asuntos que se juzguen oportunos.

La expresada Comisión se ha organizado de la manera siguiente: Doctor ANTONIO BERMEJO, Presidente del Tribunal Supremo de Justicia Nacional, ex-Ministro de Justicia é Instrucción Pública, ex-Diputado Nacional y ex-Delegado á la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana de México; Doctor MANUEL F. MANTILLA, Senador de la Nación; Doctor MANUEL AUGUSTO MONTES DE OCA, ex-Ministro del Interior, de Relaciones Exteriores y de Cultos; Doctor JOSÉ MARÍA RAMOS MERIA, Presidente de la Junta Nacional de Instrucción; Doctor EUFEMIO UBALLES, Rector de la Universidad Nacional de Buenos Aires y ex-Diputado Nacional; Doctor ELISIO CANTÓN, Vice-Presidente de la Cámara Nacional de Diputados, Decano de la Facultad de Ciencias Médicas de la Universidad de Buenos Aires y ex-Delegado al Tercer Congreso Médico Latino-Americano de Montevideo; Doctor JUAN M. GARRO, Vice Decano de la Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad de Buenos Aires; Doctor EDUARDO L. BIDDAU, Catedrático de la Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales de la precitada Universidad, y ex-Delegado á la Tercera Conferencia Internacional de Río de Janeiro, y el Doctor LEOPOLDO MELO, Catedrático de la Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad de Buenos Aires. Doctor CÁRLOS A. BECÚ, Secretario General; Doctor MARCO AURELIO AVELLANEDA, Subsecretario.





EL PALACIO DEL GOBIERNO EN LA PLATA, REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

Esta ciudad fué fundada en 1882, y es ahora la tercera de la Republica, con una poblacion de 50,000 habitantes.

THE GOVERNMENT PALACE AT LA PLATA, ARGENTINA.

This city was founded in 1882, and has grown to be the third in size of the Republic, with a population of 50,000.



UNA SECCIÓN DEL PARQUE TRES DE FEBRERO, BUENOS AIRES,  
Llamado generalmente "Palermo." Es uno de los mayores del mundo, y cubre una superficie de unos 4,000,000 de metros cuadrados.

A SECTION OF THE PARK OF THE THIRD OF FEBRUARY, BUENOS AIRES,  
Popularly called "Palermo." It is one of the largest city parks in the world, covering an area of nearly 1,000 acres.

**ESTADO DE LOS BANCOS EL 31 DE MARZO DE 1908.**

Según datos publicados por el Ministerio de Hacienda de la República Argentina, el estado de los bancos del país en 31 de marzo de 1908 fué como sigue:

	Oro.	Moneda nacional.
Depósitos.....	22, 108, 023	739, 285, 738
Descuentos y adelantos.....	37, 530, 489	683, 287, 669
Existencias.....	33, 007, 739	215, 272, 714

**INSTALACIÓN DE UNA FÁBRICA DE CABULLERÍA Y TEJIDOS.**

El 23 de marzo de 1908 se inauguró en el pueblo de Brugo, Provincia de Entre Ríos, República Argentina, la Fábrica de la Caranday, cuya empresa se propone aprovechar en gran escala la fibra que contiene la palma silvestre llamada "Caranday," en la elaboración de artículos de cabullería y tejidos que se emplean en las industrias agrícolas del país. Desde hace mucho tiempo se ha sentido en el país la necesidad de una fábrica como la que acaba de inaugurarse, siendo la producción económica de arpillera, hilo para engavillar, atar bolsas, etc., un factor de importancia en la agricultura nacional. En 1907 la República Argentina importó 13,655,666 kilogramos de hilo para segadoras, y la importación de cabos, arpilleras, etc., fué también considerable. Los resultados de las pruebas hechas con la fibra caranday no pueden ser más satisfactorios, y los artículos fabricados con ella pueden competir ventajosamente con sus similares europeos, por sus condiciones naturales, y superan á todos los importados por su resistencia.

**ESTUDIO DE FERROCARRILES EN LA PATAGONIA.**

El Presidente de la República Argentina ha nombrado dos comisiones de estudios de dos vías férreas en la Patagonia; una unirá á San Antonio con el Lago de Nahuelhuapi, pasando por la colonia Valcheta, y la otra arrancará de Rivadavia, pasará por las colonias Sarmiento y San Martín, y terminará en la de 16 de octubre. La excepcional importancia de esta obra es bien palpable sobre todo si se tienen en cuenta las inmensas riquezas que encierra la Patagonia, zona esencialmente minera, poblada de maderas valiosas, pastos abundantes, y ríos caudalosos con embalses naturales para la generación de fuerza motriz.



## BOLIVIA.

## PRESUPUESTO GENERAL DE 1908.

El presupuesto general de ingresos y egresos del Gobierno de Bolivia para el año de 1908, recientemente aprobado por el Ejecutivo, es como sigue: Egresos, 18,618,515.06 bolivianos; ingresos, 16,025,378.56 bolivianos. El déficit es, por lo tanto, de 2,593,136.56 bolivianos.

## BRASIL.

## MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE AFFONSO PENNA.

Al inaugurarse el Congreso Brasileño el 3 de mayo de 1908, el Presidente AFFONSO PENNA pronunció el discurso de costumbre, en el cual hizo un resumen de las condiciones existentes en todos los ámbitos de la República, y recomendó que durante dicha sesión se dictasen las leyes que se juzgasen más convenientes á los intereses generales de la nación.

Las relaciones con las potencias extranjeras continúan siendo amistosas, y á propósito de este hecho, el Presidente hace constar que el 20 de abril se firmó la ratificación del Tratado acerca de los límites entre el Brasil y Colombia, en tanto que pronto se arreglará el asunto de la demarcación de la frontera entre la República Argentina y el Brasil, en conformidad con el fallo arbitral pronunciado en Washington en febrero de 1895. El protocolo que fué firmado acerca de esta cuestión comprende los planos de las obras que hizo la Comisión Mixta, y concede á ambos países el derecho de ocupación administrativa de las Islas que pertenecen á ciertos ríos del alto Paraná. La frontera Brasileña respecto de la Guiana Holandesa, que ha sido objeto de un tratado con Holanda, se ha de fijar durante el corriente año, puesto que el cuerpo legislativo de este último país ya ha manifestado su adhesión á dicho tratado.

Se ha convenido aplazar—hasta el 31 de mayo—el período para efectuar una discusión entre el Brasil y el Perú acerca de la demarcación de la frontera desde las fuentes del Javary hasta la línea paralela 11, al sur.

El Gobierno sancionó la convención internacional sobre telegrafía sin hilos, así como las convenciones de la Conferencia de La Haya, en la cual el Brasil fué representado de una manera brillante.

En 1907 continuó el desarrollo satisfactorio de las empresas agrícolas, á pesar de la baja en el valor, tanto del café como de la goma, que se atribuye en gran manera á la crisis financiera. Sin embargo, las condiciones han mejorado y el mercado del corriente año promete ser más satisfactorio. Se pronostica la posible pro-



tección de esta industria por el hecho de haberse aumentado los derechos de importación, y á causa de la denuncia de la Convención de Bruselas el Gobierno podrá colocar el azúcar brasileño al nivel del de otros países. El aumento en la cosecha de arroz y la consiguiente disminución en la importación de dicho producto constituyen un rasgo notable del desarrollo agrícola del país.

Se han establecido oficinas de inmigración y colonización que proporcionan toda clase de garantías y medios á los inmigrantes que se proponen establecerse permanentemente en la República. La Exposición Nacional que se celebrará en Río de Janeiro en junio, proporcionará una oportunidad á los extranjeros para formar una opinión exacta y adecuada acerca de las condiciones de salubridad del clima y de la riqueza natural del país, así como de la índole progresista de sus industrias. En 1907 se autorizaron 23 nuevas compañías y empresas cuyo capital ascendía á \$100,000,000, las cuales habían de operar en la República.

Los trabajos de puertos en Santos, Río de Janeiro y Bahía se están activando mucho, y ya se han comenzado los de Pará, habiéndose además hecho los preparativos necesarios para inaugurar análogas obras en Río Grande do Sul y en Victoria. Ya se han pedido propuestas para las obras que se harán en el puerto de Pernambuco, y se proyectan otras mejoras semejantes. También se intenta introducir muchas mejoras de pública utilidad en 1908, y sobre todo el desarrollo del sistema de ferrocarril del país.

El 31 de diciembre de 1906, en la República había un total de 17,243 kilómetros de ferrocarriles, en comparación con 18,035 kilómetros que hay en la actualidad, ó sea un aumento de 792 kilómetros, ó cerca de 500 millas, en 1907. Durante el año se anunció un aumento de 1,271 kilómetros en las líneas telegráficas, y en la actualidad el número de kilómetros asciende á 67,303, y pronto se espera un importante incremento por virtud del establecimiento de una estación de telégrafo sin hilos en la Isla de Fernando Noronha.

La renta y las operaciones postales muestran un notable aumento, y los valores comerciales han subido. El valor total del comercio extranjero de la República ascendió á cerca de \$500,000,000, mostrándose un aumento de más de \$35,000,000 en las importaciones y un aumento de más de \$5,000,000 en las exportaciones, habiendo el valor de estas últimas excedido en \$68,000,000 al de las importaciones.

Las importaciones en general muestran que el aumento en ellas se ha limitado exclusivamente á la materia prima para varias industrias y á los artículos manufacturados. La protección que las aduanas han otorgado á las sustancias alimenticias ha dado resultados satisfactorios.

Se ha anunciado que la deuda extranjera asciende á \$360,000,000, en tanto que los depósitos de oro que existen en la *Caixa de Con-*

*versão* ascienden á \$50,600,000, contra \$26,200,000 en 1906. Las existencias en el Tesoro ascienden á \$154,080,000 en oro, y \$25,600,000 en plata, cobre y papel moneda.

Los ingresos del Gobierno durante el año económico de 1907 excedieron en \$26,000,900 al cálculo del presupuesto, y al establecerse una comparación con los ingresos y los egresos, resulta un saldo de \$3,200,000.

#### EL FERROCARRIL BRASILO-BOLIVIANO.

El Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos en Río de Janeiro escribió con fecha 30 de marzo de 1908, que los preparativos ó arreglos finales para construir inmediatamente el ferrocarril que ha de conectar el sistema de ferrocarriles actual del Gobierno en el Estado de São Paulo con la frontera boliviana en Corumbá, parecía que habían sido terminados por los funcionarios del Gobierno Brasileño que tenían á su cargo este asunto. Un agente de los constructores de dicha línea salió del Brasil para Europa el día 2 de abril, con el fin de establecer negociaciones en cuanto á los materiales y otras provisiones para el nuevo ferrocarril. Ya se han comenzado los trabajos de ingeniería y también se han iniciado los trabajos preliminares para comenzar las operaciones en la estación terminal de São Paulo. El contrato exige la terminación de 1,100 kilómetros de camino en treinta meses, y queda aún la parte de la actual administración federal en el Brasil. Los trabajos se activarán mucho desde ambos términos, y se espera que en marzo de 1909 la vía que se extiende desde la estación terminal de São Paulo llegue á Itapura en el Río Paraná.

Toda la obra la hará un sindicato francés que ha celebrado el contrato para la parte de São Paulo del expresado sistema de ferrocarril y que el año pasado estuvo haciendo los trabajos en dicho Estado. La expresada línea, hasta donde se ha terminado, y según el actual proyecto, se extiende desde Bauru, en São Paulo, y corre hacia el noroeste hasta Itapura. Ya se ha terminado como la tercera parte de la distancia de la línea entre Bauru é Itapura, y se ha nivelado más de la mitad del resto de la distancia. Teniendo en cuenta la índole del país y la cantidad de trabajo que se ha de hacer, el contrato por virtud del cual toda la obra se ha de hacer en treinta meses, puede considerarse notable.

Según se ha indicado en informes anteriores procedentes de este consulado general, cuando dicho ferrocarril se termine constituirá un eslabón importante del proyectado Ferrocarril Panamericano. La compañía constructora hace sus operaciones bajo el nombre de la *Nor-Oeste do Brazil Railway Co.*

**COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN LOS DOS PRIMEROS MESES DE 1908.**

Los datos estadísticos relativos al comercio extranjero del Brasil durante los meses de enero y febrero de 1908, muestran un valor total de \$72,770,000, en los cuales las importaciones representan \$33,787,000, en tanto que las exportaciones representan \$38,983,000, lo cual demuestra que el valor de las exportaciones excedió en más de \$5,000,000 al de las importaciones.

En comparación con los meses correspondientes del año anterior, el valor de las importaciones muestra un aumento de más de \$4,000,000, en tanto que hubo una disminución de \$12,500,000 en el valor de las exportaciones.

Los principales artículos de exportación, así como su valor respectivo en los dos períodos que se comparan, se han anunciado en números redondos de la manera siguiente:

*Los dos primeros meses.*

	1907.	1908.
Café.....	\$21,000,000	\$20,000,000
Goma.....	16,000,000	11,500,000
Tabaco.....	1,300,000	290,000
Azúcar.....	300,000	80,000
Yerba mate.....	1,185,000	900,000
Cacao.....	1,170,000	1,900,000
Algodón.....	3,460,000	505,000

**MOVIMIENTO DE CAFÉ EN EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1908.**

En el primer trimestre de 1908, en Río de Janeiro, Santos, Victoria, Bahía y otros puertos de embarque brasileños entraron del interior del país 2,045,649 sacos, en comparación con 4,170,653 durante el mismo período del año anterior. En los dos períodos salieron para el extranjero y para puertos de cabotaje 3,156,406 y 3,301,490 sacos, respectivamente, debiendo advertirse que la cantidad que se embarcó para el extranjero fué mucho mayor que las entregas locales que se hicieron.

El valor de los embarques que se hicieron para el extranjero durante el trimestre de referencia, ascendió á \$28,500,000, en comparación con \$31,000,000 en el mismo período de 1907, y en los nueve meses que constituyen el año cosechero de 1907-8, el valor de las exportaciones al extranjero ascendió á \$102,000,000, contra \$133,000,000 en los meses correspondientes de 1906-7.

**EL CAFÉ BRASILEÑO QUE SE EXPORTA Á CHARLESTON.**

El Señor GEORGE E. ANDERSON, Cónsul General Americano en Río de Janeiro, Brasil, anuncia que el 28 de marzo de 1908 el vapor "Sergipe" de la compañía denominada "Lloyd Brasileiro Line" salió de Río de Janeiro conduciendo 10,000 sacos de café con destino

á Charleston, Carolina del Sur, habiéndose anunciado dicho embarque como el principio de un comercio de café regular con dicho puerto. Hasta ahora los sesenta ó más millones de pesos, valor de exportaciones de café que iban anualmente de puertos brasileños á puertos americanos, se dirigían á Nueva York ó á Nueva Orleans. De cuando en cuando se han hecho algunos embarques de madera y de provisiones navales de algunos de los puertos del sur de los Estados Unidos, con destino á puertos brasileños, pero no se han hecho prácticamente embarques por vapores del Brasil á dichos puertos. El precitado embarque también resulta interesante en vista de la decadencia del antiguo comercio que Baltimore tenía con el Brasil.

#### **EL COMERCIO DE SANTOS EN EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1908.**

En el primer trimestre de 1908 el comercio de importación de Santos ascendió á \$9,000,000, contra \$10,500,000 en el mismo período del año anterior, en tanto que el valor de las exportaciones durante los dos trimestres ascendió á \$19,000,000 y \$24,000,000, respectivamente.

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### **COLOMBIA.**

#### **LOS RECURSOS NATURALES Y EL DESARROLLO DE LA REPÚBLICA.**

El Presidente de Colombia, antes de emprender un extenso viaje por la República, pronunció un importante discurso en Bogotá el día 19 de abril, en el cual expresó varias ideas avanzadas tocante al futuro desarrollo de los inmensos recursos naturales del país.

Sus observaciones son muy significativas, por cuanto indican la opinión que la presente administración tiene acerca de la introducción de capital extranjero y el trato que ha de dárseles á los inmigrantes que se piensan establecerse permanentemente en Colombia.

#### **LA INDUSTRIA MINERA.**

Al hablar de las minas, el Presidente REYES hizo referencia á los recientes informes de ingenieros ingleses en los cuales hacen constar que en la región de Marmota y Río Sucio hay depósitos de minerales más ricos que los del Transvaal, y que lo único que se necesita para explotarlos son medios de transporte. Mencionó también la organización de una importante compañía francesa que se propone explotar las minas en el Departamento de Santander, así como el hecho de que ya ha empezado á llegar la maquinaria con que cuenta dicha compañía, al paso que han llegado también algunos ingenieros que instalarán las plantas. En cuanto al desarrollo que se está efectuando en el Choco y en otras zonas minerales del país, dícese que es hartos sabido que en toda la región de la Costa de Colombia, así como en las



Costas del Pacífico y del Atlántico, hay una infinidad de ricas minas de carbón de piedra, hierro, cobre, plomo, cinabrio, etc., y que hay inagotables fuentes de riqueza que es necesario explotar con una labor asidua y constante.

En cuanto al desarrollo de los ferrocarriles, se cree que la línea que se extiende desde el Cauca hasta el Puerto de Buenaventura, por la Costa del Pacífico, es la más importante de todas las líneas que están en vías de construcción á causa de su proximidad al Canal de Panamá y por el hecho de haberse descubierto y de estarse explotando realmente los ricos depósitos de carbón de piedra que hay en Cali y en la Cordillera Occidental de los Andes. Este ferrocarril quedará terminado en 1910, y después de haber examinado minuciosamente estas minas, se cree que el producto de ellas es suficiente para abastecer de carga todos los buques que pasen con destino al canal. Con este fin, á su debido tiempo se establecerá una estación carbonera en Buenaventura. Se abriga la creencia de que la explotación de estas minas no sólo dará para pagar todos los gastos consiguientes á la construcción de este ferrocarril, sino que ha de dejar una gran ganancia líquida.

Al hacer referencia al Valle del Cauca, el Presidente dice que el área de éste asciende á 250 por 40 kilómetros, y que tiene terrenos propicios para el cultivo del trigo, papas, y otros productos de la zona templada. El ferrocarril también pasará por terrenos propicios para los fines de la colonización, pertenecientes al Gobierno y que comprenden un área de 500 por 150 kilómetros, cuyo clima varía desde 18 hasta 5 grados centígrados, y en ellos abundan el oro, la plata, el carbón de piedra, cobre, y cinabrio. Además, este distrito es muy rico desde el punto de vista agrícola.

#### EL GOBIERNO SE PROPONE PROTEGER LA AGRICULTURA.

Una vez que se abran las nuevas vías de transporte, y que se terminen las carreteras y senderos ó veredas que en la actualidad se proyectan, ó que ya están en vías de construcción, se explotarán nuevos y ricos territorios por medio de empresas agrícolas, y los productos de las regiones productoras de carbón podrán competir en los mercados con las mercancías y productos extranjeros. Los productos del país serán protegidos mediante la imposición de subidos derechos de importación sobre los productos extranjeros que les hagan competencia.

Durante la última década se han desarrollado considerablemente los productos de la zona cálida, y aún quedan sin explotar extensas porciones de terrenos propicios para el cultivo del cacao y de la goma. En las cercanías de Tumaco se ha comenzado ya el cultivo del cacao, y en algunas partes del Departamento de Nariño, se han consagrado extensas porciones de terreno á dicho cultivo. El Presidente opina que el empleo de obreros japoneses facilitará grandemente el desa-

rollo de la agricultura en algunos departamentos, y también hace referencia á la industria de bananos como un rasgo del desenvolvimiento nacional.

En cuanto á la creciente producci3n de algod3n, hace constar que la fabricaci3n de esta fibra se aumenta, y que antes de mucho tiempo ha de proporcionarle empleo á muchos m1s obreros, 3 impedir que se exporte una gran cantidad de oro que se destinaba al pago de importaciones de g3neros y art3culos de algod3n. Se calcula que el valor de las importaciones anuales de g3neros de algod3n asciende á \$4,000,000.

En cuanto al cultivo de la caña de azúcar, el Presidente recomienda el monopolio de bebidas alcoh3licas como un agente moral que ha contribuido á salvar las masas del pueblo de los estragos del alcoholismo, obteniéndose así obreros m1s eficaces.

Adem1s, el Presidente se propone estimular el cultivo de la caña de azúcar para la fabricaci3n de azúcar y del alcohol desnaturalizado para usarse en las artes. Á juicio del Presidente, estos dos productos de la caña de azúcar dar1n mejores resultados financieros y m1s ganancias que la fabricaci3n del aguardiente ó ron. En el Departamento de Bolivia, cuya capital es Cartagena, se est1 terminando r1pidamente una gran f1brica de azúcar y se proyecta establecer otra semejante.

El Presidente de la Repúbrica lleg3 á Santa Marta el 23 de abril, despu3s de haber hecho el viaje desde Bogotá hasta aqu3l puerto en tres d3as y medio, que es el viaje m1s corto que recuerdan las cr3nicas. Este r1pido viaje demuestra lo que en Colombia puede hacerse en cuanto á transportes r1pidos. Todas las conexiones se hab3an preparado con anticipaci3n y estaban ya listas, y las únicas demoras consistieron en el tiempo necesario para hacer acopio de combustible en las estaciones de leña en las márgenes del Río Magdalena.

El Presidente discuti3 con los directores del ferrocarril de Santa María y el Director de la "United Fruit Company" sus planes para llevar á cabo el desarrollo de la industria bananera en dicho lugar, así como la prolongaci3n del ferrocarril hasta el Río Magdalena, obra en la cual est1 sumamente interesado.

#### MIEMBROS DE LA CORTE PERMANENTE DE ARBITRAJE DE LA HAYA.

El Presidente de la Repúbrica de Colombia, en decreto fechado el 27 marzo de 1908, ha nombrado miembros de la Corte Permanente de Arbitraje de La Haya á los Señores Don JORGE HOLGUÍN, Don MARCELINO VARGAS, Don JOSÉ MARCELINO HURTADO, y Don FELIPE DÍAZ ERAZO, de acuerdo con el artículo 23 de la Convenci3n de La Haya del 1899.

**INSPECTOR DE SANIDAD DE LOS PUERTOS DEL ATLÁNTICO.**

Por decreto del Presidente REYES, de la República de Colombia, fechado el 14 de marzo de 1908, ha sido creado el puesto de inspector de sanidad *ad honorem* para los Puertos de Cartagena, Barranquilla (Puerto Colombia), y Santa Marta, á cuyo cargo estarán los asuntos higiénicos y sanitarios de los mencionados puntos. El mismo decreto nombra al Doctor ANTONIO R. BLANCO, consejero que fué de la Legación de Colombia en Wáshington, para desempeñar los importantes deberes del nuevo cargo.

**ESTADO DE LOS FERROCARRILES DE LA REPÚBLICA.**

El Ingeniero Don JOSÉ MANUEL PEREZ, superintendente é ingeniero en jefe del Ferrocarril de la Sabana, Colombia, acaba de escribir una obra sobre los ferrocarriles de la República, titulada “Memorandum Ferroviario,” de la cual han sido tomados los siguientes datos sobre el estado de las líneas colombianas:

Ferrocarril de Girardot: Comunicará á este puerto sobre el Alto Magdalena con Facatativá, capital del Departamento de Cundinamarca. La extensión total será de 132 kilómetros, de los cuales hay dados al servicio público 77, entre Girardot y la estación de El Hospicio.

Ferrocarril del Tolima: Unirá á Girardot con Ibagué, capital del Departamento del Tolima, y con Neiva, capital del Departamento del Huila. De esta línea, que será de 50 kilómetros hasta Ibagué, hay construídos 26 y en servicio 20, ó sea el trayecto entre Girardot y El Espinal.

Ferrocarril del Cauca: Comunica á Buenaventura, puerto sobre el Océano Pacífico, con la estación de juntas, y se prolongará hasta Cauli, metrópoli del Valle del Cauca. El trayecto dado al servicio mide 55 kilómetros.

Ferrocarril Nacional de Occidente: Une entre sí á Honda con Ambalema, puertos sobre el Magdalena; su extensión es de 81 kilómetros.

Ferrocarril del Atlántico: Enlaza á Puerto Colombia, sobre el Mar de las Antillas, con Barranquilla, sobre el Magdalena, capital del Departamento del Atlántico, y tiene una extensión de 27 kilómetros.

Ferrocarril de Cartagena: Entre el puerto de este nombre, sobre el Atlántico, capital del Departamento de Bolívar, y Calamar, puerto sobre el Magdalena; tiene una extensión de 105 kilómetros.

Ferrocarril de Santa Marta: Entre este puerto sobre el Atlántico, capital del Departamento del Magdalena, y la estación de Fundación; su extensión actual es de 93 kilómetros, y sera prolongada hasta El Banco, puerto sobre el Magdalena.

Ferrocarril del Sur: Une la capital de la República con Sibaté; es de 30 kilómetros.

Ferrocarril de Antioquía: Arranca de Puerto Berrio, sobre el Magdalena, y llega á Guacharacas, con 91 kilómetros de extensión. Se continuará hasta Medellín, capital del Departamento de Antioquía, situada á 191 kilómetros de Puerto Berrio.

Ferrocarril del Cúcuta: Dos ramales férreos que van de Cúcuta á la frontera venezolana y á Puerto Villamizar, sobre el Río Zulia; 16 y 55 kilómetros, respectivamente.

Ferrocarril del Norte: Une á Bogotá con Nemocón; 62 kilómetros de extensión.

Ferrocarril de La Sabana: De Bogotá á Facatativá, capital del Departamento de Cundinamarca; su extensión es de 40 kilómetros.

Hállanse en proyecto las siguientes líneas:

Ferrocarril de Urabá: Unirá las bocas del Río Atrato, en el Mar de las Antillas, con Medellín, capital de Antioquía.

Ferrocarril del Norte Central: Enlazará á Nemocón con Santa Rosa de Viterbo, capital del Departamento de Tundanía.

Ferrocarril de Riochacha: Unirá á este puerto, sobre el Atlántico, con Valledupar.

Ferrocarril de Tamalameque: De este puerto, sobre el Magdalena, á Cúcuta.

Ferrocarril de Nariño: Del Océano Pacífico á Pasto, capital del Departamento de Nariño.

Ferrocarril de Amagá: De esta ciudad á Medellín, capital del Departamento de Antioquía.

Ferrocarril de Santander: De Puerto Wilches, sobre el Magdalena, á Bucaramanga, capital del Departamento de Santander.

#### **EXENCIÓN DE DERECHOS AL MAÍZ.**

El "Diario Oficial" de Colombia, del 9 de marzo de 1908, publica un decreto del Presidente de la República por el cual se exime del pago de derechos de importación el maíz extranjero que se introduzca por las aduanas del Atlántico, pero la exención se llevará á cabo rebajando el 10 por ciento en cada mes.

#### **REDUCCIÓN DE SUELDOS Y SUSPENSIÓN DE ALGUNAS OFICINAS.**

El Presidente REYES, de la República de Colombia, dictó con fecha 31 de marzo de 1903 dos decretos importantes cuyo objeto primordial es conseguir la fijeza del valor del papel moneda. El primer decreto dispone la rebaja en un 15 por ciento de los sueldos de todos los empleados públicos nacionales, y que el superávit que resulte de la reducción del 20 por ciento del presupuesto de gastos y del de 15 por ciento mencionado se destinará para formar un fondo de reserva que se aplicará á dar fijeza al valor legal del papel moneda ó á su



conversión en metálico. Este decreto empezó á regir el 1° de mayo, menos para los funcionarios que desempeñan cargo en el exterior, para los cuales empezará á regir el 1° de julio de 1908.

El otro decreto referido ordena la supresión de las administraciones de hacienda de Occidente (Chiquinquirá), Oriente (Guateque), Soatá, y Ambalema, la suspensión de los trabajos de la Casa de Moneda y la reducción del personal de la misma. Este decreto entró en vigor el 1° de mayo de 1908.

#### **RENTA DE LA SALINA DE ZIPAQUIRÁ.**

Datos oficiales recientemente recibidos de Colombia demuestran que la renta producida por la Salina de Zipaquirá en el año de 1907 fué de \$518,761.40 oro, que en comparación con la cantidad de \$415,672.69 oro á que ascendió la de 1906, acusa un aumento de \$103,088.71 oro. En el primer trimestre de 1908 esa renta produjo \$148,056.77 oro, contra \$103,212.60 oro en igual período de 1907, ó sea un incremento de \$44,844.17 oro.

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### **COSTA RICA.**

#### **MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ.**

El mensaje que el Presidente de Costa Rica dirigió el 1° de mayo de 1908 al Congreso Constitucional, es un valioso resumen de las condiciones que prevalecieron por todos los ámbitos de la República en 1907-8, debiendo advertirse, de paso, que el año económico en Costa Rica comienza el 1° de mayo y termina el 30 de abril siguiente.

El orden público no ha sido turbado; el estado de prosperidad del país ha continuado sin cesar, y se han mantenido relaciones amistosas con las potencias extranjeras. Se tomó parte en la Conferencia de Paz de Wáshington, y los tratados y convenciones que en ella se firmaron fueron ratificados posteriormente por el Gobierno. El hecho de haberse escogido á la Ciudad de San José para establecer en ella la primera Corte de Justicia Centroamericana, fué un rasgo de las deliberaciones de la Conferencia, habiéndose fijado el mes de junio de 1908 para efectuar la reunión de dicho tribunal.

El establecimiento de un Instituto Pedagógico, que constituyó otra medida de la Conferencia, también se le confió en gran manera á Costa Rica, y por ambas muestras de cortesía el Presidente expresó su agradecimiento.

El Presidente también manifestó su reconocimiento por los amistosos oficios de los Presidentes de los Estados Unidos y de México en relación con la expresada Conferencia.

Las entrevistas celebradas entre los Presidentes de Costa Rica y Nicaragua, aplazadas del mes de agosto de 1907 hasta enero de 1908,

redundaron en beneficio de ambas Repúblicas. Se acordó que los derechos de exportación é importación sobre el ganado de cierta clase, debían limitarse por ahora á un peso por cabeza, debiendo abolirse todos los derechos una vez que transeurran dos años y medio. También se acordó llevar á cabo la obra de mejoramiento del Puerto de San Juan del Norte, en beneficio de ambas Repúblicas, y se espera que esta medida contribuya considerablemente al desarrollo de los distritos adyacentes. El tratado que comprende las convenciones se someterá, dentro de poco tiempo, á la consideración del Congreso Nacional.

El fracaso relativo de la cosecha de café del país fué compensado, en parte, por los buenos precios que dicho producto obtuvo en los mercados extranjeros y también por la buena perspectiva de la cosecha actual que, á juzgar por su buen aspecto hasta ahora, será la más grande que registre la historia de la producción de café de Costa Rica.

El Gobierno ha consagrado especial atención al desarrollo agrícola, así como á la construcción de caminos y puentes, y ha tenido la satisfacción de que el éxito haya coronado sus esfuerzos.

La producción de bananos continuó aumentándose, y durante el año se embarcaron más de 10,000,000 de racimos con destino á los mereados de la Gran Bretaña y los Estados Unidos. Hasta ahora ciertas empresas de los Estados Unidos que deseaban establecerse en el distrito de Tortuga no habían podido lograrlo á causa de algunos contratos que anteriormente existían, pero esta cuestión está á punto de arreglarse favorablemente en beneficio de los intereses nacionales. El cultivo de la caña de azúcar sigue aumentándose á causa de los arreglos satisfactorios que se han hecho para obtener la producción y venta local del alcohol, y se ha estimulado la producción del cacao por virtud del alto precio que este producto obtiene en el extranjero. El Congreso actual tomará en consideración el cultivo y tratamiento de las plantas fibrosas, mediante un contrato relativo á este asunto.

Se ha consagrado la debida atención á la higiene pública y á las condiciones sanitarias, y se han ensanchado y mejorado los sistemas de abastecimiento de agua y de cloacas.

El total de ingresos de aduanas durante el año ascendió á 5,058,357.27 colones, lo cual excede en 308,357.25 colones al presupuesto que se había hecho, y excedió en 711,379 colones al total del año anterior, en tanto que en comparación con el año de 1905-6 se advierte el notable aumento de 1,088,071.51 colones.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> En relación con lo que se acaba de exponer, se desea corregir una relación errónea que apareció en el BOLETÍN de abril, página 855, bajo el título de "Renta de Aduana de Costa Rica," en la cual los renglones "En los nueve meses transcurridos de abril á diciembre el total de los ingresos ascendió á \$300,000, cantidad mayor que la que se recaudó en el mismo período de 1906," deben leerse como sigue: En los nueve meses transcurridos de abril á diciembre el total de ingresos muestra un aumento de \$300,000 en comparación con el total de ingresos que se anunció durante el mismo período de 1906."

El rápido aumento en la renta de aduana se debe, en parte, al hecho de incluir el tabaco en rama en la lista arancelaria, en vez de retenerlo como un monopolio, aunque en cierta medida lo compensa la supresión del muellaje sobre las exportaciones de café, en conformidad con la ley del 11 de septiembre de 1907.

El impuesto sobre el alcohol representa el próximo lugar en el orden de importancia como una fuente de renta del Gobierno, por cuanto el total de ingresos derivados de esta fuente ascendió á 1,884,579.18 colones, ó sea un aumento de 84,579.18, en comparación con el presupuesto, y un aumento de 136,780.64 colones respecto del año anterior.

Los ingresos derivados del ferrocarril del Pacífico ascendieron á 288,096.11 colones, ó sea un aumento de 38,096.11 respecto del presupuesto, y 60,083.57 colones más que en 1906-7. Cada año serán mayores los beneficios que este ferrocarril ha de proporcionar, al paso que la construcción de líneas laterales y caminos que se extiendan desde los distritos agrícolas aumentarán la carga que habrá que transportar.

El servicio de correo y el de telégrafo le rindieron al Gobierno una renta líquida de 284,391.40 colones, en comparación con 225,000 colones que se calcularon en el presupuesto, mostrando un excedente de 46,755.76 colones en comparación con los ingresos del año anterior. En este ramo se efectuaron grandes mejoras por virtud de la creación de nuevas oficinas y el aumento 272 kilómetros en la longitud de las líneas. En relación con este ramo se proyecta establecer un sistema de teléfono, si el asunto puede arreglarse satisfactoriamente.

Sólo el impuesto del timbre mostró una disminución de 22,000 colones en un total de 88,563.99 colones, en comparación con 110,-377.71 colones en 1906-7.

Así pues, queda demostrado que el total de ingresos de la República ascendió á 7,916,474.97 colones, ó sea un aumento de 380,146.97 colones respecto del presupuesto, y 965,285.05 colones más que los ingresos del año anterior. Si de esta suma se rebajan 133,710.74 colones de derechos consulares que no se cobraron anteriormente, todavía queda un excedente de 831,574.31 colones.

En el año de referencia los egresos ascendieron á 9,191,449.51 colones, en comparación con 9,023,680.66 colones en el año anterior.

Con excepción de los 249,215.48 colones que se les anticiparon á ciertas municipalidades, toda la cantidad fué cubierta por el presupuesto y por leyes sancionadas especialmente.

La deuda interna del país subió á 9,752,684.73 colones, en comparación con 8,592,086.77 colones á fines de marzo de 1907. Se recomiendan ciertas reducciones en los egresos del entrante año, á fin de hacer frente á las exigencias de la situación, y el nuevo pre-

supuesto se ha preparado con el fin de introducir la más estricta economía.

Se han establecido negociaciones entre el Gobierno y los tenedores de bonos de la deuda extranjera, y para hacerle frente á esta última el Presidente cuenta mayormente con los derechos de exportación sobre los bananos.

Las mediciones que hizo un ingeniero de los Estados Unidos con el fin de establecer una conexión entre el ferrocarril que está en vías de construcción y la sección de Puntarenas, han sido enteramente satisfactorias.

Hanse estimulado la instrucción pública y la administración de justicia, y se ha sometido al Congreso actual un proyecto de reformas del Código Penal.

#### **INAUGURACIÓN DE LA CORTE DE JUSTICIA CENTROAMERICANA.**

El Gobierno de Costa Rica ha expresado oficialmente su complacencia con respecto al envío de una misión congratulatoria conjunta de los Estados Unidos y México á las Repúblicas Centroamericanas. En relación con este hecho, el Ministro de Costa Rica en Wáshington dice que "como el Gobierno de Costa Rica ha sugerido el mes de junio de 1908 para la inauguración de la Corte de Justicia Centroamericana, las cinco Repúblicas han acordado fijar una fecha á principios del expresado mes para cêlebrar dicho acto. Se espera que de esta manera á los representantes de los Estados Unidos de América y de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos les sea posible concurrir á ese acto memorable."

#### **ACCIÓN DEL GOBIERNO ACERCA DE ALGUNOS CONTRATOS IMPORTANTES.**

La sesión extraordinaria del Congreso de Costa Rica, convocada con el fin de tomar en consideración algunos contratos importantes relativos á las empresas ferroviarias é industriales del país, ha dado por resultado que el día 9 de Mayo de 1908 se aprobase el contrato modificado que se celebró con la Compañía de Ferrocarril de Costa Rica y la aprobación—el día 11 de Mayo—del que se celebró con la "United Fruit Company."

En conformidad con este último contrato, la expresada Compañía pagará un derecho de exportación de un centavo en oro por cada racimo de banano que se embarque, ya sea éste de primera ó de segunda clase.



## CUBA.

**MIEMBROS DEL TRIBUNAL PERMANENTE DE ARBITRAJE  
DE LA HAYA.**

Por decreto fechado el 2 de abril de 1908 el Gobernador Provisional de la República de Cuba ha confirmado el nombramiento de Miembros de Tribunal Permanente de Arbitraje de la Haya á favor de los Señores Don ANTONIO SANCHEZ DE BUSTAMANTE, Don GONZALO DE QUESADA, Don MANUEL SANGUILY, y Don JUAN B. HERNÁNDEZ BARREIRO, de acuerdo con el artículo 23 de la Convención de La Haya de 1899.

**NUEVA LEY ELECTORAL.**

Un decreto gubernamental del 1º de abril de 1908 contiene los preceptos de la nueva ley electoral de la República de Cuba, por virtud de los cuales el Gobernador Provisional el día 22 de abril nombró la junta electoral central y las provinciales.

El presidente de la junta central es el jefe de justicia nato del Tribunal Supremo de Justicia ó su substituto legal, en tanto que los presidentes de las respectivas audiencias presidirán las juntas provinciales. Estas elecciones, que se efectuarán el 1º de agosto de 1908, serán las primeras que se llevarán á cabo en conformidad con la nueva ley electoral.

**REGLAMENTO SOBRE INMIGRACIÓN.**

De acuerdo con una circular expedida por la Secretaría de Hacienda de la República de Cuba el 9 de abril de 1908 se modificó el reglamento sobre inmigración, tal como se prescribe en los decretos que fueron expedidos en 1902 y 1906.

De acuerdo con la nueva circular se avisa por este medio á todas aquellas personas á quienes pueda interesar, que la ley ha exigido y exige ahora que se recaude el impuesto de un peso por cada pasajero que, no estando excluído de entrar en Cuba por alguna disposición vigente, haya venido ó venga á cualquier puerto de la isla procedente de cualquier puerto extranjero en barcos de vapor ó de vela. Quedan exceptuados:

1. Los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos.
2. Los vecinos ó naturales de la Isla de Cuba.
3. Los inmigrantes que presenten pruebas satisfactorias de haber sido inscriptos en cualquier consulado de la República de Cuba, y que no se hallen excluídos por las disposiciones contenidas en la Orden No. 155 ó por cualesquiera otras reglas ó circulares dictadas de acuerdo con la misma.

La Orden No. 155 fué promulgada en mayo de 1902 y modificada por el decreto de 11 julio de 1906.

## CHILE.

## ANÁLISIS DEL COMERCIO EN 1907.

De los 573,762,585 pesos á que ascendió el comercio chileno en 1907, las importaciones representaron 293,681,855 pesos, y las exportaciones 280,080,330 pesos, que se distribuyen de la manera siguiente.

La siguiente tabla muestra el valor en moneda chilena, de las principales importaciones que se hicieron en 1906 y 1907:

	1906.	1907
Maquinaria y utensilios agrícolas.....	3,870,586	4,265,437
Animales vivos, mayormente ganado vacuno.....	5,688,509	8,237,371
Cemento romano.....	2,001,079	3,936,932
Carbón de piedra.....	20,396,480	29,783,080
Géneros de algodón.....	27,525,520	36,334,730
Artefactos de hierro y acero.....	27,478,151	35,060,364
Maquinaria para fines industriales en general.....	11,845,050	18,440,997
Carnes, pescado, leche condensada, etc.....	3,166,090	5,003,668
Instrumentos y maquinaria para minas.....	12,958,741	10,003,267
Aceite de olivo.....	1,977,994	3,330,303
Aceites industriales, combustibles, etc.....	28,830,289	40,876,550
Papel y sus artefactos.....	5,296,731	6,871,337
Perfumería, drogas, etc.....	3,946,365	5,463,844
Productos vegetales.....	32,090,403	30,339,127
Material rodante para ferrocarriles.....	7,591,738	11,268,931
Sacos vacíos.....	6,205,204	4,024,755
Géneros de seda.....	3,402,666	3,397,620
Azúcar.....	6,129,325	6,131,095
Vinos, bebidas espirituosas, etc.....	2,929,728	3,781,865
Maderas y artefactos de madera.....	4,897,833	7,207,297
Géneros de lana.....	13,521,371	18,720,686

El valor de las principales exportaciones correspondientes á los años que se han comparado es como sigue:

	1906.	1907.
Cobre en lingotes.....	19,750,936	16,846,867
Frutas, cereales, etc.....	7,495,940	11,851,415
Salitre.....	217,317,015	204,202,950

El valor de las substancias animales que se importaron ascendió á 21,302,447 pesos, ó sea un aumento de 6,383,186 pesos en comparación con 1906. En este aumento el ganado vivo representó 2,862,396 pesos; la industria del salmón, 1,014,318 pesos; las sardinas, 487,626 pesos; el sebo 358,560 pesos, y los cueros curtidos 1,094,223 pesos.

Los productos vegetales mostraron una disminución de 2,256,035 pesos. Los productos que más contribuyeron á esta disminución fueron, primero, el trigo, cuyas importaciones representaron una disminución de 4,056,225 pesos; la harina de trigo, 1,948,437 pesos; azúcar refinado, 611,576 pesos; café, 281,091 pesos; arroz, 244,790 pesos; té, 187,778 pesos, y otros productos de menor importancia. Por otra parte, hubo un aumento de 437,761 pesos en el valor de las importaciones de cebada, y 1,352,309 pesos en el de las de aceite de

olivo; un aumento de 576,848 pesos en el azúcar granulado; un aumento de 274,946 pesos en cofra ó pufa; un aumento de 222,332 pesos en casas de madera, y un aumento de 1,573,422 pesos en las importaciones de madera de pino.

Los minerales muestran un aumento neto de 11,541,404 pesos. En este gran aumento el hierro representa la mayor parte.

Acanalado, sin pintar, estañado ni galvanizado 2,411,325 kilos; en lingotes 7,239,900 kilos; en planchas acanaladas pintado y estañado 16,723,095; liso, pintado, estañado ó galvanizado 2,249,200 kilogramos; liso sin pintura ni galvanismo 2,304,775 kilogramos; hierro ó acero sin labrar, en barras, planchas ó en otras formas 34,354,500 kilogramos, todo lo cual arroja un total de 65,282,805 kilogramos, valuados en 8,800,026 pesos.

Los metales finos y joyerías muestran un aumento de 469,872 pesos.

Los clavos muestran un aumento de 4,000,000 de kilogramos.

Las importaciones de cambiavías durmientes, y otros artículos para ferrocarriles excedieron de 4,663,800 kilogramos, valuados en 579,576 pesos, mostrándose así un aumento de más de 2,000,000 de kilogramos en favor de 1907 y un aumento de más de 200,000 pesos en el valor de dichas importaciones.

Se importaron 44,488,450 kilogramos de rieles para ferrocarriles, valuados en 3,559,076 pesos, en tanto que el año anterior se importaron solamente 25,166,025 kilogramos, valuados en 2,000,000 de pesos, aproximadamente. Las importaciones de ruedas para ferrocarriles ascendieron á 2,903,725 kilogramos, ó sean 83,150 kilogramos menos que en el año anterior.

Las importaciones de cemento casi han llegado á duplicarse, puesto que de 50,026,975 kilogramos en 1906 se aumentaron á 98,423,300 kilogramos en 1907. Este aumento se explica fácilmente, puesto que la reconstrucción de las ciudades exigió un enorme consumo de dicho material.

Por idéntica razón han continuado aumentándose las importaciones de vidrio liso ó plano para ventanas. El año pasado se importaron 3,836,240 kilogramos de vidrio plano con bisel ó sin él, y 118,740 kilogramos de vidrios de colores.

Se ha anunciado un aumento de cerca de 4,000,000 de kilogramos en las importaciones de ladrillos para hornos de fundición, de los cuales en 1906 se importaron 6,668,500 kilogramos y 10,340,100 kilogramos, valuados en 310,203 pesos en 1907.

Se anunció un aumento considerable en las importaciones de materias textiles y sus artefactos, sobre todo en las fibras procedentes de Manila, así como la filástica del cáñamo y los hilos. Las importaciones de sacos vacíos mostraron una disminución de 8,500,000 kilogramos. Por otra parte, se nota un aumento de 4,000 kilogramos en las importaciones de ropa hecha.

En 1906 se importó un total de 3,741,350 gramos de hilos de seda para coser, zurcir, y tejer, bordar ó marcar, y en 1907 se importó un total de 5,364,825 gramos. Hubo una disminución de 5,339,080 gramos en géneros de seda para vestidos, y una diferencia de 303,656 pesos en su valor.

Hubo un aumento total de 12,046,271 pesos en las importaciones de aceites industriales, combustibles y betunes respecto del año anterior, habiéndose duplicado el aceite de ballena, en tanto que las importaciones de carbón de piedra de 1,019,824 toneladas subieron á 1,489,154 toneladas. Se importaron 878,965 kilogramos de velas de estearina, contra 460,780 en 1906.

La importación de pinturas comunes y de todas clases de pinturas en general mostró un aumento, habiendo alcanzado las primeras á 3,649,350 kilogramos en comparación con 2,566,750 kilogramos en 1906. Este aumento también es debido á las reconstrucciones y nuevas construcciones que se hicieron en estos últimos años.

Las importaciones de maquinaria han aumentado continuamente, habiéndose notado un aumento de 7,464,504 kilogramos en comparación con el año anterior, y en 1907 dicha importación ascendió á 47,590,853 kilogramos, incluso la maquinaria, aparatos y herramientas, contra 40,126,349 kilogramos en 1906.

La importación de armas de fuego mostró un aumento de 1,170,957 kilogramos.

Las exportaciones de ganado vivo mostraron una disminución considerable; es decir, de un total de 843,372 pesos en 1906, bajaron á 181,282 pesos en 1907.

En el valor de las exportaciones de productos animales en general hubo una baja de 3,612,786 pesos. Se advierte un aumento en las exportaciones de cuero curtido debido á los crecidos derechos que últimamente se le impusieron en Alemania á las importaciones de este producto. Sabido es que Hamburgo es el mercado principal para los productos procedentes de Valdivia. Las pieles de chinchilla sufrieron una disminución de más de la mitad, es decir, de 123,020 que se exportaron en 1906, bajaron á 57,847 en 1907.

Los cueros bajaron de 1,913,733 kilogramos á 1,022,340 kilogramos. En cambio, la lana común de 1,780,248 kilogramos subió á 2,112,275 kilogramos.

Hubo un aumento de 3,920,071 pesos en el valor de las exportaciones de productos vegetales, aumento que se atribuye á las arvejas, avenas, descarozados, frijoles, nueces, heno y trigo, en proporciones considerables, y á otras semillas y granos en una proporción menor.

Las exportaciones de harinilla, que de 46,920 kilogramos subieron á 839,600 kilogramos, también contribuyeron á dicho aumento, pero en cambio las exportaciones de cebada mostraron una disminución de 11,500,000 kilogramos; la harina de trigo mostró una disminución



de 600,000 kilogramos, en tanto que el algodón y el quillai también mostraron disminuciones considerables.

Los productos minerales, que constituye la mayor fuente de exportaciones, mostraron una disminución de 10,692,109 pesos, habiendo sido las exportaciones de casi todas las clases de minerales menor que en 1906.

Las exportaciones de minerales de cobre ascendieron á 39,076,478 kilogramos contra 21,853,800 kilogramos el año anterior.

Las exportaciones de minerales de oro bajaron á 18,960, contra 68,176 kilogramos en 1906; los minerales de plata bajaron á 219,918 kilogramos, contra 144,820 kilogramos; el yodo bajó á 289,236 quintales, contra 351,220 quintales, y el salitre bajó á 16,496,236 quintales, contra 17,668,050 quintales.

Ocurrió una disminución de más de 60,000 pesos en el valor de las exportaciones de alcohol puro y bebidas alcohólicas, en comparación con el año anterior.

Las exportaciones de oro acuñado ascendieron á 1,404,445 pesos, en tanto que las de plata acuñada ascendieron á 245,556 pesos, ó sea un total de 1,650,001 pesos.

Un perito, al emitir su opinión tocante á la única y verdadera causa de la disminución en las exportaciones del abono de Tarapacá, manifiesta que dicha disminución se debe principalmente á las huelgas de los trabajadores de las salitreras y á los jornaleros en los puertos del norte.

También ha habido un aumento en las importaciones de rieles de acero y otros materiales para ferrocarriles, debido á la construcción de las líneas de tranvías en las ciudades, y especialmente los nuevos ferrocarriles, tales como el que corre de Arica á La Paz, el Transandino que pasa por Juncal y Antuso, y las varias líneas particulares, de las empresas salitreras, entre las cuales puede mencionarse la de Caleta Coloso.

#### LA INDUSTRIA DE SALITRE EN 1907-8.

El informe que comprende la producción de salitre chileno en el año de 1907-8, que terminó en marzo de 1908, muestra que la producción total de salitre ascendió á 41,179,058 quintales, en comparación con 40,141,522 quintales en 1906-7. Se exportaron 45,000,000 quintales, cantidad que si bien excede en 1,500,000 quintales á la del año interior, sin embargo, fué cerca de 10,000,000 quintales menos que el tipo que se estableció en 1907-8.

Se embarcaron 39,875,735 quintales para el extranjero, en comparación con 37,843,000 quintales que se exportaron en 1906-7 á los siguientes puntos: Europa, 31,210,470 quintales; Estados Unidos, 7,461,668 quintales; y 1,203,597 quintales á otros puntos, mostrándose un aumento en cada caso en comparación con el año anterior.

El precio de salitre se sostuvo los nueve primeros meses del año, y únicamente ocurrió una baja en el valor de dicho producto de enero á marzo, cuando las existencias retenidas se pusieron á la venta á pesar del estado desfavorable de los mercados del mundo.

La actual asociación de salitre, que es una continuación de la combinación de productores que se organizó en 1900 y que se renovó en 1906, se vence el 31 de marzo de 1909, y en la actualidad se están haciendo las debidas negociaciones á fin de renovarla.

#### **RENTAS ADUANERAS EN EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1908.**

Las rentas recaudadas por las aduanas de la República de Chile durante el primer trimestre de 1908 ascendieron á la suma de 38,781,526.70 pesos, que, en comparación con la de 38,174,335.43 pesos, valor de las del mismo trimestre de 1907, acusa un aumento de 607,191.27 pesos. Los totales se descomponen en la siguiente forma: Derechos de importación, 18,611,545.06 pesos en 1908 y 23,704,156.23 en 1907; derechos de exportación, 19,279,846.07 en 1908 y 13,607,742.85 en 1907; otros conceptos, 890,135.57 en 1908 y 862,436.35 en 1907.

#### **EL SERVICIO DE FERROCARRILES EN 1907.**

Con los datos que se publican á continuación se podrá apreciar debidamente los progresos realizados por el servicio de ferrocarriles del Estado durante el año de 1907.

El presupuesto invertido en 1906 fué de 24,000,000 de pesos, en tanto que el de 1907 ascendió á la suma de 72,000,000 de pesos. En 1906 la potencia de arrastre de los ferrocarriles del Estado era de 4,000 carros, que representaban un término medio de 50,000 toneladas. En 1907 esta cantidad fué aumentada en 1,400 carros nuevos, que representan 40,000 toneladas más. Agréguese á esta cantidad las 12,000 toneladas que representan los 800 carros del equipo particular y se tendrán 52,000 toneladas que, sumadas con la potencia del equipo del anterior, arrojan un total de 102,000 toneladas. Las locomotoras adquiridas en 1907 fueron 140. La carga movilizada en 1906 fué de 2,800,000 toneladas, y la trasportada en 1907 ascendió á 3,400,000 toneladas.

#### **DETALLES ACERCA DE LOS FERROCARRILES.**

Según los informes relativos á los ferrocarriles chilenos que el Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Valparaíso ha transmitido, los ingresos de los ferrocarriles del Estado en 1907 ascendieron á \$25,185,000 en oro de los Estados Unidos, y se calcula que en 1908 los ingresos ascenderán á \$27,020,000. Se han establecido plantas de desinfección en nueve de los puntos más importantes á lo largo de la línea, en los cuales se han de desinfectar completamente, siempre

que sea necesario, todos los carros de carga, y especialmente los que conduzcan ganado. También se han hecho los arreglos conducentes para facilitar la manipulación de la cantidad extraordinariamente grande de productos agrícolas. Se calcula que el excedente de la cosecha de trigo será de 5,000,000 á 6,000,000 de *bushels*.

#### EL SERVICIO DE CORREOS EN 1907.

En el año de 1907, la correspondencia movilizada en la República de Chile alcanzó, según cálculos aproximados, á 84,796,405 piezas, contra 77,087,665 movilizadas en 1906. El movimiento de encomiendas en el interior del país alcanzó tal desarrollo en los dos últimos años, que las autoridades postales se vieron en la necesidad de imponer ciertas restricciones á fin de evitar la aglomeración de paquetes que entorpecían las demás operaciones primordiales del ramo. El número de encomiendas internacionales que se recibieron durante 1907 fué de 59,465, y el de las despachadas ascendió á 3,646.

#### EL MOVIMIENTO MARÍTIMO DE VALPARAÍSO EN 1907.

Las estadísticas relativas al movimiento de embarcaciones en el Puerto de Valparaíso, Chile, durante el año de 1907, arrojan los siguientes totales comparados con los del año anterior:

Entradas del extranjero: 466 vapores de 1,280,492 toneladas y 30,963 tripulantes en 1907, contra 406 de 1,014,560 toneladas y 27,070 tripulantes en 1906; 145 buques de vela de 252,367 toneladas y 2,335 tripulantes en 1907, contra 149 de 239,426 toneladas y 3,368 tripulantes en 1906.

Entradas de cabotaje: 607 vapores de 837,712 toneladas y 27,451 tripulantes en 1907, contra 603 de 716,943 toneladas y 26,344 tripulantes en 1906; 31 buques de vela de 22,928 toneladas y 385 tripulantes en 1907, contra 35 de 27,691 toneladas y 482 tripulantes en 1906.

Salidas al extranjero: 417 vapores de 1,134,369 toneladas y 28,997 tripulantes en 1907, contra 348 de 868,461 toneladas y 24,663 tripulantes en 1906; 63 buques de vela de 95,170 toneladas y 1,365 tripulantes en 1907, contra 31 de 44,499 toneladas y 751 tripulantes en 1906.

Salidas de cabotaje: 660 vapores de 887,953 toneladas y 28,613 tripulantes en 1907, contra 652 de 827,871 toneladas y 28,357 tripulantes en 1906; 113 buques de vela de 173,460 toneladas y 2,302 tripulantes en 1907, contra 144 de 210,458 toneladas y 2,926 tripulantes en 1906.

## MEJORAS INTRODUCIDAS EN EL SERVICIO DE VAPORES EN LA COSTA OCCIDENTAL.

El Señor REA HANNA, Cónsul Americano en Iquique, Chile, en un reciente informe hace constar que la Compañía Sud-Americana de Vapores y la "Pacific Steam Navigation Company" han resuelto que sus vapores hagan viajes semanalmente de Valparaíso á Panamá en un itinerario de doce días, alternando ambas compañías en dichos viajes.

Los vapores harán escalas en Valparaíso, Coquimbo, Antofagasta, Iquique, Mollendo, Callao, Paeta y Panamá.

Se están haciendo los arreglos convenientes con las compañías de vapores de Colón para establecer conexiones directas, á fin de que la travesía de Valparaíso á Nueva York se haga en dieciseis días, evitando así la demora de costumbre en Panamá.

Se espera que estos arreglos lleven una gran parte del tráfico de Buenos Aires y de la Costa Oriental adyacente, por los Andes, vía Valparaíso, hasta Nueva York, puesto que este sería un viaje más rápido que el que se hace por las líneas directas.

La distribución de la carga se hará por vapores que hacen travesías cortas desde los precitados centros. Se espera que la "Pacific Steamship Navigation Company" establezca un vapor de carga que viaje de Guayaquil á Panamá, puesto que los vapores regulares de la compañía sólo harán escala en la Boca del Río y nada más que el tiempo suficiente para recibir y desembarcar pasajeros.

## MODIFICACIONES ARANCELARIAS.

El día 21 de marzo de 1908 el Departamento de Hacienda expidió un decreto reduciendo los derechos de importación sobre el azúcar y algunos artículos manufacturados de tejidos de punto, de lana, de lino y el denominado "tricote," planchas acanaladas de hierro galvanizado, calzado y casas desarmadas cuyo valor no exceda de 15,000 pesos oro.

Dicho decreto es como sigue:

ARTÍCULO 1. Se reducen á 25 por ciento los derechos de importación sobre los artículos de tejidos de punto, de lino, de lana y el tricote, las planchas acanaladas de hierro galvanizado, las casas desarmadas cuyo valor no exceda de 15,000 pesos oro; y á 35 por ciento los del calzado en general, con excepción de los que tengan 15 centímetros ó menos de largo y sobre los zapatos de goma.

ART. 2. Los derechos sobre los azúcares, por cada 100 kilogramos, se reducen á 9 pesos; los del azúcar refinado, á 6 pesos; los de la Rosa Emilia, á 3.75 pesos; los del azúcar granulado del primer producto ó moscabado á 3.30, y los azúcares impuros (chancaca ó concreto) á 3.30 pesos.

ART. 3. El plazo para la reducción de derechos decretado en los dos artículos anteriores será el siguiente:

Los artículos manufacturados de tejidos de punto de lino, de lana y tricote, las planchas acanaladas de hierro galvanizado, las casas desarmadas, cuyo valor no exceda



de 15,000 pesos oro, al ser importados pagarán un derecho de 30 por ciento desde el 1º de enero 1908, y 25 por ciento desde el 1º de julio de 1909 en adelante.

El calzado en general, con excepción de los que tengan 15 centímetros ó menos de largo, y el calzado de goma, pagarán 55 por ciento en el primer semestre de 1909; 50 por ciento en el segundo semestre; 45 por ciento en el primer semestre de 1910; 40 por ciento en el segundo semestre de 1910, y 35 por ciento desde el 1º de enero de 1911 en adelante.

En el segundo semestre de 1908, el azúcar refinado pagará 9.60 pesos, y desde el 1º de enero de 1909, pagará 9 pesos por cada 100 kilogramos.

Desde el 1º de julio de 1908, el azúcar blanco granulado ó molido, húmedo, ó seco, como la Rosa Emilia, pagará 6 pesos; el azúcar granulado del primer producto ó moscabado, 3.75 pesos, y los azúcares impuros (chancaca ó concreto) 3.30 pesos por cada 100 kilogramos.

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## ECUADOR.

### SERVICIO TELEFÓNICO ENTRE QUITO Y GUAYAQUIL.

El día 13 de abril de 1908, el Gobierno del Ecuador y el Señor WILLIAM L. RUSSELL, ciudadano americano, celebraron en la ciudad de Quito un contrato para la construcción de una línea telefónica entre dicha capital y la ciudad de Guayaquil, y para el establecimiento del servicio telefónico urbano dentro de dichas ciudades y demás poblaciones del tránsito. El Gobierno subvencionará al concesionario, por espacio de diez años, con la suma de 2,000 sucres mensuales, desde que se haya establecido la comunicación telefónica entre Quito y Guayaquil y demás poblaciones intermedias, y durante dicho tiempo el Gobierno tendrá derecho al servicio gratuito de las líneas, siempre que no exceda de la suma de 2,000 sucres. La construcción de la línea fué principiada el 13 de mayo, y deberá estar terminada en el curso del presente año.

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## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

#### IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 1292 aparece la última relación en detalle del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América Latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de abril de 1908, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los diez meses que terminaron en abril de 1908, comparados con igual período de 1907. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes

cualquiera no se reciben hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de abril, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta junio.

#### **DELEGADOS AL QUINTO CONGRESO MÉDICO PANAMERICANO.**

Á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas se le ha anunciado oficialmente el nombramiento del Doctor J. M. GUITERAS, miembro del Servicio de Sanidad Pública y Hospitales Marítimos de los Estados Unidos; el Doctor CHARLES H. HUGHES, Decano del Colegio de Medicina de Barnes, de St. Louis, Missouri, y el Doctor H. L. E. JOHNSON, de Wáshington, Distrito de Columbia, como delegados de los Estados Unidos al Quinto Congreso Médico Panamericano que se celebrará en la ciudad de Guatemala en agosto de 1908.

El Doctor GUITERAS representará el Servicio de Sanidad Pública y Hospitales Marítimos en el Congreso.

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### **GUATEMALA.**

#### **RECONSTRUCCIÓN DE LÍNEAS TELEGRÁFICAS.**

"El Guatemalteco," diario oficial del Gobierno de Guatemala, de fecha 14 de abril de 1908, publica el texto de un contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno y Don SALVADOR S. ALARCÓN para la reconstrucción de las dos líneas telegráficas nacionales que comunican la capital con Zacapa y la que de esta cabecera va á Puerto Barrios. El Gobierno pagará al contratista por cada milla la cantidad de 1,000 pesos, habiéndole entregado al firmarse el contrato la suma de 15,000 pesos á cuenta.

#### **EL COMERCIO CON HAMBURGO EN 1907.**

El Cónsul General de la República de Guatemala en Hamburgo, en su informe correspondiente al año de 1907, presentado á la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, dice que el comercio habido por dicho puerto con Guatemala durante el período á que se refiere la memoria fué como sigue: Exportaciones de Hamburgo á Guatemala, 3,744,720 marcos en 1907 con 3,885,170 marcos en 1906; importaciones procedentes de Guatemala, 18,340,370 marcos, en comparación con 21,804,630 marcos en 1906.

## HONDURAS.

## RENTAS Y GASTOS FISCALES EN 1906-7.

Según estados publicados en "El Monitor," periódico semioficial del Gobierno de Honduras, en su número del 20 de abril de 1908, los gastos del servicio público durante 1906-7 ascendieron á la suma de 4,023,349.94 pesos, y las rentas tuvieron un producto neto de 2,828,386.20 pesos, por lo que el exceso de gastos sobre entradas fué de 1,194,963.24 pesos. En el presupuesto los ingresos fueron calculados en 3,043,500 pesos.

## MÉXICO.

## COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN LOS OCHO PRIMEROS MESES DE 1907-8.

Según datos publicados por la sección de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda y Crédito Público de la República de México, el valor de las importaciones durante los ocho primeros meses de 1907-8 (julio de 1907 á febrero de 1908) ascendió á 162,891,970.68 pesos en moneda mexicana, suma que, comparada con la de 148,636,286.74 pesos en que estuvieron avaluadas las del mismo período del año anterior, demuestra un aumento de 14,255,683.94 pesos á favor del corriente ejercicio. El valor de las importaciones que se hicieron durante el mes de febrero de 1908 fué de 20,234,558.64 pesos que, en comparación con 20,123,256.04 pesos del mismo mes de 1907, representa un incremento de 111,302.60 pesos.

Las exportaciones estuvieron avaluadas en la cantidad de 165,214,109.97 pesos, que arroja un aumento de 3,076,503.33 pesos al ser comparada con la de 162,137,606.64 á que ascendió el valor de las mercancías exportadas durante los mismos meses de 1906-7. Los productos que se exportaron durante el mes de febrero de 1908 representaron un valor de 18,309,160.27 pesos, comparado con el de 21,952,723.44 pesos de las exportaciones hechas en igual mes de 1907, es decir, una disminución de 3,643,563.15 pesos.

## EL ZINC MEXICANO EN LOS HORNOS DE FUNDICIÓN DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Desde Monterey se anuncia que debido á un fallo que pronunció recientemente el juez del tribunal del distrito federal de Laredo, Texas, muchas de las minas de zinc de la frontera del norte de México renovarían los embarques de mineral de zinc á los Estados Unidos.

El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos ha estado cobrando un derecho de 20 por ciento ad valorem sobre las importaciones, pero con arreglo al fallo del tribunal que revoca la orden del tesoro, los minerales de zinc entrarán libres, ya sea que contengan carbonatos ó sulfuros.

Los embarques de mineral de zinc que se hacen en México se destinan principalmente á los hornos de fundición del Estado de Missouri, y á causa de haberse renovado las operaciones, correrán de 200 á 500 carros mensualmente para transportar dicho mineral.

#### **LA EXPLOTACIÓN DE PETRÓLEO EN CHIHUAHUA.**

Con arreglo á las condiciones de una concesión que se le ha hecho al Señor ALBERTO TERRAZAS, á favor de la compañía que él representa, para la explotación de los depósitos de petróleo que hay en la parte oriental de Chihuahua, al concesionario se le permite exportar libremente todos los productos naturales que se obtengan; importación libre de toda la maquinaria y provisiones que hayan de usarse en dicha explotación; exención de la contribución federal; el derecho de expropiación de terrenos baldíos; autorización para construir líneas de tubos para el transporte de los productos, y además se prescribe que mientras la concesión esté vigente nadie cavará pozos dentro de un radio de 3 kilómetros de los pozos que el concesionario haya cavado.

Durante los siete primeros años, el concesionario ha de invertir \$100,000 en la planta, y pagará un 7 por ciento al tesoro federal, y un 3 por ciento al tesoro del Estado, del valor de los productos líquidos que se obtengan, según la tasación que se haga á fines de cada año económico, sobre la base de una producción diaria de 1,470 litros. Se han depositado \$5,000 como un fondo de garantía.

#### **EL TABACO MEXICANO EN CHINA.**

La Legación Mexicana en Pekín, China, ha dirigido un cuestionario á los Cónsules Mexicanos en dicho Imperio acerca de las probabilidades de éxito que tendría la introducción de tabaco mexicano en China. Este paso ha sido dado en consonancia con el programa que lleva á cabo el Gobierno para el ensanche del comercio de la República.

#### **LAS FÁBRICAS DE PAPEL SAN RAFAEL EN 1907**

Según la memoria correspondiente al año 1907, presentada por el consejo de administración de la Compañía de las Fábricas de Papel San Rafael, la producción de éstas en el año tuvo un aumento de 4,677,000 kilogramos sobre la de 1906. De este aumento, la mayor parte corresponde á la Fábrica de San Rafael, cuya producción diaria aumentó en más de 10,000 kilogramos sobre la de 1906; los edificios de la Fábrica del Progreso quedaron terminados á principios de 1908, y está ahora en condiciones de producir 20,000 kilogramos de papel al día. Lo gastado en 1907 en ambas fábricas por instalaciones nuevas asciende á 831,000 pesos. El importe de las ventas superó en unos 700,000 pesos al de las ventas de 1906. La utilidad obtenida fué de 1,116,919.86 pesos.

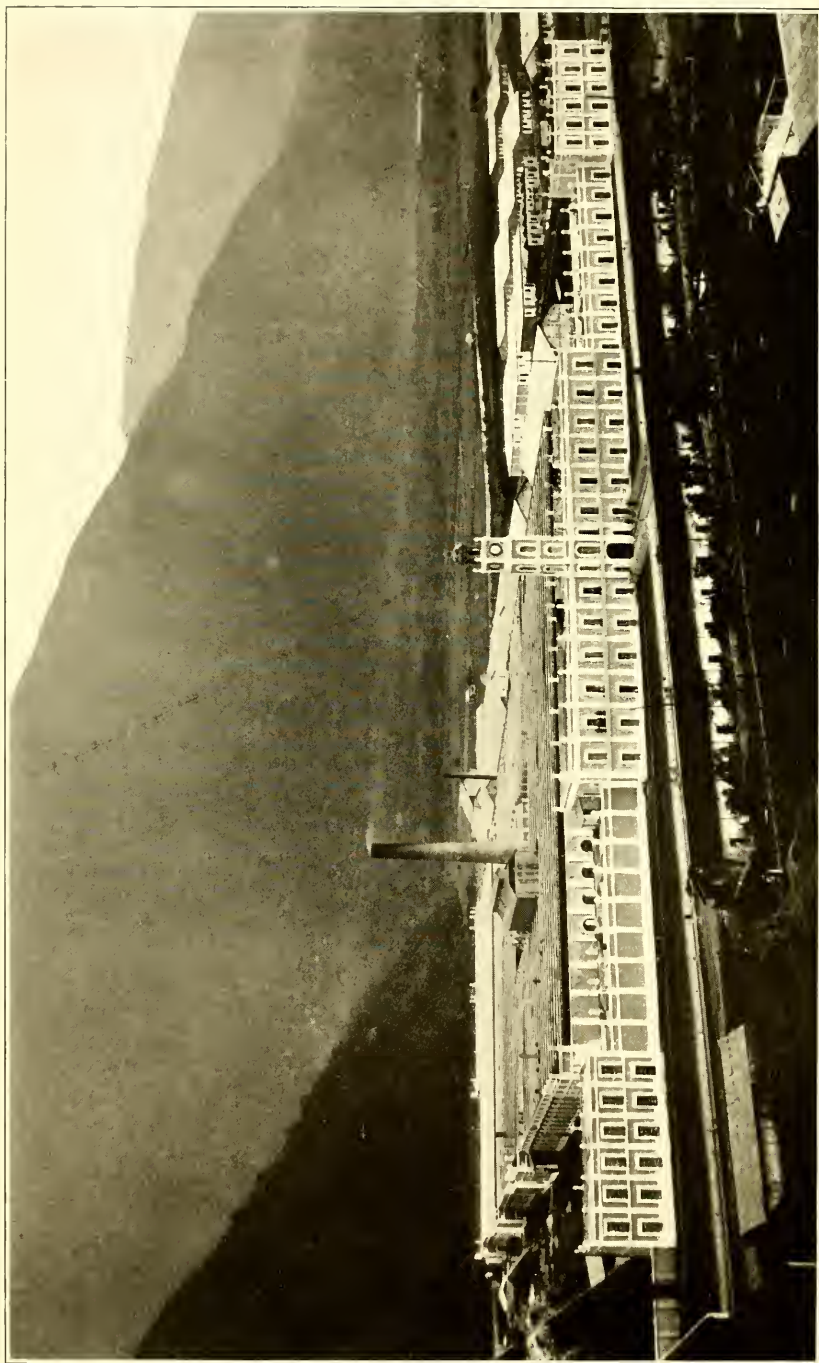




EL PUNTO DE UNIÓN DE TRES REPÚBLICAS.  
El Paraguay á la izquierda del grabado, el Brasil en el fondo, y la Argentina á la derecha.

THE MEETING OF THREE REPUBLICS.

The bank over the boat to the left is Paraguay, Brazil is in the distance, and Argentina is on the right.



LA FÁBRICA DE TEJIDOS DE RÍO BLANCO, ORIZABA, ESTADO DE VERACRUZ.

México tiene más de 130 fábricas de tejidos, cuya producción anual asciende á 83,000,000 de libras.

RIO BLANCO COTTON MILLS, ORIZABA, STATE OF VERACRUZ.

Mexico has over 130 cotton mills, the annual output of which is 83,000,000 pounds.

**BASE EN PLATA DE LOS IMPUESTOS DE TIMBRE Y ADUANAS  
EN JUNIO DE 1908.**

La circular mensual publicada por el Departamento de Hacienda y Crédito Público de la República Mexicana anuncia que el precio legal por kilogramo de plata pura durante el mes de junio de 1908 será de \$34.72, en moneda mexicana, con arreglo á los cálculos prescritos en el decreto de 25 de marzo de 1905. Este precio servirá de base para el pago de los impuestos de timbre y los derechos de aduana cuando se use la moneda de plata.

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**NICARAGUA.****REGLAMENTACIÓN DE LAS MEDICINAS DE PATENTE.**

Con fecha 6 de abril de 1908, el Presidente de la República de Nicaragua expidió un importante decreto que reglamenta la importación y el expendio de las medicinas de patente y que señala un plazo para que todas las farmacias de la República estén provistas del respectivo farmacéutico. He aquí su texto:

El Presidente de la República, en uso de sus facultades, decreta:

1º. Queda absolutamente prohibida la introducción del extranjero, ó la fabricación en el territorio de la República, de toda clase de artículos alimenticios ó drogas que sean adulterados ó marcados mal.

2º. Las medicinas llamadas de patente no podrán expendirse ni usarse si no tienen una etiqueta impresa con la fórmula exacta y precisa de su composición para que el facultativo ó quien la use esté seguro de su contenido. Las medicinas así roturadas son las que se considerarán bien marcadas para los efectos de esta ley.

3º. Las medicinas de patente que hoy existen sin la debida marca deberán ser llevadas á la oficina de análisis químico que habrá en esta capital, para que sean examinadas y se les ponga la etiqueta impresa de que habla el artículo anterior, y la cual deberá contener el análisis firmado por el químico oficial.

4º. Todo el que hubiere sido defraudado con medicinas adulteradas ó recibido una medicina distinta de la recetada por el médico, tiene derecho á hacer denuncia ante las autoridades de policía, las que procederán breve y sumariamente y con toda actividad á hacer las averiguaciones del caso, aplicando las penas de esta ley á los culpables.

5º. Los infractores comprendidos en el artículo primero de esta ley, y los dueños de boticas en que se vendan medicinas adulteradas, ó se den unas medicinas por otras de las recetadas, serán multados en la primera vez con 200 pesos, en la segunda con 300, y así sucesivamente hasta llegar ó 1,000 pesos, ó con prisión de tres meses á un año en la misma proporción, sin perjuicio de las responsabilidades criminales que se exijan á los dependientes ó boticarios conforme á las demás leyes penales.

6º. Después de seis meses de publicada esta ley no podrán ser abiertas aquellas boticas que no tengan un farmacéutico titulado para su despacho.

7º. En las aduanas de la República, después de tres meses de esta fecha, no será permitida, por ningún motivo ni pretexto, la introducción de medicinas de patente que no estén debidamente marcadas con arreglo al artículo segundo.

8º. Se establece en esta capital una oficina de análisis químico, servida por el profesor de química del Instituto Nacional ó por el que á bien tenga el Gobierno nombrar, y por otro químico de competencia que designe éste para que se le asocie en cada

caso que ocurra. Dicha oficina será sostenida con los honorarios que devengue, según tarifa que se decretará y con el 25 por ciento de las multas que se cobren conforme á esta ley.

9°. De las resoluciones de las autoridades de policía de que habla el artículo 4, podrá apelarse ante los jefes políticos para que éstos resuelvan definitivamente consultando la opinión de la oficina de análisis; pero los apelantes deberán previamente depositar las multas.

10°. Esta ley empezará á regir desde su publicación.

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## PANAMÁ.

### CONTRATO DE COLONIZACIÓN.

El Gobierno de Panamá, con fecha 14 de marzo de 1908, ha firmado un contrato con 13 inmigrantes españoles para se establezcan en la Provincia de Chiriquí en donde se dedicarán á labores agrícolas. El Gobierno cede á cada uno de los inmigrantes 10 hectáreas de terrenos, y les dará amplia y completa protección y toda clase de facilidades para que puedan llevar á cabo su propósito. Si después de cierto tiempo de permanencia en la Provincia de Chiriquí, los agricultores estimaren conveniente hacer venir de España algunas familias que organicen una colonia agrícola en el mencionado lugar, el Gobierno se compromete á pagar medio pasaje á cada una de las personas que compongan dichas familias, desde el punto de España donde se encuentren hasta el lugar en donde residan los agricultores que firman el contrato.

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## PARAGUAY.

### MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE FERREIRA.

El día 1° de abril de 1908 el Presidente del Paraguay inauguró el Congreso Nacional con el manseje de costumbre, en el cual hace una reseña de las condiciones que han prevalecido en toda la República desde la sesión anterior.

El Presidente manifestó que durante el año anterior se había conservado la tranquilidad en el país y que la continuación de la paz en la República podía considerarse segura.

La cuestión de límites con Bolivia no se había arreglado todavía, á pesar del deseo que los dos Gobiernos interesados demuestran de ajustar definitivamente dicha cuestión.

La notable baja en el valor de los cueros, así como la paralización del mercado de madera, produjo una crisis en los negocios del país, á pesar de la cual las condiciones financieras no sufrieron nada. En 1907 la renta de aduana ascendió á \$32,124,000, contra \$25,551,000 en 1906, en tanto que la renta interior ascendió á un total de \$4,582,000 en comparación con \$3,713,000 en el año anterior. La deuda extran-



jera ascendía á \$4,139,449 y el interés que ella devenga se había pagado hasta aquella fecha.

El establecimiento de un nuevo banco del Estado, cuyas operaciones habían de comenzar el 14 de mayo, así como la buena cosecha de tabaco que se anuncia para el presente año, han mejorado considerablemente las condiciones generales, y han puesto coto á las exportaciones de oro sin la intervención del Gobierno.

En el país hay 3,165 kilómetros de líneas telegráficas, de las cuales en 1907 se instalaron 401 kilómetros. Pronto se establecerá una nueva línea que tendrá 1,945 kilómetros de longitud y que empalmará en Iguazú con el servicio telegráfico del Brasil.

La instrucción pública se ha estimulado mucho, y en 1906 había un total de 396 escuelas con 723 maestros y 36,000 alumnos, al paso que en 1907 este número había ascendido á 554 escuelas con 806 maestros y 41,000 alumnos, y además, el Estado sostenía á 42 estudiantes en Europa y en los Estados Unidos.

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## PERÚ.

### ELECCIÓN DE UN NUEVO PRESIDENTE.

El 27 de mayo de 1908, fué elegido para suceder al Presidente PARDO como Jefe Ejecutivo de la República del Perú, el Señor Don AUGUSTO B. LEGUÍA, Ministro de Hacienda en el gabinete del anterior.

El nuevo Presidente empezó su vida política durante la administración del Presidente CANDAMO, y como Ministre de Hacienda del Presidente PARDO, contribuyó eficazmente en el rápido desarrollo y en el establecimiento del próspero estado económico de su país.

El Señor LEGUÍA tomará posesión del elevado cargo el 24 de septiembre de 1908.

### COMERCIO CON LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS EN 1907.

De la extensa é interesante memoria presentada por el Señor Don EDUARDO HIGGINSON, Cónsul General del Perú en Nueva York, al Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, han sido tomados los datos que aquí se publican relativos al comercio entre dicha República y los Estados Unidos durante el año de 1907.

La memoria empieza llamando la atención al marcado aumento que se ha registrado en el intercambio del comercio entre los dos países, como se comprueba en los datos subsiguientes, sobre todo al verse que las importaciones de productos peruanos durante 1907 en los Estados Unidos tuvieron un aumento de \$4,000,000 sobre las de 1906, en cuyo año ascendieron solamente á \$2,933,508.

Para que el lector pueda apreciar mejor el aumento de que se trata, será suficiente hacer la siguiente comparación del intercambio

comercial entre los Estados Unidos y el Perú durante los tres últimos años:

	Importaciones del Perú en los Estados Unidos.	Exportaciones de los Estados Unidos al Perú.
1905.....	\$2,608,665	\$4,287,228
1906.....	2,933,508	5,193,455
1907.....	7,098,298	6,876,217

Si bien estas cifras son en sí elocuentes y no necesitan de comentario alguno, no se puede menos que llamar la atención al hecho de que si en los años anteriores el saldo del comercio era contra el Perú, el del año 1907 fué á su favor, siendo de \$595,353.

Los principales artículos remitidos al Perú han sido: Material ferroviario con un valor de \$1,500,000; artículos de algodón, lana y lino, por valor de \$180,000, y lo restante hasta alcanzar el valor total, en maquinarias de diferentes clases, arados y herramientas para la agricultura, medicinas y drogas, aceites de varias clases, calzado, máquinas de coser, escribir y contar; otras de nueva invención, manteca, perfumería, conservas, aparatos y accesorios eléctricos, ferretería, etc.

Los principales artículos peruanos importados por el Puerto de Nueva York fueron los siguientes: Cobre, \$3,673,894; algodón, \$626,718; azúcar, \$370,257; goma elástica, \$226,512; pieles de chivo, \$217,108; lanas de alpaca, \$186,969; sombreros de toquilla, \$74,537; hojas de coca, \$73,708.

Hablando de la crisis financiera que estalló en los Estados Unidos en el mes de octubre de 1907, el Cónsul autor de la memoria dice que no tuvo inmediato efecto para detener los embarques para el Perú, y que por el contrario los embarques efectuados durante el mes de diciembre alcanzaron en valor una cifra mayor á cualquiera de los meses anteriores de 1907, y que hasta esa fecha no había nunca sobrepasado. Según la memoria, el interés mostrado por el comercio americano para ensanchar sus relaciones comerciales con el Perú ha sido mayor que el de los años anteriores; las informaciones y datos de todo género que se solicitan del consulado general constantemente hacen ver claramente que el manufacturero y, en general, el comerciante americano reconocen que el Perú es un campo seguro y provechoso para el ensanche de sus negocios. Así, pues, augura el Cónsul que el 1908 mostrará un aumento considerable en las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos al Perú.

**MOVIMIENTO POSTAL EN 1907.**

Según las estadísticas postales que se acaban de recibir del Perú, el movimiento de correos de la República durante el año de 1907 fué como sigue: Correspondencia internacional, 7,945,477 piezas, en comparación con 6,921,411 piezas de la girada en 1906; correspondencia nacional, 13,023,803 piezas, contra 13,127,316 piezas á que ascendió el movimiento de 1906. En el quinquenio terminado en 1907, todas las unidades postales han aumentado en proporción notable; unas, como la de periódicos y la de cartas, han alcanzado más del 600 y 400 por ciento, respectivamente, de la cantidad que arrojaron en el año 1903.

**EL SERVICIO DE TELÉGRAFOS DE LA REPÚBLICA EN 1907.**

La red telegráfica del Gobierno del Perú tiene en la actualidad una extensión total de 8,096 kilómetros, de los cuales 956 son administrados por la *Peruvian Corporation*. Hay doble conductor entre Lima y Trujillo, Oroya y Ayacucho, Tarma y Cerro de Pasco, y Abancay y Cuzco. Actualmente se está extendiendo el segundo hilo entre Ayacucho y Abancay y un hilo entre Canta y el Cerro de Pasco, termina das las cuales Lima se hallará unida al Cuzco por doble conductor. Además de estas líneas se construyen las de Ica á Nazca, de Nazca á Lomas y Chala, y de Moyobamba á Yurimaguas. Finalmente, hay en proyecto otras muchas líneas.

El movimiento telegráfico en 1907 fué de 681,879 telegramas con 15,287,787 palabras, en comparación con 655,765 telegramas con 14,340,889 palabras que se transmitieron en 1906.

**REGISTRO DE MARCAS DE FÁBRICA.**

La ley peruana permite registrar cualquiera marca de fábrica ó nombre industrial que no se haya registrado antes en la República. Como consecuencia de este hecho, el primero que hace una solicitud acerca de una marca de fábrica especial, puede registrarla y fabricar los artículos de que se trate en perjuicio del verdadero dueño.

El Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos en el Callao, al llamar la atención hacia este asunto, le aconseja á los fabricantes que registren prontamente sus marcas de fábrica.

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**SALVADOR.****RENTAS Y GASTOS DEL GOBIERNO EN 1907.**

El "Diario Oficial" del Salvador, del 31 de marzo de 1907, publica los estados relativos al movimiento de la Tesorería General de la República en el año de 1907, según los cuales los ingresos durante el

mencionado año ascendieron á la cantidad de 7,110,431.33 pesos, y los egresos á 7,058,705.38 pesos, quedando un saldo de 173,082.39 para el año de 1908, al sumarse al superávit de 1907 la suma de 121,356.34 pesos que quedó de 1906.

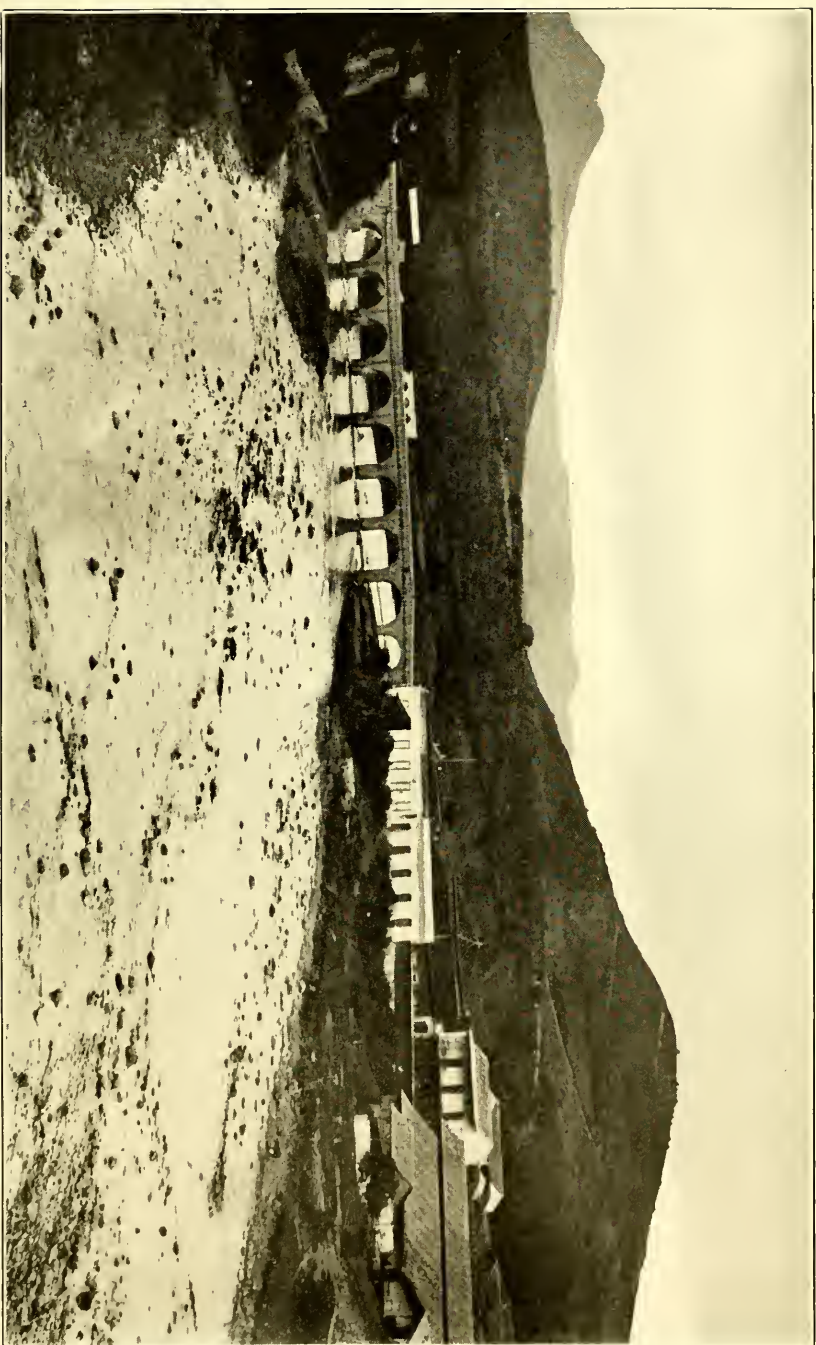
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## VENEZUELA.

### DECRETO SOBRE LA EXPLOTACIÓN DE YACIMIENTOS DE CARBÓN.

La "Gaceta Oficial" del 11 de abril de 1908 publica un decreto del Presidente CASTRO, de Venezuela, fechado el mismo día, por el cual se dispone que los yacimientos de carbón mineral, hulla, antracita, y lignito, existentes en la República, se explotarán por medio de contratos que celebre el Ejecutivo Federal.





VELHA PONTE HESPANHOLA EM HONDURAS, PONDO EM COMUNICAÇÃO OS DEPARTAMENTOS DE TEGUCIGALPA E COMAYAGUA.  
OLD SPANISH BRIDGE IN HONDURAS, CONNECTING THE DEPARTMENTS OF TEGUCIGALPA AND COMAYAGUA.



VISTA DE CAMPO EM GUATEMALA—UM PAIZ INTERESSANTE PARA OS TOURISTES.  
LANDSCAPE IN GUATEMALA—AN INTERESTING COUNTRY FOR THE TOURIST.

# BOLETIM

DA

## SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

UNIÃO INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS.

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Passado já um mez que se realizaram as cerimoniaes da collocação da pedra fundamental do novo edificio da Secretaria Internacional, pode-se julgar da importancia e da aceitação do acto. O Director tem recebido tantas felicitações vindas de todas as partes do mundo, congratulando-o pelo exito do acontecimento, de modo que deseja agora manifestar que o successo foi em grande parte devido não só ao grande numero de distinctos conferencistas e hospedes que estiveram presentes, mas tambem ao cunho especial e á importancia do acto. Deve-se lembrar tambem que o tempo favorecia a realização de uma festa desta natureza ao ar livre. O Director é grato pela cooperação do pessoal da Secretaria e de todos os que lhe foram associados nos preparativos. Parece que inspirava a todos o desejo de fazer a cerimonia do lançamento da pedra fundamental um acontecimento memoravel não só na historia de Washington, mas nas relações dos Estados Unidos com as Republicas suas irmãs. Não podia deixar de impressionar a cerimonia que teve como oradores o Presidente dos Estados Unidos, o Secretario de Estado, o Decano do Corpo Diplomatico da America Latina, o chefe da Egreja Catholica nos Estados Unidos, o Decano do Clero Protestante do Districto da Columbia, e um dos homens mais ricos e philanthropicos do mundo. Entre os assistentes estavam a maior parte dos membros do Gabinete e do Supremo Tribunal, os membros do Corpo Diplomatico, um numero consideravel de Senadores e Representantes, Governadores de Estados, officiaes do Exercito e da Marinha, Chefes das Repartições do Governo, representantes da imprensa, e homens eminentes na vida official, commercial e social da capital, assim como muitos hospedes distinctos de outras partes do paiz, de modo que o auditorio igualava em distincção ao de qualquer cerimonia dessa natureza realizada em

Apezar de se tomar o maior cuidado para se assegurar correcção nas publicações da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, esta não se responsabiliza pelos erros ou inexactidões que nellas occorrerem.



Washington. Affluiram ao local da cerimonia 4,000 pessoas, mais ou menos, sendo todas accommodadas. Erigiram-se tres grandes archibancadas nos tres lados da area central, no centro da qual se achava a pedra fundamental, mas tantos foram os pedidos de admissão que á ultima hora se construiu mais uma. Além dos discursos e o acto da collocação da pedra fundamental, havia duas notas que muito impressionaram: Uma foi o acto de içar, cada uma por sua vez, as bandeiras Americanas, acompanhadas pelos respectivos hymnos nacionaes, ficando de pé o grande auditorio e applaudindo cada bandeira que desfraldava ao vento, e os hymnos executados pela Banda da Marinha repercutiam no vasto amphitheatro; a outra nota foi a leitura dos telegrammas de felicitação recebidos dos diversos Presidentes das Republicas Americanas, sendo cada mensagem recebida com applausos quando expressava um sentimento a favor da paz e boa vontade Pan-Americanas.

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#### OPINIÃO DE UM GOVERNADOR SOBRE A UNIÃO PAN-AMERICANA.

Os Governadores que vieram a Washington para assistir á Conferencia que foi convocada pelo Presidente ROOSEVELT para estudar os meios de conservar os recursos naturaes dos Estados Unidos, foram convidados para tomar parte na cerimonia do lançamento da pedra fundamental do novo edificio da Secretaria. Entre as cartas que se receberam em resposta a esses convites, sobresae a do Hon. WILLIAM M. O. DAWSON, Governador da Virginia Occidental, que se exprimiu nestes termos:

Vós, o paiz inteiro, e, na verdade, todo o mundo civilizado, merecem congratulações pelo progresso que se tem feito na união de tantos Governos deste Hemispherio em uma federação em prol da paz, bem como pelo brilhante futuro envolvido no lançamento da primeira pedra do sumptuoso e caracteristico edificio que virá ser a mansão do espirito da confederação pan-americana. Além de ser um grande acontecimento por si só, é muito maior ainda pela sua força e influencia futuras.

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#### EDIÇÃO ESPECIAL DO BOLETIM MENSAL.

É motivo de viva satisfação o saber que os esforços feitos pelos redactores do BOLETIM MENSAL para apresentar uma edição especial, contendo não só os discursos em inglez, hespanhol e portuguez, mas tambem quinze photographias das ceremonias, vinte e quatro horas depois da cerimonia do lançamento da pedra fundamental, foram geralmente apreciados. É duvidoso que algum magazine no mundo tenha excedido este *record*, que se pode comparar com o serviço rapido feito por jornaes diarios. Considerando que foi necessario revelar as photographias, imprimil-as, graval-as, tirar então alguns



milhares de copias, incorporal-as com os discursos e depois encadernar o BOLETIM, estando tudo prompto no dia seguinte ao das cerimoniaes, não é falta de modestia dizer que a Secretaria Internacional está agora procurando ser *up-to-date* em seu serviço editorial como em sua administração geral.

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#### MENSAGENS DOS PRESIDENTES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

As mensagens dos Presidentes da Republica Argentina, Brasil, Costa Rica e Paraguay, que são reproduzidas neste numero do BOLETIM, merecem ser lidas com attenção, pois demonstram o progresso e a situação prospera destas Republicas.

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#### PARTICIPAÇÃO DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS NO CONGRESSO SCIENTIFICO PAN-AMERICANO.

Devido a um credito de \$35,000, votado pelo Congresso Nacional, os Estados Unidos far-se-hão representar no Congresso Scientifico Pan-Americano a se reunir no mez de dezembro proximo, em Santiago, Chile, por uma distincta commissão constituida por eminentes estadistas e scientistas. Além da delegação official, assistiram ao Congresso um numero consideravel de professores das principaes universidades. Espera-se tambem que grande numero dos homens que estão a frente do progresso escolar e scientifico dos Estados Unidos tomarão parte nas deliberações desta distincta reunião. Com effeito, a importancia dada pelos Estados Unidos a este Congresso não pode deixar de impressionar os paizes da America do Sul, e convencel-os da sua sinceridade para estreitar ainda mais o contacto com as nações irmãs, quer intellectual ou politicamente fallando.

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#### O RELATORIO DO SENHOR PEPPER SOBRE A ESTRADA DE FERRO PAN-AMERICANA.

O relatorio do Sr. CHARLES M. PEPPER, sobre a Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana deve ser lido com toda a attenção por todos quantos se interessam não só pela construcção de vias ferreas em geral, na America Latina, mas tambem pela construcção de uma estrada de ferro intercontinental. Durante a excursão que o Sr. PEPPER fez recentemente á Colombia, Equador, Peru, Bolivia e Chile, teve a oportunidade de observar o progresso que se tem feito, assim como as vias em projecto. É evidente que a America do Sul está entrando em uma nova era de construcção de vias ferreas que será uma das principaes influencias para o desenvolvimento dos vastos recursos naturaes e a attracção para estes paizes de capitaes e immigrants. A compara-

ção da construcção de vias ferreas que se está levando a cabo na actualidade nas Republicas do Sul com a de ha uma decada mostra a importancia do movimento. Um dos melhores resultados obtidos é o emprego de capital estrangeiro proveniente não só da Europa, mas tambem dos Estados Unidos.

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#### VISITANTES NORTE-AMERICANOS ÁS EXPOSIÇÕES DA AMERICA DO SUL.

Os norte-americanos que estão organizando suas viagens de recreio para o proximo anno não devem esquecer as Exposições que se vão realizar no Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, na costa oriental, e em Quito, Equador, na costa occidental. Não se poderia realizar uma excursão mais interessante do que uma viagem em torno da America do Sul, indo via Rio de Janeiro, Montevidéo, Buenos Aires, Santiago e Valparaíso, e regressando pela costa occidental, passando pela Bolivia, por Callao e Lima no Peru, por Guayaquil e Quito, no Equador, e finalmente atravessando o Isthmo de Panamá, o que proporcionará uma visita aos grandiosos trabalhos em construcção. Essa travessia podia ser feita facilmente em quatro mezes, mas será mais util si tomar mais tempo. As grandes facilidades de vapores entre New York e a costa oriental da America do Sul incitam essas viagens e a maioria das cidades latino-americanas possuem agora bons hoteis e por isso não deve inspirar receios a este respeito. Ha já evidentes signaes de um grande augmento nas excursões dos Estados Unidos á America do Sul e vice versa, sendo isso, porém, insignificante em relação ao que deve existir para o devido desenvolvimento das relações commerciaes e de amizade entre os dous continentes americanos.

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#### VISITA DE ESTUDANTES DE COMMERCIO Á AMERICA DO SUL.

A Escola de Commercio de Boston deu mais um passo no sentido de tornar mais conhecida a America Latina, o que merece nossos applausos. Escolheu dous dos seus estudantes para fazer uma excursão á America do Sul, com o fim de estudar as condições e recursos desses paizes, de modo que se habilitem para fazerem parte de casas ou firmas que tenham relações commerciaes com estes paizes. Os moços que tiveram a boa fortuna de serem escolhidos são os Srs. JOHN C. ROCK e PAUL H. TARDIVEL. Partirão de New York em 20 de junho para Buenos Aires. Depois de permanecer nesta cidade algum tempo, irão a Montevidéo, e dalli ao Rio de Janeiro, devendo chegar a esta ultima cidade em principios do mez de outubro. O Sr. D. F. EDWARDS, do Departamento da Sciencia Economica, da Escola de Commercio de Boston, está encarregado dos arranjos da excursão, em que foi auxiliado pelo Sr. SYLVESTER BARBER, que tem viajado muito

pela America do Sul e tem escripto numerosos artigos sobre esta parte do mundo para os principaes magazines e jornaes norte-americanos. O Director da Secretaria Internacional proporecionou a estes moços cartas de apresentação e os representantes diplomaticos em Washington, do Brasil, Argentina e Uruguay, que são os paizes a ser visitados, têm manifestado vivo interesse por essa excursão.

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#### ARCHITECTURA NA AMERICA LATINA.

É de interesse notar, no crescente conhecimento das condições na America Latina, a tendencia de apreciar o que se passa nas principaes cidades daquella parte do mundo no que diz respeito ao seu melhoramento e embelezamento. Terça-feira, 26 de maio, o Sr. ALBERT KELSEY, um dos architectos do novo edificio da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, realizou uma interessante conferencia perante o "Architectural Club" de Washington, sobre este assumpto, illustrando seus principaes pontos com projecções luminosas. Foi muito apreciada a sua conferencia porque elle acaba de chegar de uma excursão a Cuba e ao Mexico, onde esteve observando o desenvolvimento architectonico daquelles paizes para colher ideas a respeito da construcção do novo edificio da Secretaria.

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#### ESTABELECIMENTO DE MAIS UM BUREAU DE INFORMAÇÕES.

A Secretaria Internacional recebe constantemente noticias do estabelecimento de agencias ou Bureaus, independentes ou ligados a empresas jornalisticas, os quaes têm por objecto a disseminação de informações sobre a America Latina com o fim de desenvolver o commercio com aquella parte do mundo. Um dos primeiros Bureaus estabelecidos foi o Bureau dos Exportadores de Calçado e Couros, de Boston, cujo gerente é o Sr. J. H. EMELIE.

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#### UMA NOVA REVISTA AMERICANA.

Os esforços que o Sr. LUIS V. DE ABAD está fazendo para que tenha exito sua revista tropical intitulada "*The American Colonial Review*," merecem a cordial cooperação de todos os que desejam ver satisfactoriamente resolvidos os assumptos que affectam as relações dos Estados Unidos com as Republicas irmãs.

O Senhor DE ABAD é um distincto cubano que está fazendo um estudo cuidadoso da politica e dos povos pan-americanos. O primeiro numero desta nova publicação tem produzido impressão favoravel.

## REPRODUÇÃO DAS ILLUSTRAÇÕES DO BOLETIM.

Como a Secretaria recebe constantemente cartas de periodicos de todas as Republicas Americanas, pedindo permissão para reproduzir as illustrações do BOLETIM MENSAL, o Director fez uma combinação com a Imprensa Nacional, em virtude da qual podem-se obter electro-typos ao preço de tres centavos por pollegada quadrada, que é a decima parte do custo da chapa original de cobre.

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## DESENVOLVIMENTO INDUSTRIAL ARGENTINO.

O annuario publicado pela Repartição de Estatistica e Economia Rural do Departamento de Agricultura da Republica Argentina contem interessantes dados sobre as diversas industrias da Republica. O augmento que se nota no numero das leiterias, fabricas de farinha de trigo e estabelecimentos frigorificos é o natural resultado das vastas areas que se consagram á agricultura, ao passo que a industria da seda promette ser em breve uma das principaes industrias do paiz.

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## BRASIL E A OPPORTUNIDADE AMERICANA.

A Exposição Nacional que o Governo do Brasil vai realizar no Rio de Janeiro de junho a dezembro do presente anno offerecerá, como o Presidente AFFONSO PENNA diz em sua mensagem ao Congresso Nacional, “uma oportunidade aos estrangeiros para julgar da salubridade do clima e da riqueza natural do paiz, assim como do character progressista de suas industrias.” O unico paiz convidado para tomar parte na Exposição foi Portugal, e os fabricantes dos Estados Unidos foram convidados para expor machinas e instrumentos agricolas. Com o fim de incitar os interesses dos Estados Unidos a este respeito, resolveu-se estabelecer uma exposição brasileiro-americana permanente onde serão expostos os artigos que se intendam introduzir nos mercados brasileiros, de modo que os agricutores se animem a empregar processos modernos na agricultura. A empreza está sob a direcção do “Jornal do Brasil,” um dos principaes diários do paiz, sendo um dos seus proprietarios gerente geral da Exposição Nacional. O Sr. LUIZ RAPOSA é um dos iniciadores da exposição permanente, sendo o seu endereço Metropolitan Building, New York City.

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## RENDAS DO CHILE.

As receitas das estradas de ferro, de propriedade da União, attingiram em 1907 a mais de \$25,000,000, e a estimativa para 1908 prevê um augmento sobre estas cifras de \$2,000,000. Na actualidade, a rede ferroviaria do Chile tem uma extensão total de 1,800 milhas, e o



serviço tem sido melhorado, especialmente no que se refere ao transporte de gado e productos agricolas. As rendas aduaneiras da Republica no primeiro trimestre de 1908 mostram um augmento de mais de \$200,000, sobre as de igual periodo do anno anterior, sendo os direitos de importação na importancia de \$7,500,000, e os de exportação, na de cerca de \$6,500,000.

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#### AUXILIO GOVERNAMENTAL ÁS INDUSTRIAS DA COLOMBIA.

A viagem pela Republica da Colombia, feita recentemente pelo Presidente REYES com o fim de estudar pessoalmente as possibilidades para o estabelecimento de industrias nacionaes, evidencia a attitude da actual administração quanto ao desenvolvimento do paiz. Antes de partir da capital, o Presidente pronunciou um notavel discurso em que encareceu a necessidade de estabelecer novas linhas para o transporte dos productos para os mercados vizinhos. A este respeito chama-se a attenção para um relatorio importante preparado pelo Sr. JOSÉ MANUEL PEREZ, engenheiro em chefe e superintendente da Estrada de Ferro de Sabana, em que descreve o estado actual das vias ferreas colombianas.

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#### COSTA RICA E A CORTE DE JUSTIÇA DA AMERICA CENTRAL.

A inauguração, no mez corrente, da Corte de Justiça da America Central em São José, a capital da Costa Rica, é uma grande prova da efficacia da Conferencia da Paz que se reuniu recentemente em Washington. Na mensagem que o Presidente da Republica apresentou ao Congresso e que vem publicada em outra secção deste numero, manifesta seu reconhecimento por ter sido escolhida a Republica de Costa Rica como sede desta importante reunião. Diz que é bastante satisfactorio o estado economico do paiz e que tem havido um desenvolvimento geral nos interesses agricolas. A estimativa da safra de café do presente anno é a maior na historia desta industria no paiz, ao passo que augmenta a producção das plantações de bananas e canna de assucar.

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#### EXPLORAÇÃO DE MINAS DE FERRO DE CUBA.

A aquisição pela "Bethlehem Steel Company," dos Estados Unidos, de um grande deposito de ferro situado nas proximidades de Santiago, Cuba, foi noticiada como um facto de grande importancia para o desenvolvimento dos recursos naturaes da Republica. Os depositos comprehendem 75,000,000 toneladas de minerio. Uma peculiaridade deste deposito consiste no facto de que contem 2 por cento de nickel e 1 por cento de chromo. O deposito cobre uma area de 875 geiras e está situado a 12 milhas a leste de Santiago.

## CONCURSO LITTERARIO DO EQUADOR.

A Comissão Executiva da Exposição de Quito que se abrirá em 10 de agosto de 1909, annunciou um concurso litterario sobre assumptos pan-americanos, que está aberto a todos os que se interessam pelo estudo dos problemas do Hemispherio Occidental. As memorias poderão ser escriptas em qualquer das linguas nacionaes do continente e deverão ser entregues até 31 de maio de 1909.

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## CONSTRUÇÃO DE VIAS FERREAS EM HONDURAS.

Com relação á inauguração da estrada de ferro que o syndicato Taccaro Irmãos construiu na parte septentrional de Honduras para o serviço de transporte de fructas por elle exploradas, nota-se que está em vespas de ser concluido o prolongamento da linha inter-oceanica do seu actual ponto terminal em La Pimienta até Puerto Cortes, na extensão de 230 milhas. Consta que um syndicato composto de eminentes accionistas de vias ferreas e capitalistas de New York submetteu uma proposta ao Governo de Honduras para a conclusão da linha dentro de dous annos. O descortinamento da região que a linha em projecto atravessa dará um grande impulso ao desenvolvimento do districto de São Pedro.

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## RELATORIOS CONSULARES SOBRE O COMMERCIO MEXICANO.

Publicamos neste numero do BOLETIM um summario dos relatorios recebidos dos diversos consules dos Estados Unidos em portos mexicanos para mostrar a fluctuação havida nas importações e exportações nos referidos portos. No porto de Manzanillo, por onde foi importada grande quantidade de materiaes para vias ferreas em 1906, baixou esta classe de importações de \$112,000 a \$32,000 em 1907. Nos annos de 1905 e 1906, não se effectuaram exportações de algodão em rama pelo porto de Vera Cruz, ao passo que em 1907, a exportação deste producto por este porto foi no valor de \$700,000. Nota-se também um notavel augmento na exportação de gomma de mascar, tendo subido a exportação deste producto de \$8,935 em 1905 a \$210,308 em 1907. A exportação de zinco pelo porto de Monterey diminuiu por causa da crise financeira que reinava nos ultimos mezes de 1907, e devido ao direito de importação *ad valorem* a que fica sujeito o producto nos Estados Unidos. Como resultado de uma recente decisão do Juiz do Tribunal Federal do Texas, concedendo isenção de direitos de importação ao zinco mexicano, crê-se que será restabelecida a exportação de zinco para os estabelecimentos de fundição de Missouri.

## LEI DE NICARAGUA RELATIVA Á IMPORTAÇÃO DE PRODUCTOS ALIMENTICIOS E DROGAS FALSIFICADOS.

O Governo de Nicaragua promulgou uma lei importante, regulamentando a importação e venda de remedios privilegiados e prohibindo a importação de productos alimenticios ou drogas falsificados. Esta lei, que entrou em vigor em 6 de abril de 1908, dispõe tambem o estabelecimento de um laboratorio chimico na capital da Republica para o exame de todos os productos suspeitos.

## PROGRESSO DO PARAGUAY EM 1907.

A mensagem que o Presidente FERREIRA apresentou ao Congresso do Paraguay em 1º de abril, traduz uma situação muito prospera em todo o paiz, que é evidenciada pelo facto das rendas aduaneiras em 1907 excederem ás do anno anterior em \$506,000. As rendas internas tambem accusam um augmento sobre as do anno anterior, e a safra actual do fumo é considerada extraordinariamente grande.

## COMMERIO DO PERU COM OS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Do relatorio do Ministro das Relações Exteriores do Peru, vê-se que em 1907, houve um notavel augmento no commercio entre o Peru e os Estados Unidos. O Peru exportou para os Estados Unidos \$4,000,000 mais em 1907, do que em 1906, e importou daquelle paiz \$1,500,000 mais do que no anno anterior. O Consul do Peru em New York diz que os negociantes dos Estados Unidos estão manifestando grande interesse nos mercados do Peru para a collocação dos seus productos, e que no consulado se recebem constantemente cartas, pedindo informações a este respeito.

## RENDAS DO SALVADOR.

O relatorio do Departamento do Thesouro de Salvador para o anno de 1907, mostra uma situação economica bastante satisfactoria, pois o balanço do exercicio apresenta um saldo de mais de \$80,000, dos quaes \$60,000 representam o saldo do anno de 1906.

## CONDIÇÕES SANITARIAS NOS PORTOS DA VENEZUELA.

O Governo da Venezuela, em vista do melhoramento verificado nas condições sanitarias do porto de La Guaira, resolveu revogar o decreto de 18 de abril, prohibindo o despacho de mercadorias deste porto pelo prazo de 15 dias. As medidas adoptadas para proteger os nacionaes e estrangeiros no paiz contra molestias contagiosas, foram rigorosamente executadas, com bons resultados.

## MENSAGENS DOS PRESIDENTES AMERICANOS POR MOTIVO DA COLLOCAÇÃO DA PEDRA FUNDAMENTAL DO EDIFÍCIO DA UNIÃO IN- TERNACIONAL.

### PRESIDENTE DA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

Realiza-se com alegria em Washington o acto do levantamento de um monumento á solidariedade internacional dos Estados do Novo Mundo. A Republica Argentina apresenta por este motivo suas saudações e sympathias aos Estados Unidos da America e a todas as nações representadas na Secretaria das Republicas Americanas e faz votos pela felicidade do Presidente ROOSEVELT e dos chefes de todas as Republicas irmãs.

J. FIGUEROA ALCORTA.

### PRESIDENTE DA BOLIVIA.

O Presidente me incumbe manifestar que, não podendo concorrer pessoalmente á collocação da primeira pedra do novo edificio da Secretaria, lhe compraz exprimir sua sympathia e adhesão a essa grande festa, que traduz a união sincera das Republicas da America.

PINILLA,

*Ministro das Relações Exteriores.*

### PRESIDENTE DO BRASIL.

O Brasil regosija-se com o lançamento da pedra angular da futura séde da União Republicas Americanas em Washington; dá ao generoso doador, o Sr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, seus sinceros agradecimentos, e cheio de confiança no futuro daquella União, envia as seguranças da sua antiga e inalteravel amizade á grande Republica do Norte que tão fidalgamente a hospede.

AFFONSO PENNA.

### PRESIDENTE DO CHILE.

A America Latina terá assegurado seu progresso, tendo como exemplo a grande Republica fundada por George Washington.

PUGA,

*Ministro das Relações Exteriores.*

### PRESIDENTE DA COLOMBIA.

Envio cordiaes saudações ao Conselho Director da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas por ocasião da historica cerimonia que terá lugar no dia 11 maio corrente, em que será lançada a pedra fundamental do edificio que servirá para seus trabalhos. Este monumento muito apropriadamente levantado sobre a terra que viu nascer George Washington, será o symbolo de fraternal e permanente união de todas as Republicas Americanas.

O povo e Governo da Colombia enviam por meu intermedio, em tão solemne dia, sua expressão de reconhecimento á Sua Excellencia, o Presidente dos Estados Unidos, ao eminente homem de Estado, ELIHU ROOT, ao distincto e generoso philanthropo ANDREW CARNEGIE, e ao ardente americanista, JOHN BARRETT, pelos esforços e a cooperação que têm prestado na erecção deste verdadeiro templo da concordia americana.

EUCLIDES DE ANCULO,

*Presidente Interino.*



## PRESIDENTE DA COSTA RICA.

A erecção do edificio das Republicas Americanas que a natureza da instituição internacional que representa e a munificencia do Senhor CARNEGIE, egualam ao Templo da Paz em Haya, é um novo e importante passo para a consolidação das relações fraternaes que felizmente existem e que devem unir as nações do continente de Colombo. VIQUEZ.

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## GOVERNADOR PROVISORIO DE CUBA.

Pelo facto da collocação da primeira pedra do edificio para a Secretaria da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas, o Governador Provisorio da Republica de Cuba, em nome do povo cubano, me incumbe de exprimir ao Conselho Director da instituição a satisfação com que vê esse novo laço entre as Republicas da America, que ha de contribuir ainda mais para a solidariedade cordial do continente.

GARCIA VELEZ,

*Chefe Interino do Departamento de Estado da Republica de Cuba.*

## PRESIDENTE DA REPUBLICA DOMINICANA.

O mesmo ideal de liberdade e de direito deve ser a pedra fundamental da obra da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas. Quem una e harmonize na America é verdadeiramente americano.

CACERES.

## PRESIDENTE DO EQUADOR.

O Presidente do Equador sauda nesta occasião solemne todas as Republicas da America e especialmente os Estados Unidos, em cujo territorio será erigido o edificio da Secretaria Internacional como centro permanente de união e confraternidade entre os paizes do Novo Mundo.

ELOY ALFARO.

## PRESIDENTE DE GUATEMALA.

É-me motivo de summo prazer enviar-vos, em nome do povo e Governo de Guatemala, e no meu proprio, as expressões cordiaes de sincera congratulação por motivo do lançamento da primeira pedra do edificio das Republicas Americanas que significa na ordem moral a consolidação de fraternaes relações da familia americana.

De vós, affectuoso servidor,

M. ESTRADA CABRERA.

## PRESIDENTE DE HAITI.

O Governo de Haiti toma parte cordial na cerimonia primeira pedra edificio das Republicas, e vos envia expressão de sympathia e faz votos pela união fraternal das nações americanas.

LOUIS BORNO,

*Ministro das Relações Exteriores.*

## PRESIDENTE DE HONDURAS.

Ao collocar a primeira pedra do edificio Pan-Americano faço votos para que se estreitem cada vez mais, sobre a base do direito e da justiça, os laços de fraternidade que unem as nações do Hemispherio Occidental.

DAVILA.

## PRESIDENTE DO MEXICO.

O Presidente do México faz votos sinceros para que a cerimonia do lançamento da primeira pedra do edificio da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas symbolize, assim como essa Secretaria, o desejo de que uma era de paz definitiva seja o distinctivo de todos os paizes do continente.

MARISCAL,  
*Ministro das Relações Exteriores.*

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## PRESIDENTE DE NICARAGUA.

Minhas mais sinceras e entusiasticas congratulações á Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas no solemne momento em que se colloca a primeira pedra do grande edificio para o qual tão generosamente contribuiu o Senhor CARNEGIE. Não duvido que esta obra será um auxiliar poderoso e efficaz para a approximação e fraternidade de todas as nações do continente.

J. S. ZELAYA.

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## PRESIDENTE DE PANAMÁ.

É-me grato enviar á Vossa Excellencia minhas congratulações mais sinceras pelo motivo da collocação da primeira pedra do edificio que symbolizará a União das Republicas Americanas.

M. AMADOR GUERRERO.

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## PRESIDENTE DO PERU.

Por motivo das ceremonias que se realizarão no dia 11, desejo transmittir os votos da nação Peruana para que o grande edificio a erigir-se, commemore perpetuamente a paz, a união, e a amizade fraternal das Republicas da America.

JOSÉ PARDO.

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## PRESIDENTE DO SALVADOR.

Faço votos para que a obra cuja primeira pedra se colloca hoje contribua para desenvolver ainda mais o sentimento de fraternidade pan-americana que existe entre os filhos do novo continente, correspondendo assim á alta generosidade do philanthropo CARNEGIE.

FERNANDO FIGUEROA.

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## PRESIDENTE DO URUGUAY.

Ao ser collocada a pedra fundamental do edificio das Republicas Americanas, apresente V. Ex. ao Governo da grande Republica da America minhas congratulações pela realização desse acto que significa o estabelecimento de um novo penhor de solidariedade moral dos povos americanos.

WILLIMAN.

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## MINISTRO DAS RELAÇÕES EXTERIORES DE NICARAGUA.

Congratulo-me pela collocação da primeira pedra do edificio da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas. Auguro que contribuirá para a fraternidade do continente.

J. D. GAMEZ.

Recebêmos do Sr. JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Ministro da Costa Rica em Washington, a seguinte carta participando-nos a causa do seu não comparecimento á cerimonia:

Sinto muito informar-vos que por ter de partir immediatamente para Costa Rica, onde vou assistir á proxima inauguração da Corte de Justiça da America Central, não me será possível, como sinceramente desejava, comparecer á cerimonia do lançamento da primeira pedra do edificio da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

Como sabeis, tenho sempre me esforçado com ardor para elevar os fins da instituição, e ainda que não possa tomar parte pessoalmente no regosijo que o acto a realizar-se o 11 do corrente ha de causar, assistirei a elle em espirito, fazendo ardentes votos para que se estreitem cada vez mais as relações entre as nações deste hemispherio.

## TAÇAS DE HONRA OFFERECIDAS AO DIRECTOR.

Os Embaixadores e Ministros das Republicas Latino-Americanas residentes em Washington que representam seus Governos no Conselho Director da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, presentearam o Sr. JOHN BARRETT, Director da Secretaria, com duas lindas taças de prata em signal de reconhecimento de seus esforços não só para o exito da cerimonia da collocação da pedra fundamental do novo edificio, realizada em 11 de maio, mas tambem por haver ampliado a esphera de acção e a influencia dessa instituição. As taças foram entregues ao Director por uma commissão composta dos Senhores FELIPE PARDO, Ministro do Peru; ENRIQUE CORTES, Ministro da Colombia, e ANIBAL CRUZ, Ministro do Chile, os quaes pronunciaram breves discursos, agradecendo ao Director, em nome dos paizes latino-americanos, por tudo o que fez em prol do desenvolvimento do commercio e a amizade entre ditos paizes e os Estados Unidos. As taças são de forma elegante e tem vinte e quatro pollegadas de altura. Uma dellas traz a seguinte inscripção:

A

JOHN BARRETT

DIRECTOR DA SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL  
DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS

e no reverso, a seguinte data—

11 DE MAIO DE 1908

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Na outra se leem os autographos gravados dos dez e nove Embaixadores, Ministros e Encarregados de Negocios Latino-Americanos residentes em Washington, como segue:

JOAQUIM NABUCO, Embaixador do Brazil; J. N. LEGER, Ministro de Haiti; JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, Ministro de Costa Rica; LUIS F. COREA, Ministro de Nicaragua; GONZALO DE QUESADA, Ministro de Cuba; IGNACIO CALDERON, Ministro da Bolivia; EPIFANTIO PORTELA, Ministro da Republica Argentina; FELIPE PARDO, Ministro do

Peru; LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Ministro do Equador; ENRIQUE CORTES, Ministro da Colombia; LUIS MELIAN LAFINUR, Ministro do Uruguay; ANGEL UGARTE, Ministro de Honduras; ANIBAL CRUZ, Ministro do Chile; JOSÉ F. GODOY, Ministro do Mexico; EMILIO C. JOUBERT, Ministro de Santo Domingo; C. C. Arosemena, Encarregado de Negocios de Panamá; LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, Ministro de Guatemala; J. GUSTAVO GUERRERO, Encarregado de Negocios do Salvador; R. GARBIAS GUZMAN, Encarregado de Negocios de Venezuela.

## DISCURSOS DO DIRECTOR E DO CARDEAL GIBBONS NO ACTO DA COLLOCAÇÃO DA PEDRA FUNDAMENTAL.

Na edição especial do BOLETIM MENSAL em que se publicaram os discursos pronunciados por ocasião da cerimonia da collocação da pedra fundamental do novo edificio da Secretaria Internacional, que se realizou no dia 11 de maio, foram omittidos os breves discursos de introdução do Director e do Cardeal GIBBONS, pelo facto de não terem sido remettidos com antecipação. Por consequinte, reproduzimos-os neste numero do BOLETIM.

O Director BARRETT, entre outras cousas, disse o seguinte:

Hoje a Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, uma organização unica no seu genero que existe não em virtude de um tratado, mas por um consentimento cordial e amistoso, composta das vinte e uma nações independentes do Hemispherio Occidental, lança a pedra fundamental do novo edificio do seu activo centro de operações—a Secretaria Internacional.

Como este acontecimento em uma forma tangivel significa a inauguração de uma nova era nas relações dos Estados Unidos com as Republicas suas irmãs com o proposito de desenvolver vinculos mais estreitos de paz, amizade e commercio, é proprio que o Conselho Director da União, composto dos representantes diplomaticos destes paizes em Washington, tenha manifestado o desejo de que o acto fosse presidido pelo homem que, na sua opinião como na do mundo inteiro, tem feito mais que qualquer outro na historia do nosso paiz para promover a concordia e commercio pan-americanos, o Honorable ELIHU ROOT, Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos e Presidente do Conselho Director.

### INVOCAÇÃO DE SUA EMINENCIA O CARDEAL GIBBONS.

Ha cerca de dous mil annos que as primeiras palavras que se pronunciaram para annunciar o nascimento do Redemptor da humanidade foram a antiphona angelical que continha uma proclamação de paz ao mundo: “Gloria a Deus nas alturas e paz na terra aos homens de boa vontade.” E as primeiras palavras que o Redemptor resuscitado dirigiu a seus apostolos reunidos foram tambem uma mensagem de abençoada paz. Jesus appareceu entre elles e lhes disse: “A paz seja convosco.”

A missão de Christo na terra foi estabelecer uma paz triplice no coração dos homens, isto é, paz com Deus pela observancia de Seus mandamentos, paz com nossos semelhantes pela pratica da justiça e da caridade, e paz com os nossos proprios corações, submettendo sempre nossas paixões ao dominio da razão e procurando que esta esteja em harmonia com a lei divina.



Antes de tudo, nosso Senhor veio para derribar a barreira que separava uma nação da outra, que alienava as tribus entre si, um povo do outro, e a fazer de todos elles, por assim dizer, uma só familia que reconhecesse a paternidade de Deus, e a irmandade de Christo.

Deus queira que este templo, consagrado á paz e á boa vontade internacional, venha a ser um factor importantissimo no inicio de uma politica mais humanitaria, culta e acertada, fomentando e desenvolvendo nossas relações commerciaes e sociaes com todas as nações do mundo. Que as correntes do commercio corram cada vez mais poderosas entre as Republicas da America do Sul e os Estados Unidos, do mesmo modo que as correntes de sangue fortificante que passam pelas arterias do corpo humano, diffundindo a vida e a actividade, e formando todas, por assim dizer, um só organismo social, cada um de cujos membros se regosija da saude e desenvolvimento do outro e estimula até as partes mais remotas com renovada energia e actividade. Que nossas relações commerciaes com estas Republicas sejam tão indissolueis e reciprocas, que o damno que qualquer dellas soffra, o sintam as outras, e que a prosperidade de uma seja partilhada por todas.

Nós Te imploramos, Oh Deus omnipotente, omnisciente e justo, por cuja intercessão a autoridade se exerce justamente, as leis se dictam e se proferem decisões, ajudes com Teu santo espirito de conselho e inteireza, o Presidente dos Estados Unidos, que honra com sua presença este acto, afim de que sua administração seja dirigida com um espirito de justiça, e seja eminentemente util à Teu povo, sobre o qual preside, infundindo o devido respeito á virtude e á religião pelo fiel cumprimento das leis, guiado por um sentimento de justiça e misericordia e refreando o vicio e a immoralidade.

Nós Te rogamos, Senhor, por Teu servidor, o Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos, graças a cuja previsão e profundos conhecimentos como estadista, se tem obtido relações diplomaticas, commerciaes e sociaes mais intimas entre este paiz e suas Republicas irmãs.

Nós Te rogamos que recompenses com Tuas benções Teu servidor, que tem mostrado um interesse tão sincero em prol da fraternidade internacional, e que tem contribuido tão generosamente á erecção deste templo consagrado á paz.

Finalmente, Te rogamos, Senhor, que abenções todas nossas Republicas irmãs com uma prosperidade sempre crescente e que nos conceda o permanecer sempre unidas pelos sagrados laços de uma cordial amizade e de uma paz duradoura.

A pedra fundamental traz a seguinte inscripção.

Edificio das Republicas Americanas. Erigido com o auxilio do generoso donativo de ANDREW CARNEGIE e das quotas de todas as Republicas Americanas e construido em terreno dado pelo Governo dos Estados Unidos, 11 de maio de 1908.

## PAN-AMERICA NA CONFERENCIA DO LAGO MOHONK.

A Conferencia annual de Lago Mohonk sobre Arbitramento Internacional, convocada pelo Sr. ALBERT K. SMILEY, o veterano luctador da solução pacifica das differenças internacionaes, realizou-se com grande exito nos dias 11 a 22 de maio. No programma foi incluída uma discussão pan-americana que se realizou na sessão da tarde do dia 20 de maio. Os Srs. JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, Ministro de Costa Rica, e LUIS F. COREA, Ministro de Nicaragua, tencionavam tomar parte no programma, mas o primeiro foi impedido por ter de partir para Costa Rica para assistir á abertura da Corte Suprema de

Justiça da America Central, e o ultimo foi detido inesperadamente em Washington por importantes negocios officiaes. O discurso do Ministro CALVO, porém, foi lido por um dos membros da mesa da Conferencia. Entre outros, figuraram no programma o Sr. JOHN BARRETT, Director da Secretaria Internacional, e Prof. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, da Universidade de Columbia, de New York. Nas secções ingleza e hespanhola, publicamos um resumo dos discursos pronunciados pelo Ministro CALVO, Director BARRETT e Professor SHEPHERD.

## RELATORIO SOBRE A ESTRADA DE FERRO PAN-AMERICANA CORRESPONDENTE A 1908.

O Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos recebeu do Sr. H. G. DAVIS, Presidente da Commissão Permanente da Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana o relatorio apresentado pelo Sr. CHARLES M. PEPPER sobre o estado e progresso da linha nas diversas Republicas que o Sr. PEPPER visitou em 1907-8.

Eis a carta que acompanhou o relatorio:

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 de maio de 1908.

SENHOR: Á vista do interesse geral despertado pelo projecto de ligar os Estados Unidos e o Mexico aos paizes da America Central e do Sul por meio de uma Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental, tenho a honra de submeter-vos as informações que a Commissão Permanente da Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana recebeu ultimamente. A Conferencia do Rio de Janeiro confirmou a resolução adoptada pela Segunda Conferencia do Mexico em prol desta empreza e determinou que se apresentasse um relatorio á quarta Conferencia que se realizará em Buenos Aires em 1910. A Commissão, porém, julga que na actualidade não será inoportuno chamar a attenção para o notavel progresso que se tem feito e se está fazendo na construcção da Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana, e está mais habilitada para isso devido ao facto de que o Sr. CHARLES M. PEPPER, membro da Conferencia Mexicana e da Commissão Permanente da Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana, que em 1903-4 visitou as diversas Republicas, acaba de regressar de sua segunda viagem a estes paizes, nos quaes permaneceu cerca de dous annos, e tenho o prazer de remetter um relatorio por elle apresentado, em que narra suas observações pessoaes acerca do progresso que se tem feito na construcção desta linha.

O crescente commercio entre os Estados Unidos e as Republicas do Sul, reveste de especial importancia as medidas praticas tomadas para augmental-o, proporcionando facilidades de transporte. A construcção de vias ferreas tambem influe no melhoramento das relações internacionaes dos Estados Unidos. A mesma influencia manifesta-se nas cordiaes relações que na actualidade existem entre os diferentes paizes que estão approximando-se cada vez mais em virtude das vias ferreas que se estendem de uma a outra fronteira. Os dados contidos no relatorio junto, que mostram o grande progresso que se tem feito neste traçado, devem reanimar os animos dos que se tem esforçado para que se leve a cabo a Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana, tanto pelos beneficios commerciaes que della resultarão, como pela influencia que exercerá em estimular e manter a paz entre as Republicas.

Tenho a honra de ser mui respeitosamente,

H. G. DAVIS, *Presidente,*  
*Commissão Permanente da Estrade de Ferro Pan-Americana.*

Exmo. Sr. ELIHU ROOT,  
*Secretario de Estado, Washington.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 de maio de 1908.

ESTIMADO SENHOR PRESIDENTE: Tenho a honra de informar-vos que se tem feito progresso na construção da Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana. Esta informação baseia-se no que pessoalmente observei o anno passado nos paizes que desejam unir-se com os Estados Unidos por meio deste grande projecto internacional. Enquanto estive estudando as condições commerciaes e os mercados estrangeiros, em cumprimento de uma missão do Departamento do Commercio e do Trabalho, tive a oportunidade de percorrer grande parte do territorio que, ha poucos annos, tinha a felicidade de atravessar, como Commissario Especial, autorizado pelo Congresso e com a cooperação e auxilio da Comissão Permanente, afim de apresentar um relatorio sobre a exequibilidade da construção de uma Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana e as medidas que as differentes Republicas estavam tomando para levar avante o intento.

Seria para mim grata tarefa relatar como os varios Governos tem procurado estimular as medidas que então descrevi, mas limitar-me-hei a fazer um breve resumo dos trabalhos que se tem realizado nos quatro ultimos annos e das operações que na actualidade se estão levando a cabo, deixando para mais tarde o fazer uma descripção mais detalhada da situação das vias ferreas nos paizes latino-americanos e o desenvolvimento geral que é accessorio á linha principal ou Pan-Americana, assim como uma completa exposição da politica dos Governos e dos seus methodos de cooperação para levar a effeito a empresa commum.

Em 1º de janeiro do corrente anno a rede ferroviaria da Republica Argentina chegava á fronteira boliviana em La Quiaca. Este resultado foi obtido por meio do prolongamento da Estrada de Ferro Central do Norte, de propriedade da União, desde Jujuy até a garganta de Humahuaca, na extensão de 175 milhas. Começou-se este prolongamento em 1903, e muitas foram as difficuldades de engenharia a vencer. Um pequeno trecho da linha, em que as condições topographicas apresentavam difficuldades especiaes, foi construido provisoriamente e será melhorado á medida que a experiencia mostrar que é necessario. Mas o que se deve notar é o facto de que hoje pode-se ir por via ferrea ou enviar carga de Buenos Aires até a fronteira da Bolivia, isto é, uma distancia de 1,200 milhas. O porto de Rosario no rio Paraná, cujas facilidades o fazem accessivel aos vapores de alto mar, fica 100 milhas mais proximo, e por consequente, uma grande parte do trafico se fará por esta via.

O Governo Argentino, em vista de sua politica progressista, tem estendido sua rede ferroviaria até a fronteira da Bolivia, e certamente não estacionará ahí. Pelos termos de varios accordos celebrados com o Governo da Bolivia, a Republica Argentina terá o direito de construir as linhas até Tupiza, ou seja uma distancia de 52 milhas, ponto que constitue o centro natural das vias ferreas do sul da Bolivia.

Logo que a linha chegou á fronteira boliviana, o Presidente da Argentina mandou proceder aos estudos preliminares para a construção do prolongamento até Tupiza, e fui informado de que se está procedendo a esses estudos e em breve se iniciará a construção da linha.

Terminada a estrada de ferro que se estende do Atlantico á parte meridional da Bolivia, os trens correm em um extenso trecho da linha principal da rede ferroviaria intercontinental. O proximo passo será prolongal-a em demanda do norte, o que nos parece uma realidade, tendo em conta a politica do Governo da Bolivia e o accordo celebrado com o "Speyer City Bank" de New York. Já começa a ser apreciada a importancia deste emprego de capital americano na construção de vias ferreas no coração, por assim dizer, da America do Sul. Já são do dominio publico os detalhes do arranjo, e, portanto, basta fazer constar que a primeira operação foi o contracto em virtude do qual o Governo da Bolivia destinou a somma de \$12,000,000, em que foram comprehendidos os \$10,000,000 que se receberam como indemnização do Governo do Brazil para o ajuste da controversia relativa ao territorio do Acre, e os capitalistas americanos forneceram \$15,000,000.



O primeiro trabalho consistiu na ligação das secções que constituem a linha pan-americana. O primeiro trecho a ser construído foi o que se estende de Viacha, na via ferrea de pequena extensão que liga o Lago Titicaca a La Paz, até a cidade de Oruro, com uma extensão de 128 milhas. Tive a felicidade, ha alguns mezes, de viajar pelo trecho da linha que já estava construído, e de observar as obras de engenharia em execução no ultimo trecho. A linha será concluída até Oruro em julho do corrente anno, ligando-se a estrada de ferro de Antofagasta e Bolivia. De conformidade com um accordo provisório que se celebrou recentemente com a companhia de Antofagasta, que é uma sociedade ingleza, as duas companhias usarão em commum as vias entre Oruro e a povoação de Uyuni. De Uyuni a Oruro ha uma distancia de 195 milhas; de Oruro a Viacha, 128 milhas; de Viacha a Guaqui, no Lago Titicaca, 40 milhas, de modo que dentro de poucas semanas pode-se dizer que 363 milhas da linha de tronco da Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana estará em trafego na Bolivia.

Em virtude de accordos que não é necessario descrever aqui, o "Speyer City Bank Syndicate" poderá empregar a construção da linha de Uyuni até Tupiza mais cedo do que se esperava. Não será necessario levar á cabo o projecto de effectuar a ligação pela via mais longa de Tupiza até a cidade mineira de Potosi, pois que de conformidade com o accordo celebrado, esta ultima cidade será ligada á linha principal por um ramal. De Uyuni a Tupiza ha uma distancia de 125 milhas, e ainda que de Tupiza á fronteira haja 52 milhas, pode-se dizer que quanto á linha Pan-Americana na Bolivia, só ficam para construir 175 milhas. Não se pode contestar a certeza de que, levando a cabo o Governo argentino o prolongamento desde o sul, e continuando o syndicato americano a construção desde o norte, os trechos que faltam serão construídos dentro de um periodo de tempo razoavel.

O progresso que a Bolivia está fazendo na construção de vias ferreas é muito satisfactorio. É a fruição de uma politica continua iniciada quando o General PANDO, então presidente, apresentou um plano ferro-viario completo, servindo os trechos pan-americanos como linha de base. Coube ao seu successor, o Presidente MONTES, realizar o contracto, em virtude do qual está sendo levado a effeito esse empreendimento. Ao Sr. Dr. FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA, que será o proximo presidente, e que como representante da Bolivia na Conferencia Pan-Americana do Mexico prestou seu valioso apoio ao projecto geral, caberá a honra de desenvolver este systema e concluir os trechos da Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana.

A relação que o Chile tem com a linha pan-americana, visto sua situação geographica, tem sido encarada como um simples ramal. Isto é, a ligação será feita por meio de linhas que atravessarão a cordilheira dos Andes, e pelo prolongamento das linhas que se estendem parallelas á costa. Esses planos tem sido approvados pelos successivos Governos do Chile, conservando-se uma politica uniforme que tem dado bons resultados. O primeiro passo foi obter a ligação com a rede ferroviaria argentina, construindo um tunnel nos Andes pelo Passo de Uspallata. Desde que se celebrou o contracto para a construção do tunnel, as linhas têm avançado tanto no lado chileno como no argentino, restando agora apenas um pequeno trecho a construir para ir-se por via ferrea desde Valparaíso ou Santiago até Buenos Aires. Os trabalhos do grande tunnel espiral estão tão adiantados que se pode assegurar que dentro de anno e meio estará aberta ao trafego, que será a primeira linha transversal continental da America do Sul entre o Pacifico e o Atlantico. A politica nacional do Chile, porém, não se limita a uma só linha continental transversal. Foram autorizados trabalhos de reconhecimento mais ao norte, pelos passos baixos dos Andes em Copiapó, e finalmente, será construída uma estrada de ferro que se ligará com as linhas argentinas em Tucuman, proporcionando assim communicações mais directas com a linha de tronco pan-americana na Bolivia.

Tambem deve-se chamar a attenção para a acção do Congresso Chileno em principios do corrente anno, autorizando a construção de uma linha longitudinal que custará \$37,000,000. Esta autorização do Congresso foi votada depois de feitos extensos



estudos e com sua sanção foram recebidas propostas de syndicatos belgas e allemães para a construcção do trecho que se estende de Pando a Copiapo e que tem 500 milhas de extensão. Estas propostas variam de \$19,600,000 até \$20,050,000, e cada um dos proponentes tem depositado \$250,000. Esta linha longitudinal, que com o tempo correrá parallelamente a toda a costa chilena, tem como base seus fins estrategicos. Quando esta linha chegar a Arica, entroncar-se-ha na estrada de ferro que se estende de Arica até La Paz na Bolivia, de accordo com o tratado celebrado com a Bolivia para esse fim. Esta linha de Arica, que entroncará com a linha longitudinal, constituirá outro meio de ligar o Chile com a rede pan-americana.

Referindo-se mais uma vez á certeza da prompta conclusão da linha central pan-americana na Bolivia que porá a cidade de Buenos Aires em communicação com o Lago Titicaca, isto é, uma distancia total de 1,740 milhas, deve-se notar o que o Peru está fazendo para effectuar suas ligações. O projecto pan-americano tem em vista a construcção de uma linha ao longo do rio Desaguadero com o fim de evitar o transporte atravez do Lago Titicaca, mas por enquanto a ligação será feita pela navegação no Lago na distancia de 100 milhas. De Puno, no lado peruano do Lago Titicaca, a estrada de ferro que vai a Mollendo tem 330 milhas de extensão. Em Juliaca, a 30 milhas de Puno, a linha bifurca-se, e um ramal vai para Cuzco. Esta constitue uma parte da linha de tronco da Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana. Desde que ficou concluido o ramal até Sicuani, ha alguns annos, não se tem tomado medidas para seu prolongamento, mas a administração do Presidente PANDO, que tem-se esforçado para promover o projecto pan-americano, resolveu prolongar o ramal até Cuzco. A linha já chegou a Checachupe, que fica a 180 milhas de Puno, e na actualidade está-se construindo a secção entre aquelle ponto e Cuzco, que está a distancia de 66 milhas. Este prolongamento será concluido dentro de anno e meio.

Ao mesmo tempo que a linha se prolonga do sul para Cuzco, avança tambem do norte para o mesmo ponto. Ao apresentar um relatório, ha quatro annos, sobre o projecto intercontinental em geral, tive occasião de dizer que se acaba de terminar o trecho que se estende de Oroya até Cerro de Pasco. Desde então, o Governo estabeleceu um contracto com a companhia peruana que administra as estradas de Ferro do Estado, para construir prolongamentos de Oroya até Huancayo. Em 1907, concluiu-se o primeiro trecho que se estende de Oroya a Huari, e começaram-se os trabalhos no prolongamento até Huancayo, na extensão de 63 milhas. Estes trabalhos foram iniciados no mez de fevereiro do presente anno. O Congresso Peruano autorizou o prolongamento da linha desde Huancayo até a cidade de Ayacucho, que constitue o primeiro trecho da ligação com Cuzco. Ha muitas difficuldades de engenharia a vencer na construcção da linha entre Ayacucho e Cuzco, mas a grande riqueza mineral desta região, ainda inexplorada, é uma garantia do bom exito deste prolongamento. Não me atrevo a dizer quando se levará a cabo, mas ao julgar pelo que o Governo Peruano já tem feito e está fazendo para chegar a Cuzco do sul e do norte, pode-se dizer que este prolongamento será uma realidade. Este será um dos trechos mais importantes da Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana.

Abstenho-me de fazer uma relação detalhada de outras linhas que estão actualmente em construcção no Peru, ainda que grande parte dellas se relacionem com o projecto pan-americano. A construcção de alguns dos ramaes desde a costa e outros ramaes que actualmente estão em via de construcção, facilitará a união dos trechos pan-americanos. Pode-se acreditar na estabilidade da politica do Peru no que diz respeito ás vias ferreas, pelo facto de ser o candidato á presidencia o Sr. A. B. LEGUIA, o mais entusiastico campeão desta politica.

No Equador, depois de dez annos de construcção e do fracasso de muitas companhias que se organizaram com o fim de ligar a costa á capital, a estrada de ferro de Guayaquil chegou na actualidade ás proximidades de Quito, estando já em trafego 280 milhas, das 290 milhas que constituem a extensão total da linha. Ainda que a communicação entre a capital e o interior com a costa tivesse sido o principal objecto da empresa de

Guayaquil a Quito, é facto que um extenso trecho dessa linha está no traçado da Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana. De Huigra a Quito, ou seja uma distancia de pouco mais de 200 milhas, se segue o traçado geral pan-americano. A conclusão da Estrada de Ferro Guayaquil-Quito facilita a construção de ramaes, que serão trechos indispensaveis da Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana. Afim de obter o trafico do sul do Equador, será necessario construir uma linha de um ponto entre Huigra e Guamote até a cidade de Cuenca, ou seja uma distancia de 92 milhas, linha que se estenderá ao longo do traçado da linha pan-americana. Já se tem feito os estudos para esse fim, e as medidas que tem tomado o Presidente ALFARO, a cuja energica politica se deve a terminação da linha da costa a capital, serão agora encaminhadas para prover os meios para levar a cabo o prolongamento até Cuenca. Quando for terminado o trecho do Sul, tentar-se-ha prolongar a linha de Quito a Ibarra, ou seja uma distancia de 97 milhas em direcção ao norte, ao longo do traçado intercontinental.

A construcção dos trechos pan-americanos na Colombia depende da solução do plano de vias ferreas que o Presidente REYES inaugurou e que está executando. Estando Bogotá ligada por via ferrea com a parte alta do rio Magdalena em Girardot, offerece-se a oportunidade para levar a cabo as linhas projectadas além deste rio. A construcção da linha de Puerto Berrio no rio Magdalena até a cidade de Medellin, será o primeiro passo no plano do Governo para fusão em uma só de todas as linhas que dão accesso de Buenaventura, na costa do Pacifico, á capital. De accordo com este projecto, Medellin fica em um ramal da linha central da Colombia, que constituirá um trecho da Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana até o mar Caribbeano, seguindo assim a recommendação do Senhor SHUNK, chefe de engenheiros das medições intercontinentaes. Os capitalistas americanos que têm esta concessão, já têm iniciado os trabalhos preliminares no ponto terminal no mar Caribbeano, na foz do rio León, no Golfo de Usaba, onde se pensa estabelecer a cidade e o porto de Ciudad Reyes. Esta linha atravessa o rico valle do Cauca e ha toda a razão para crer que, quando melhorar o estado geral financeiro, se reunirá o capital necessario para continuar a empreza que conta com o decidido apoio do Governo Colombiano.

Tendo-se descripto as linhas que ligam Buenos Aires á fronteira boliviana e os trabalhos que se estão levando a cabo para terminar os trechos na America do Sul, deve-se agora descrever o que se está fazendo no extremo Norte. É sabido que na actualidade ha communicação directa por via ferrea entre New York e outras cidades e a cidade de Mexico, mas não é tão conhecido o facto de que com a construcção da Estrada de Ferro de Tehuantepec pelo Governo Mexicano, foi construido um trecho da Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana. Na actualidade o itinerario por via ferrea é da cidade do Mexico até o ponto em que a linha de São Geronimo entronca-se na Estrada de Ferro de Tehuantepec e deste ponto quasi directamente para o Sul até a fronteira de Guatemala. Segundo informações recebidas, esta linha agora acaba de chegar a uma distancia de 12 milhas da fronteira e espera-se que será terminada em meados deste verão. Restam a construir 30 milhas para ligar a rede ferroviaria de Guatemala á fronteira mexicana. Enquanto as linhas mexicanas não chegaram á fronteira, Guatemala não mostrou grande empenho em terminar a ligação de que se trata, e os recursos do Governo foram consagrados á linha transoceanica que põe em communicação o Pacifico e o Atlantico, nos portos respectivos de San José e Puerto Barrios. Como esta linha transcontinental foi aberta ao trafego em janeiro do corrente anno, e estando as linhas mexicanas já tão proximas da fronteira, parece ser muito opportuno o momento actual para a construcção do trecho pan-americano que falta. Quando for construido este trecho, a capital de Guatemala estará em communicação directa por via ferrea com as cidades dos Estados Unidos, animando-se assim o novo prolongamento do systema para o Norte e para o Sul.

Em relatorios anteriores, expliquei o facto de que a topographia da America Central presta-se á construcção de estradas de ferro transversaes ou transoceanicas e que, quando estas estivessem terminadas, seria necessaria uma linha longitudinal ou pan-americana,

que lhes servirá de linha de tronco. Por conseguinte, é de interesse saber que a progressista Republica da Costa Rica está construindo actualmente o trecho do lado do Pacifico, tendo adoptado o traçado que vai a Tivives, em vez do que conduz a Puntarenas. Com a prompta conclusão deste prolongamento, Costa Rica terá uma linha passando por São José—a capital da Republica—de Puerto Limon no Atlantico até Tivives no Pacifico. O prolongamento a Tivives segue o traçado da Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana.

Estou informado de que o Governo de Nicaragua está agora construindo vias ferreas em demanda do Atlantico ha muito tempo em projecto, já tendo iniciado os trabalhos. Já está concluida a linha do Pacifico até Corinto. Não ha duvida de que dentro de breve tempo haverá tres linhas transoceanicas na America Central, e, portanto, os varios paizes se animarão a unir suas energias afim de construir a linha pan-americana ou linha longitudinal, que ha de ser de grande beneficio para todos elles, tanto sob o ponto de vista commercial, como sob o ponto de vista politico. A actual iniciativa destas Republicas no sentido de estreitar cada vez mais os vinculos entre si, como resultado da Conferencia que se realizou em Washington durante o inverno passado, será muito auxiliado pela existencia da Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana que virá por termo ao isolamento geographico destas Republicas.

Ao descrever o progresso da Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana na America do Sul, tenho-me limitado á linha principal ao longo dos Andes. Convem, porém, fazer referencia a um projecto de character analogo que, combinando o transporte por via ferrea e via fluvial, offerece o meio de utilizar os extensos rios e desenvolver a vasta região interior do continente meridional. Quando forem concluidas as principaes linhas bolivianas, o Governo emprehenderá a construcção de uma linha que se estenderá de La Paz, passando pelo chamado Districto de Yungas, até as aguas navegaveis do rio Beni, que é um tributario do Madre de Dios, cujas aguas chegam até o Amazonas pelo Mamore e o Madeira. As corredeiras do rio Madeira difficultam muito a navegação e constituem um serio obstaculo ao commercio de borracha desta região. Varias vezes se tem tentado construir uma estrada de ferro ao lado das corredeiras, mas foi abandonado o projecto. Em virtude do tratado com a Bolivia, o Governo do Brazil fornecerá os meios necessarios para construir esta via ferrea que terá 300 milhas de extensão. Foi celebrado o contracto com uma companhia americana e já foram iniciados os trabalhos preliminares. Este projecto tem o apoio do Governo e do credito do Brasil e será mais um passo para o desenvolvimento das enormes bacias fluvias da America do Sul.

Ao recapitular, desejo dizer que não tenho pretendido fazer uma relação completa da construcção de linhas nos diversos paizes. Tenho procurado dar uma breve exposição, por intermedio da Comissão Permanente da Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana, do que se está fazendo para levar avante o projecto pan-americano. A mais simples exposição dos factos dá resposta a todas as perguntas que sobre a materia se façam, pois demonstram o progresso que em todos os sentidos se tem feito. A linha pan-americana de New York a Buenos Aires tem 10,400 milhas de extensão. De New York á fronteira do sul do Mexico ha uma distancia de 3,770 milhas, e na actualidade todos estes pontos se communicam por via ferrea. Desde a fronteira meridional do Mexico até Buenos Aires, ha uma distancia de 6,630 milhas, das quaes 2,500 milhas estão em trafego, e 400 milhas estão em construcção, restando apenas um pouco mais de 3,600 milhas para construir. Um relatorio mais detalhado mostraria que os diferentes governos estão cumprindo suas promessas mediante generosas concessões de terras, e contribuições em dinheiro e em titulos, e estão protegendo e estimulando energeticamente o capital estrangeiro que se tem empregado na construcção de vias ferreas.

Subscrevo-me, Senhor Presidente, muito respeitosamente,

CHARLES M. PEPPER.

Hon. H. G. DAVIS,

*Presidente da Comissão Permanente da Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana.*



## PROGRAMMA DO CONGRESSO INTERNACIONAL SOBRE A PESCA.

A Repartição da pesca do Departamento do Commercio e do Trabalho dos Estados Unidos, publicou o programma do Quarto Congresso Internacional sobre a Pesca, que se realizará na cidade de Washington, de 22 até o 26 de setembro de 1908.

O Sr. Hermon C. Bumpus, Director do Museu Americano da Historia Natural, é o Presidente do Congresso, e o Sr. Hugh M. Smith é o Secretario Geral, a quem se deve dirigir todas as communicações. O Sr. George M. Bowers, Commissario da Pesca dos Estados Unidos, representa a Repartição da Pesca dos Estados Unidos.

Os Congressos anteriores se realizaram em Paris em 1900; em São Petersburgo em 1902; e em Vienna em 1905, e é o desejo dos organizadores do Congresso que a reunião de Washington caracterize-se pela activa participação de delegados das Republicas da America Latina.

São convidadas todas as pessoas que estejam interessadas na pesca, piscicultura, administração da pesca ou outros assumptos comprehendidos nas attribuições do Congresso, para que concorram ás sessões e tomem parte nas deliberações. Roga-se aos governos nacionaes, estadoaes e provinciaes, assim como ás sociedades, associações, clubs, etc., que enviem delegados e apresentem memorias á consideração do Congresso.

Uma serie de premios serão offerecidos aos autores das melhores investigações, descobrimentos, invenções, etc., relativos á pesca, piscicultura, ichtthyologia, pathologia dos peixes e assumptos analogos durante os annos de 1906, 1907 e 1908.

Um dos assumptos mais importantes que serão discutidos pelo Congresso se relaciona com a acclimação dos peixes e comprehende:— (a) os peixes americanos no exterior; (b) os peixes estrangeiros na America e (c) a introdução de outras especies estrangeiras.

O Sr. JOHN N. TITCOMB, Chefe da Divisão de Piscicultura da Repartição da Pesca dos Estados Unidos, depois de fazer pessoalmente muitas investigações, diz que ainda que uma grande parte da America Latina esteja situada nos tropicos, nella abundam os rios e lagos, dos quaes muitos se acham a uma altitude onde o clima temperado e as aguas de origem glacial fazem possivel a propagação de varias especies de peixes da America do Norte.



## COMPARAÇÃO DO COMMERCIO ENTRE OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS E OS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Publicamos em seguida os dados estatísticos do commercio entre os diversos paizes da America Latina e os Estados Unidos no anno de 1907, comparado com o de 1906. Esses dados baseiam-se na estatística nacional dos respectivos paizes, e, em sua falta, nos relatorios do Departamento do Commercio e do Trabalho dos Estados Unidos.

O valor total das mercadorias importadas pela Republica Argentina em 1907, foi de \$285,860,683, dos quaes \$38,842,277, ou seja 13.6 por cento do total, representam o valor dos productos provenientes dos Estados Unidos, comparado com 14.62 por cento em 1906. A exportação foi pelo valor de \$296,204,369, recebendo os Estados Unidos \$10,940,436, ou seja 3.7 por cento do total contra 4.56 por cento em 1906.

O valor do commercio exterior da Bolivia em 1907 é calculado em \$55,000,000. A importação em 1906 foi no valor de \$17,543,662, sendo \$1,136,604, ou 6.4 por cento, provenientes dos Estados Unidos, contra 5.6 por cento no anno anterior, ao passo que este paiz recebeu productos bolivianos pelo valor de \$91,359, ou seja 0.32 por cento do total, que foi no valor de \$27,827,258, contra 0.13 por cento em 1905.

O Brazil importou em 1907 productos no valor de \$202,000,000, sendo \$21,002,566, ou 10.4 por cento provenientes dos Estados Unidos, contra 11.46 por cento em 1906, e exportou mercadorias no valor de \$270,000,000, dos quaes \$85,436,070, ou 31.6 por cento, foram com destino aos Estados Unidos, comparado com 36 por cento no anno anterior.

A importação do Chile em 1907, foi no valor de \$107,193,877, sendo \$11,439,821, ou 10.6 por cento provenientes dos Estados Unidos, contra 9.9 por cento em 1906, ao passo que a exportação foi pelo valor de \$102,229,466, dos quaes \$17,944,580, ou 17.5 por cento, foram com destino aos Estados Unidos, contra 15.1 por cento em 1906.

Em 1907, os Estados Unidos exportaram para Colombia productos no valor de \$3,169,382, contra \$2,961,671 em 1906, ao passo que importaram daquelle paiz mercadorias no valor de \$6,466,429, contra \$6,669,461 no anno anterior. Em 1904, que é o anno mais recente de que ha estatística completa, os Estados Unidos exportaram para Colombia productos no valor de \$4,936,000, ou 34.15 por cento do total, e importaram deste paiz mercadorias no valor de \$6,837,000, ou seja 54.01 por cento do total.

Segundo dados estatísticos dos Estados Unidos, a exportação com destino á Costa Rica em 1907 foi no valor de \$2,840,281, e a importação proveniente deste paiz foi no valor de \$5,281,877. A importação da Costa Rica em 1906 foi pelo valor de \$7,278,464, dos quaes \$3,964,224, ou 54.4 por cento, representam o valor dos productos importados dos Estados Unidos, contra 51.65 por cento em 1905. A exportação deste paiz em 1906 foi no valor de \$8,802,000, dos quaes \$4,171,560, ou 47.4 por cento, foram com destino aos Estados Unidos.

Cuba importou em 1907, productos pelo valor de \$104,460,935, dos quaes \$51,309,288, ou 49.1 por cento, foram de origem dos Estados Unidos, contra 48 por cento em 1906, ao passo que da exportação total, que foi avaliada em \$104,069,035, aquelle paiz recebeu \$90,-774,645, ou 87.2 por cento, contra 82 por cento em 1906.

A Republica Dominicana importou em 1907 productos pelo valor de \$5,156,121, sendo no valor de \$2,863,709, ou 55.5 por cento do total, os provenientes dos Estados Unidos, comparado com 58 por cento em 1906, e exportou mercadorias pelo valor de \$7,638,536, recebendo os Estados Unidos \$3,329,018, ou 43.6 por cento, contra 53.7 por cento em 1906.

Em 1907, os Estados Unidos exportaram para o Equador productos no valor de \$1,884,107, ao passo que importaram productos deste paiz no valor de \$2,835,395. A importação do Equador em 1906, foi avaliada em \$8,505,800, fornecendo os Estados Unidos \$2,238,450, ou 26.3 por cento, contra 28.86 por cento em 1906, ao passo que a exportação attingiu a \$11,690,243, recebendo os Estados Unidos \$3,920,776, ou 33.5 por cento, contra 27.32 por cento em 1905.

Em 1907, a importação de Guatemala foi no valor de \$7,316,574, dos quaes \$4,243,795, ou 58.1 por cento, representam o valor dos productos importados dos Estados Unidos, contra 42.1 por cento em 1906. A exportação em 1907 foi pelo valor de \$10,174,486, dos quaes \$2,310,593 ou 21.6 por cento foram com destino aos Estados Unidos, comparado com 30.2 por cento no anno anterior.

A Republica de Haiti importou dos Estados Unidos em 1907 productos no valor de \$3,145,853, contra \$3,266,425 em 1906, e exportou para este paiz generos no valor de \$1,220,420, contra \$1,036,330 no anno anterior. A importação de Haiti no exercicio de 1905, que é o anno mais recente de que ha estatistica, foi no valor de \$3,871,069, fornecendo os Estados Unidos mais de 71 por cento do total, ao passo que a exportação foi no valor de \$5,000,000, recebendo os Estados Unidos \$1,171,000, ou 23.4 por cento do total.

A importação de Honduras em 1907 foi pelo valor de \$2,331,517, contribuindo os Estados Unidos com productos no valor de \$1,561,855, ou 67.7 por cento, contra 63.6 por cento em 1906; sua

exportação neste anno foi pelo valor de \$2,012,409, recebendo os Estados Unidos mercadorias no valor de \$1,807,952, ou seja 89.8 por cento do total, contra 87.2 por cento no anno anterior.

Os generos importados pelo Mexico no exercicio de 1907 foram avaliados em \$116,681,000, fornecendo os Estados Unidos \$73,188,000, ou 62.7 por cento do total, contra 65.99 por cento em 1906; foram exportados neste periodo productos no valor de \$124,009,000, recebendo os Estados Unidos \$87,904,000, ou 70.8 por cento do total, contra 68.6 por cento no anno anterior.

Em 1907, os Estados Unidos exportaram para Nicaragua productos no valor de \$1,790,598, contra \$2,041,231 em 1906, ao passo que importaram deste paiz nos dous annos em comparação productos pelo valor de \$1,202,878 e \$1,331,172. Em 1904, que é o anno mais recente de que ha estatistica, a importação de productos provenientes dos Estados Unidos representa 52.09 por cento da importação total, ao passo que a exportação com destino a este paiz representa 53.21 por cento do total.

Os generos importados pela Republica de Panamá em 1907, incluindo os productos destinados á Zona do Canal, foram pelo valor de \$17,204,983. A importação, exclusive dos productos que entraram na Zona do Canal, foi no valor de \$9,564,445, dos quaes \$5,196,964, ou 54.3 por cento, foram provenientes dos Estados Unidos, e a exportação foi no valor de \$1,960,664, dos quaes \$1,680,953, ou 85.7 por cento, representam o valor dos productos enviados para os Estados Unidos.

O commercio exterior do Paraguay em 1907 foi pelo valor de um pouco mais de \$10,000,000, sendo no valor de \$170,893 os productos importados dos Estados Unidos, e de \$7,261, o dos productos enviados para este paiz. A importação em 1906 foi avaliada em \$6,267,194, sendo \$110,496, ou 1.7 por cento, o valor dos productos de origem norte-americana; a exportação neste anno foi no valor de \$2,695,140, recebendo os Estados Unidos \$1,205, ou .05 por cento.

O Peru importou dos Estados Unidos em 1907 productos no valor de \$6,876,217, e exportou para este paiz generos no valor de \$24,953,602, sendo no valor de \$5,541,157, ou 22.2 por cento do total, os productos de origem dos Estados Unidos, e exportou generos no valor de \$28,479,404, recebendo os Estados Unidos \$3,203,480, ou seja 11.2 por cento do total.

Em 1907 a Republica de Salvador importou dos Estados Unidos productos no valor de \$1,592,473, contra \$1,321,765 no anno anterior, e exportou para este paiz mercadorias pelo valor de \$1,191,701, contra \$1,216,262 no anno anterior. Em 1905 a importação de productos provenientes dos Estados Unidos representam 31.18 por cento do total, ao passo que a exportação com destino áquelle paiz representam 23.49 por cento do total.

O commercio de importação de Uruguay em 1907 foi avaliado em \$34,425,205, dos quaes \$3,971,001, ou 11.5 por cento, correspondem a productos norte-americanos, contra 9.2 por cento no anno anterior. A exportação em 1907 foi no valor de \$35,150,937, recebendo os Estados Unidos \$2,902,085, ou 8.5 por cento, contra 7.3 por cento em 1906.

A importação total da Venezuela no exercicio de 1907, foi no valor de \$10,335,817, dos quaes \$2,626,471, ou 25.5 por cento, correspondem a productos norte-americanos, contra 30.2 por cento em 1906. A exportação em 1907 foi no valor de \$16,203,972, recebendo os Estados Unidos \$5,960,095, ou 36.7 por cento, contra 31.1 por cento no anno anterior.

## REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

### NOMEAÇÃO DA COMMISSÃO PAN-AMERICANA.

A Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas foi oficialmente informada da nomeação pelo Governo Argentino da Comissão encarregada de promover a aprovação pela Republica Argentina das resoluções adoptadas pela Terceira Conferencia Internacional, e de propor os projectos que do estudo das referidas resoluções lhe parecer necessarios para completal-as, para serem opportunamente submettidos á Comissão do Programma da Quarta Conferencia e quaesquer outros pontos que julgar convenientes.

Esta Comissão fica assim constituida: Dr. ANTONIO BERMEJO, Presidente do Supremo Tribunal da Republica, ex-Ministro da Justiça e Instrucção Publica, ex-Deputado Federal e ex-Delegado á Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana do Mexico; Dr. MANUEL F. MANTILLA, Senador Federal; Dr. MANUEL AUGUSTO MONTES DE OCA, ex-Ministro do Interior, Relações Exteriores e Culto; Dr. JOSÉ MARIA RAMOS MERIA, Presidente da Junta de Ensino Nacional; Dr. EUFEMIO UBALLES, Reitor da Universidade Nacional de Buenos Aires e ex-Deputado Federal; Dr. ELISIO CANTÓN, Vice-Presidente da Camara dos Deputados, Decano da Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Buenos Aires e ex-Delegado ao Terceiro Congresso Medico Latino-Americano de Montevidéo; Dr. JUAN M. GARRO, Vice-Decano da Faculdade de Direito e Sciencias Sociaes da Universidade de Buenos Aires; Dr. EDUARDO L. BIDDAU, Lente da Faculdade de Direito e Sciencias Sociaes da Universidade de Buenos Aires e ex-Delegado á Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana do Rio de Janeiro; Dr. LEOPOLDO MELO, Lente da Faculdade de Direito e Sciencias Sociaes da Universidade de Buenos Aires.

Dr. CARLOS A. BECÚ, Secretario Geral; Dr. MARCO AURELIO AVELLANEDA, Sub-secretario.



INDUSTRIA DE CARNES CONGELADAS, PRIMEIRO TRIMESTRE DE 1908.

A produção dos estabelecimentos frigoríficos da Republica Argentina nos primeiros tres mezes de 1908 foi a seguinte: 660,427 carneiros e ovelhas, 398,273 quartos bovinos congelados e 149,674 quartos bovinos resfriados. No periodo correspondente do anno anterior esses estabelecimentos produziram 673,600 carneiros, 345,703 quartos bovinos resfriados e 102,587 quartos bovinos congelados.

EXPORTAÇÃO, PRIMEIRO TRIMESTRE DE 1908.

Os principaes artigos exportados pela Republica Argentina durante o primeiro trimestre de 1908, comparados com os de egual periodo do anno anterior, foram os seguintes:

Artigos.	1908.	1907.
Trigo.....toneladas..	1,827,020	1,118,429
Milho.....id.....	59,793	108,280
Linho.....id.....	429,852	401,120
Farinha de trigo.....id.....	28,684	29,209
Farelo.....id.....	41,806	38,745
Farelo grosso.....sacos..	15,200	47,750
Bagas de mamona.....id.....	49,036	24,232
Carne de vacca.....quartos..	547,946	438,841
Feno.....fardos.....	110,923	94,441
Quebracho.....toneladas..	52,473	81,556
Extracto de quebracho.....id.....	14,157	10,310
Manteiga.....id.....	41,026	37,741
Couros de boi seccos.....id.....	589,061	515,094
Couros de boi salgados.....id.....	343,471	414,163
Couros de cavallo seccos.....id.....	18,910	23,274
Couros de cavallo salgados.....id.....	10,810	2,179
Pelles de carneiro.....fardos..	11,970	13,781
Crina.....id.....	844	1,147
Pelles de cabra.....id.....	601	699
Lã.....id.....	142,213	195,013
Aveia.....toneladas..	242,566	81,779
Cevada.....id.....	10,137	98
Sebo.....pipas.....	3,568	5,148
Id.....cascos.....	31,790	18,619
Id.....tonels.....	1,921	3,937
Carneiros congelados.....numero..	650,324	625,939

TRANSPORTE DE PRODUCTOS AGRICOLAS.

Segundo dados estatísticos publicados pela Repartição de Estatística do Departamento de Agricultura da Argentina, foram transportadas pelas estradas de ferro argentinas durante o anno de 1907, 3,476,165 toneladas de trigo, 1,478,421 toneladas de milho, 718,009 toneladas de linho e 159,058 toneladas de lã. Com a excepção do milho, todos esses productos mostram um augmento sobre os do anno anterior.

INDUSTRIA DOS LACTICINIOS.

A Repartição de Estatística Agricola e Economia Rural do Departamento de Agricultura da Republica Argentina, em seu annuario correspondente ao anno de 1907, publica a estatística da industria de lacticinios no paiz, pela qual se vê que havia na Republica em fins do

anno, 271 leiterias, 18 fabricas de manteiga, 68 fabricas de queijo e 3; fabricas mixtas. Esses estabelecimentos consumiram em 1906 168,616,288 litros de leite e produziram 8,043,693 kilos de manteiga e 1,394,292 kilos de queijo. Das 455 desnatadeiras em uso, 216 são movidas á mão e 239 a vapor. O capital empregado nesta industria é calculado em \$4,543,420, moeda nacional.

A provincia de Buenos Aires é o centro da industria de lacticinios e conta 236 leiterias, 12 fabricas de manteiga (estando 5 na Capital), 59 fabricas de queijo e 25 fabricas mixtas. Na Provincia de Santa Fé ha 17 leiterias, 5 fabricas de manteiga, 4 fabricas de queijo e 6 fabricas mixtas, estando as restantes situadas nas provincias de Entre Rios e Cordoba.

#### FABRICAS DE FARINHA DE TRIGO.

O numero de fabricas de farinha de trigo existentes na Republica Argentina em principios do anno de 1907, foi de 303, as quaes produziram durante o anno de 1906, 699,000 toneladas de farinha, representando 986,069 toneladas de trigo. Dessas fabricas, 51 não trabalharam. A producção de farinha de trigo e sub-productos representa 67.67 e 28.74 por cento, respectivamente, do total.

A maior parte da farinha exportada em 1907, foi com destino ao Brasil, recebendo este paiz 127,499 toneladas ou 92.81 por cento do total exportado, contra 88.98 por cento no anno anterior.

As fabricas estão distribuidas assim: Cidade de Buenos Aires, 19; Provincia de Buenos Aires, 68; Santa Fé, 39; Entre Rios, 28; Cordoba, 22; San Luis, 3; Santiago del Estero, 20; Mendoza, 18; San Juan, 19; La Rioja, 6; Catamarca, 14; Salta, 20; Jujuy, 8; Pampa, 1; Neuquen, 12; Rio Negro, 2; Chubut, 4.

#### SERICICULTURA NA REPUBLICA.

O relatorio apresentado pelo official incumbido pelo Departamento de Agricultura da Republica Argentina de estudar a cultura da seda no paiz, diz que as provincias de Tucuman e de Salta são as em que as condições são mais propicias para essa cultura. Existem na Republica 11,550,000 amoreiras, sendo 5,200,000 em Santa Fé; 4,500,000, em Cordoba; 1,500,000, em Entre Rios, e 250,000 nas provincias de Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, e Santiago del Estero.

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### BOLIVIA.

#### EXPORTAÇÃO DE OURO PROIBIDA.

Um decreto recentemente promulgado pelo Presidente da Republica da Bolivia prohibe a exportação do paiz de moedas de ouro inglezas, de 15 de fevereiro a 15 de agosto de 1908.

Tambem fica estipulado que os viajantes que sahirem do paiz não podem levar mais de £10 para cada familia, ou £5 para cada individuo. O exame rigoroso das bagagens de passageiros que sahem da Republica impede que o ouro seja exportado clandestinamente.

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## BRAZIL.

### CAFÉ BRAZILEIRO PARA CHARLESTON.

O. Sr. GEORGE E. ANDERSON, Consul-Geral dos Estados Unidos no Rio de Janeiro, informa que no dia 28 de março de 1908, o vapor *Sergipe* do Lloyd Brasileiro, sahiu do porto de Rio de Janeiro levando 10,000 saccas de café com destino ao porto de Charleston, Carolina do Sul, sendo esse carregamento o inicio de um commercio regular de café com este porto. Até agora os sessenta e mais milhões de dollares de café que se enviam annualmente do Brazil para os Estados Unidos têm ido ao porto de New York ou ao de New Orleans. É verdade haver sahido de tempos a tempos dos portos do sul dos Estados Unidos, com destino ao Brazil, navios levando madeiras e petrechos navaes, mas até agora não se fizeram embarques no Brazil com destino áquelles portos. Este carregamento é de interesse em vista do estado decadente do commercio que outr'ora existia entre o porto de Baltimore e os do Brasil.

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## CHILE.

### NOTAS SOBRE AS ESTRADAS DE FERRO.

O Consul dos Estados Unidos em Valparaiso, em um relatorio sobre as estradas de ferro do Chile, diz que as receitas das estradas de ferro de propriedade da União elevaram-se a \$25,185,000 ouro, moeda norte-americana, no anno de 1907, e calcula-se que no anno de 1908 as receitas attingirão a \$27,020,000. Foram installados em nove das principaes estações, desinfectorios, onde serão submettidos a uma rigorosa desinfecção os carros de carga, e especialmente os de gado, sempre que isto for preciso. As companhias têm tomado as providencias necessarias para o transporte das colheitas de cereaes, as quaes são extraordinariamente grandes este anno. Calcula-se que a colheita do trigo será de 5,000,000 a 6,000,000 alqueires em excesso do consumo nacional.

### MELHORAMENTO DO SERVIÇO DE NAVEGAÇÃO NA COSTA OCCIDENTAL.

O Sr. REA HANNA, Consul dos Estados Unidos em Iquique, Chile, em um relatorio recente, informa que a "*Compania Sud-Americana de Vapores*" e a "*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*" resolveram

estabelecer um serviço especial de vapores entre Valparaíso e Panamá, despachando, alternadamente, um vapor por semana de Valparaíso, os quaes farão a viagem em doze dias.

Os vapores farão escala pelos portos de Valparaíso, Coquimbo, Antofagasta, Iquique, Mollendo, Calláo, Paeta e Panamá, e se communicarão em Colon, com os vapores que tocam regularmente neste porto, de modo que a viagem de Valparaíso para New York pode ser feita em dezasete dias, evitando-se assim a demora habitual em Panamá.

Crê-se que este novo serviço resultará em desviar grande parte do trafico de Buenos Aires e da costa oriental adjacente com New York, podendo ser transportado atravez dos Andes e via Valparaíso para New York em menos tempo que pelas linhas directas.

A "*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*" estabelecerá uma linha de vapores para o transporte de cargas entre Guayaquil e Panamá, pois os paquetes regulares da companhia pararão na embocadura do rio apenas o tempo necessario para embarcar e desembarcar passageiros.

#### MODIFICAÇÕES ADUANEIRAS.

O Departamento do Thesouro promulgou um decreto em 21 de março de 1908, reduzindo os direitos de importação sobre o assucar e artigos manufacturados, taes como tecidos de meia de lã e de linho e os pannos denominados *tricots*, folhas enrugadas de ferro galvanizado, calçado e peças desmontadas para a construcção de edificios, cujo valor não deverá exceder de 15,000 pesos, ouro.

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### COLOMBIA.

#### MEMBROS DO TRIBUNAL PERMANENTE DE ARBITRAGEM DE HAYA.

Pelo decreto promulgado pelo Presidente da Republica da Colombia em 27 de março de 1908, os Srs. JORGE HOLGUIN, MARCELINO VARGAS, JOSE MARCELINO HURTADO e FELIPE DIAZ BRAZO, foram nomeados membros do Tribunal Permanente de Arbitragem de Haya, de accordo com o disposto no artigo 23 da Convenção de Haya de 1899.

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### COSTA RICA.

#### INAUGURAÇÃO DA CORTE DE JUSTIÇA DA AMERICA CENTRAL.

O Governo da Costa Rica manifestou officialmente a grande satisfação que lhe causou a noticia de que os Governos dos Estados Unidos e do Mexico tinham resolvido enviar uma commissão mixta de congratulação ás Republicas da America Central, e a este proposito o



Ministro da Costa Rica em Washington diz que “tendo o Governo da Costa Rica indicado o mez de junho de 1908, para a inauguração da Corte de Justiça da America Central, resolveram as cinco Republicas fixar algum dia no começo deste mez para esse acto. Por consequente, é de esperar que isto permittirá que os representantes dos Estados Unidos da America e do Mexico possam assistir a esse memoravel acto.

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## CUBA.

### MEMBROS DO TRIBUNAL PERMANENTE DE ARBITRAGEM DE HAYA.

Pelo decreto de 2 de abril de 1908, o Governador Provisorio de Cuba approvou a nomeação dos Srs. ANTONIO SÁNCHEZ DE BUSTAMANTE, GONZALO DE QUESADA, MANUEL SANQUILY e JUÁN B. HERNANDEZ BARREIRO, como membros do Tribunal Permanente de Arbitragem da Haya, de accordo com o disposto no artigo 23 da Convenção firmada naquella cidade em 29 de julho de 1899, e á qual a Republica de Cuba adheriu pelo decreto de 15 de abril de 1907.

### NOVA LEI ELEITORAL.

De accordo com a nova lei eleitoral de Cuba que foi promulgada em 1 de abril de 1908, o Governador Provisorio nomeou em 22 de abril a Junta Eleitoral Central e as Juntas Provinciaes.

O Presidente do Supremo Tribunal, ou seu substituto legal, servirá como Presidente *ex-officio* da Junta Central, e as Juntas Provinciaes serão presididas pelos Presidentes dos tribunaes seccionaes.

### REGULAMENTO DA IMMIGRAÇÃO.

O Departamento do Thesouro de Cuba expediu em 9 de abril de 1908, uma circular modificando o regulamento da immigração approved pelos decretos de 1902 e 1906.

A nova circular estabelece que todos os passageiros que chegarem em navios ou vapores a qualquer porto de Cuba, provenientes de portos estrangeiros, e cuja entrada não seja prohibida pelas leis em vigor, pagarão uma taxa de entrada de um dollar, cada um. Ficam isentas desta taxa as seguintes pessoas:

1. Cidadãos dos Estados Unidos.
2. Nacionais e estrangeiros domiciliados na Ilha de Cuba.
3. Immigrantes que apresentarem attestado satisfactorio, provando que foram devidamente registrados em algum consulado da Republica de Cuba e que não sejam excluidos pelos termos da circular No. 155, ou outras circulares ou ordens que forem expedidas.

A ordem no. 155 foi promulgada em maio de 1902, e modificada pelo decreto de 11 de julho de 1906.

## EQUADOR.

### CONCURSO LITTERARIO INTERNACIONAL AMERICANO.

O Governo do Equador annunciou que, por occasião da Exposição Nacional de Quito que se abrirá em 10 de agosto de 1909 para comemorar o centenario do primeiro brado de independencia na America do Sul, estará aberto um concurso litterario internacional americano em qualquer das linguas nacionaes do continente, cuja these será “A America independente para a humanidade livre, um estudo geral historico, geographico, natural, politico, ethnico, commercial, agricola, industrial, de navegação e de vias de comunicação internas do continente americano, em relação com o progresso e civilização modernos e com o movimento immigratorio a este continente das raças superiores.”

A comissão julgadora do concurso internacional será nomeado e presidido pelo Ministro das Relações Exteriores.

Os trabalhos litterarios destinados a este concurso serão enviados ao Secretario da Comissão do Concurso Internacional Americano, na cidade de Quito, e em tempo opportuno para que cheguem ao seu destino antes do dia 31 de maio de 1909, data em que se encerrará o concurso.

Os concurrentes enviarão seus nomes em outro involucro, que será assignado com o pseudonymo ou a epigraphé do trabalho correspondente, como é de costume.

Os trabalhos premiados serão annunciados no dia da inauguração da Exposição Nacional que terá lugar no dia 10 de agosto de 1909. Serão offerecidos tres premios, sendo o primeiro de 5,000 *suces*, o segundo de 3,000 *suces* e o terceiro de 2,000 *suces*.

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

#### RELAÇÃO MENSAL DA IMPORTAÇÃO E EXPORTAÇÃO.

O quadro apresentado na pagina 1292 é extrahido dos dados compilados pelo Chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o movimento commercial entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de abril de 1908, com uma identica comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os doze mezes findos em abril de 1908, comparados com o período correspondente do anno precedente. Deve-se explicar que os Algarismos das diversas alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez,

são recebidos no Departamento do Thesouro até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de abril, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de junho.

#### DELEGADOS AO CONGRESSO MEDICO PAN-AMERICANO.

A Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas foi oficialmente notificada da nomeação dos Srs. Dr. G. M. GUITERAS, do Serviço de Saude Publica e Hospitaes Maritimos; Dr. CHARLES H. HUGHES, decano do Collegio de Medicina Barnes, de St. Louis, Missouri, e Dr. H. L. E. JOHNSON, de Washington, D. C., como delegados dos Estados Unidos ao Quinto Congresso Medico Pan-Americano que se reunirá na cidade de Guatemala em agosto de 1908.

O Dr. GUITERAS representará o Serviço de Saude Publica e Hospitaes Maritimos no Congresso.

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### MEXICO.

#### ZINCO MEXICANO EM ESTABELECIMENTOS DE FUNDIÇÃO NORTE-AMERICANOS.

Noticias recebidas de Monterey dizem que, como resultado de uma recente decisão do Juiz do Tribunal Federal de Laredo, Texas, grande numero de minas de zinco na fronteira septentrional do Mexico, começarão de novo a exportar minerio para os Estados Unidos.

Até agora o minerio de zinco pagava um imposto de importação de 20 por cento *ad valorem*, mas agora, conforme a decisão do Tribunal, entrará livre de direitos, quer contenha carbonatos, quer sulphuretos.

A maior parte do minerio de zinco que se importa do Mexico é com destino aos altos fornos de Missouri, e como resultado do restabelecimento dessas operações, serão necessarios de 200 a 500 carros por mez para o transporte do minerio.

#### EXPLORAÇÃO DE PETROLEO EM CHIHUAHUA.

Pelos termos de uma concessão feita ao Sr. ALBERTO TERRAZAS em nome da companhia que representa, para a exploração das jazidas de petroleo situadas na parte oriental de Chihuahua, o concessionario gosará de isenção de direitos de exportação para todos os productos naturaes que forem obtidos, bem como de isenção de direitos de importação para todas as machinas e materiaes necessarios á exploração das jazidas, e de todos os impostos federaes. Terá o direito de desapropriar terras publicas e construir canalizações para o transporte do petroleo. Fica tambem estipulado que durante o prazo da

concessão, nenhuma pessoa poderá abrir poços dentro de um raio de 3 kilometros dos poços que forem abertos pelo concessionario.

O concessionario deverá empregar \$100,000 na installação durante os primeiros sete annos, e recolher ao Thesouro Federal 7 por cento, e ao Thesouro do Estado de Chihuahua 3 por cento do valor dos productos liquidos obtidos, conforme a avaliação que deverá ser feita no fim de cada exercicio, tomando por base a producção diaria de 1,470 litros. O concessionario já depositou no Thesouro Federal a somma de \$5,000 para garantir a fiel execução do contracto.

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## NICARAGUA.

### NOVO SERVIÇO DE NAVEGAÇÃO.

O "American" de 20 de abril, noticiando o contracto que o Governo de Nicaragua acaba de celebrar com a "*Compañía Hondureña de Navegación*," em virtude do qual os vapores dessa linha irão até a costa de Nicaragua, tocando nos portos de Bluefields e Greytown, diz que os vapores farão escala pelos portos de Mobile e Galveston nos Estados Unidos; Vera Cruz, Tampico e Progreso, no Mexico; pelos portos de Guatemala e de Honduras Inglesa e pelo Puerto Cortez.

A companhia receberá uma subvenção do Governo, a qual será paga das rendas aduaneiras de Bluefields, e gozará de isenção de impostos fiscaes e municipaes, excepto o imposto de pharões. Concede-se-lhe tambem isenção de direitos de importação para todos os combustiveis, machinas, e outras materiaes necessarios para o serviço dos vapores. Os empregados da companhia não são obrigados ao serviço militar.

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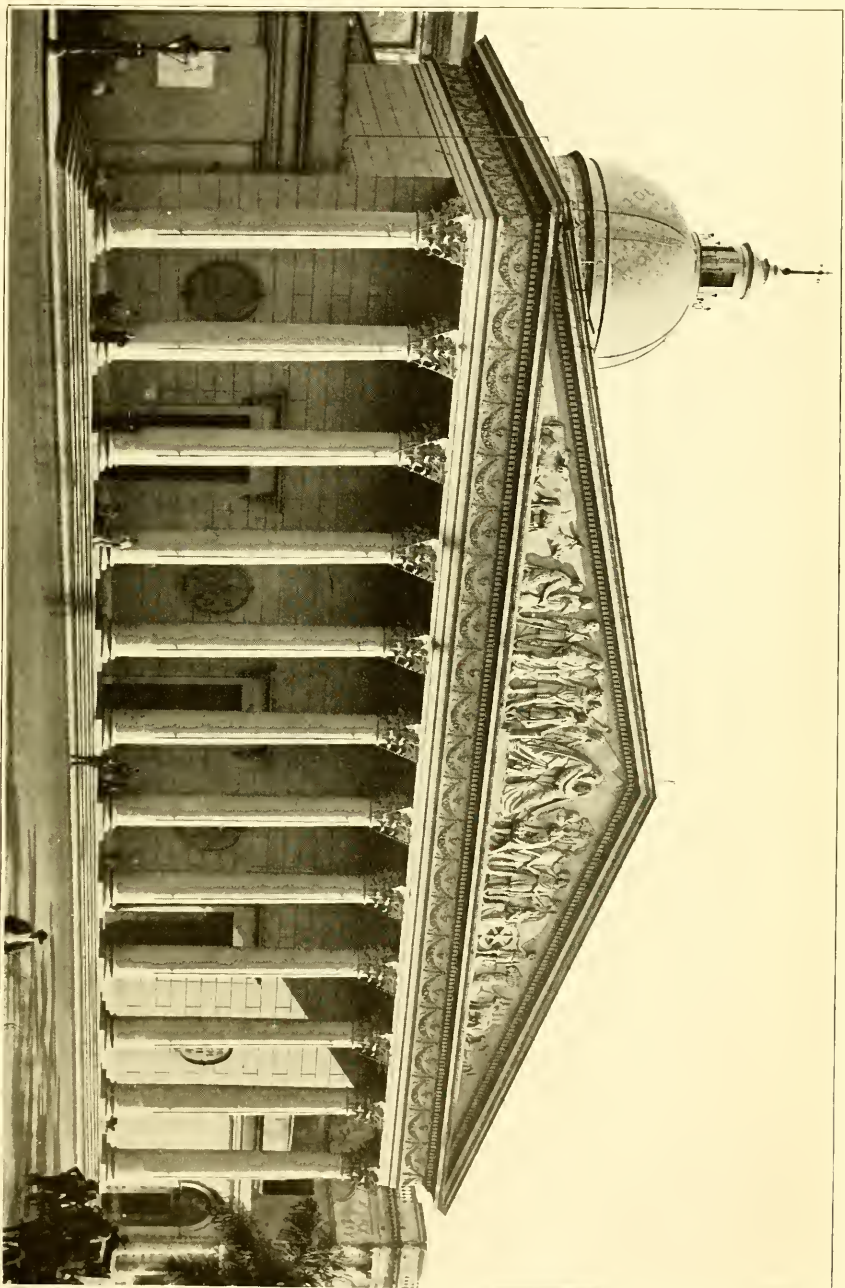
## PERU.

### REGISTRO DE MARCAS DE FABRICA.

Pelos termos da lei de marcas de fabrica e de commercio do Peru, é permittido o registro de qualquer marca de fabrica ou nome commercial que não tenha sido já registrada na Republica. Por consequente, o individuo que primeiro apresentar uma marca para registro, pode registral-a e fazer uso effectivo della, com grande prejuizo do possuidor da mesma.

O Consul Geral dos Estados Unidos em Callão está chamando a attenção dos fabricantes para o assumpto, recommendando-lhes que effectuem promptamente o registro de suas marcas.



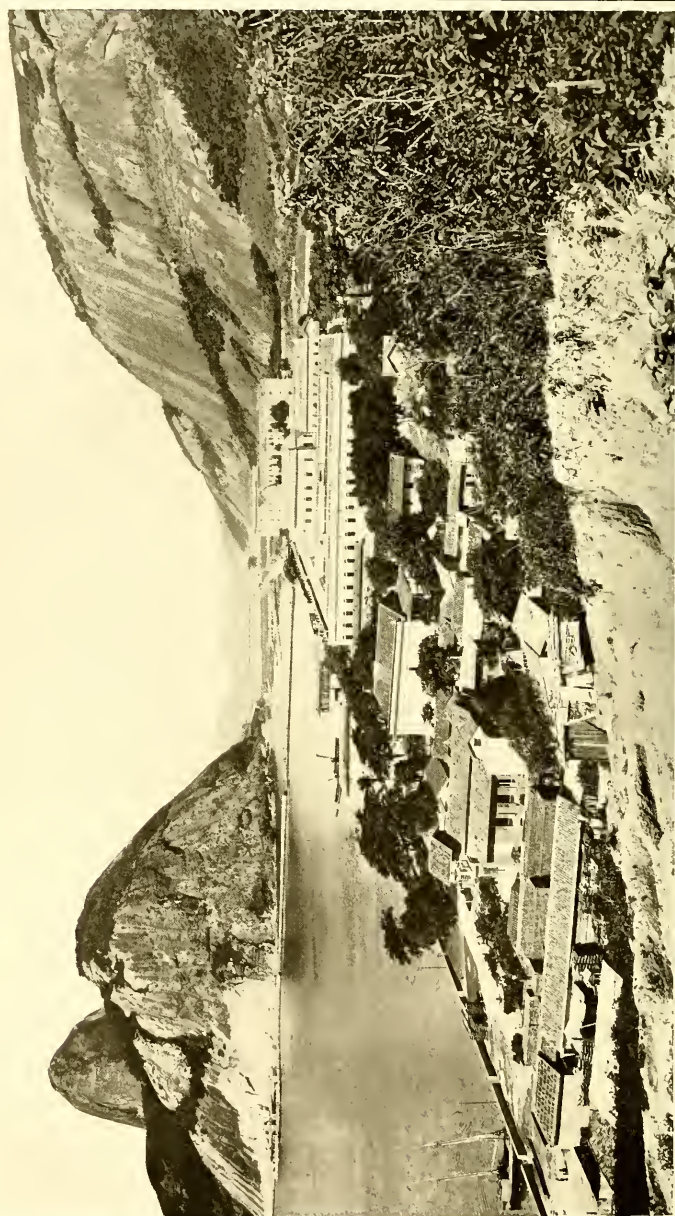


CATHÉDRALE DE BUENOS-AYRES.

C'est dans l'une de ses chapelles que se trouvent les restes du Général San Martin.

THE CATHEDRAL OF BUENOS AIRES.

One of its chapels contains the remains of General San Martin.



VUE D'UNE PARTIE DU BEAU PORT DE RIO-DE-JANEIRO.

Le bâtiment qui se trouve au centre du fond est la nouvelle École Militaire.

A SECTION OF RIO DE JANEIRO'S BEAUTIFUL HARBOR.

The building shown in the center of the background is the new Military School.

# BULLETIN

DU

## BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES.

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Un mois s'est déjà écoulé depuis la pose de la première pierre du bâtiment du Bureau International et l'on peut se faire une idée générale de la fête. Le Directeur a reçu tant de félicitations venant de toutes les parties du globe sur la réussite de cet événement, qu'il désire faire savoir que ce succès est dû en grande partie non seulement aux orateurs du jour et aux invités de renom qui honoraient la fête de leur présence, mais encore au but unique et à l'importance de la fête. Il ne faut pas oublier non plus que le temps s'est montré très propice pour une fête en plein air.

Le Directeur exprime toute sa reconnaissance pour l'appui que lui a prêté tout le personnel du Bureau ainsi que toutes les autres personnes qui ont été en rapport avec lui pour faire les préparatifs de la fête. Tous semblaient inspirés du désir de faire de la pose de la première pierre un événement mémorable non seulement dans l'histoire de Washington, mais encore dans les relations avec toutes les Républiques latino-américaines. Naturellement une fête ne peut manquer de réussir quand le Président des Etats-Unis, le Secrétaire d'Etat, le doyen des représentants diplomatiques de l'Amérique Latine, le chef de l'Eglise Catholique aux Etats-Unis, le doyen du Clergé protestant du District de Colombie et l'un des plus riches et des plus philanthropes du monde entier doivent y porter la parole. Les personnes présentes à cette fête se composaient d'une majorité du Cabinet et de la Cour Suprême, du Corps diplomatique au grand complet d'un nombre considérable de Sénateurs et de Députés, de gouverneurs d'Etat, d'officiers supérieurs de l'Armée et de la Marine, de Chefs de Bureau des Ministères, de représentants de la Presse et d'autres proéminentes figures dans le monde officiel, commercial et social de la capitale, ainsi que d'un grand nombre d'invités distingués venant de différentes parties du pays et formaient une assemblée aussi distinguée que celles que l'on voit ordinairement dans d'autres fêtes de ce genre.

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Bien que le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines exerce le plus grand soin pour assurer l'exactitude de ses publications, il n'assumera aucune responsabilité des erreurs ou inexactitudes qui pourraient s'y glisser.



Environ 4,000 personnes munies de cartes d'entrée ont trouvé place dans l'enceinte réservée. On avait d'abord construit trois grandes tribunes sur trois des côtés de la cour d'honneur, au centre de laquelle se trouvait la première pierre, mais au dernier moment il y a eu tant de demandes qu'on en a construit une quatrième. En plus des discours et de la pose de la première pierre proprement dite, il y a eu deux faits ayant un caractère des plus importants; d'abord on a arboré tour à tour les drapeaux des vingt et unes Républiques américaines, à mesure que la musique de la Marine jouait l'air national de chacune; tout le monde dans l'enceinte se tenait debout et applaudissait chaque drapeau au moment où on le hissait au haut du mât de pavillon. Ensuite, on a lu les câblegrammes spéciaux de félicitations envoyés par les Présidents des différentes Républiques américaines et tous les messages ont été applaudis à leur tour, spécialement au moment où chacun d'eux exprimait des sentiments en faveur de la paix pan-américaine et de la bonne entente entre tous ces pays.

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#### VUES D'UN GOUVERNEUR AU SUJET DE L'UNION PANAMÉRICAIN.

On a invité à la pose de la première pierre du nouveau bâtiment les gouverneurs qui étaient venus à Washington sur la convocation de M. ROOSEVELT, Président des Etats-Unis, pour assister à la Conférence sur la Conservation des Ressources naturelles des Etats-Unis. Ces invitations ont provoqué un nombre de réponses de la part des gouverneurs. Parmi celles qui méritent d'attirer l'attention se trouve celle de l'Honorable WILLIAM M. O. DAWSON, gouverneur de la Virginie de l'Ouest. Sa réponse est ainsi conçue:

Il faut vous féliciter, ainsi que le pays tout entier et même le monde civilisé, du progrès qui s'est fait en unissant dans une fédération de la paix, un si grand nombre de gouvernements de cet hémisphère, ainsi que de la perspective pour l'avenir que fait prévoir la pose de la première pierre du beau bâtiment si bien en rapport avec l'esprit tangible de la confédération qu'il doit abriter. Bien que cet événement soit des plus grands en lui-même, son influence et ses résultats qui doivent en découler sont encore plus grands.

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#### ÉDITION SPÉCIALE DU BULLETIN MENSUEL.

On est heureux de voir que les efforts faits par la rédaction du BULLETIN MENSUEL du Bureau International, afin de publier, vingt-quatre heures après les cérémonies de la pose de la première pierre, une édition spéciale du BULLETIN contenant non seulement les discours en anglais, en espagnol et en portugais, mais aussi plus de quinze photographies de la fête elle-même ont été généralement reconnus et appréciés. Il n'est pas probable qu'il y ait dans le monde entier des revues qui auraient pu surpasser ce record; et un travail aussi rapide



approche de celui qui se fait pour nos feuilles quotidiennes. Quand on pense qu'il a fallu développer les photographies, les imprimer et les faire graver en demi-tons, et ensuite en faire tirer plusieurs milliers d'exemplaires et les joindre aux discours dans le BULLETIN, broché d'une manière convenable, et que les BULLETINS étaient prêts à livrer le mardi dans l'après-midi, lendemain de la fête, on peut dire sans se vanter que le Bureau International essaye, sous le présent régime, d'atteindre la plus grande perfection possible au point de vue de la rédaction aussi bien qu'au point de vue de l'administration en général.

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#### MESSAGES DES PRÉSIDENTS LATINO-AMÉRICAINS.

Les messages des Présidents de la République Argentine, du Brésil, de Costa Rica et du Paraguay publiés dans ce numéro du BULLETIN méritent d'être lus attentivement, car ils font voir le progrès et la prospérité de ces riches Républiques de l'Amérique Latine. Chacun de ces Présidents parle en des termes qui montrent de la manière la plus claire que son pays est dans la voie du progrès.

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#### PARTICIPATION DES ÉTATS-UNIS DANS LE CONGRÈS SCIENTIFIQUE PANAMÉRICAIN.

L'allocation de \$35,000 que le Congrès des Etats-Unis a voté pour participer au Congrès scientifique pan-américain qui doit avoir lieu à Santiago, Chili, au mois de décembre prochain, laisse à penser qu'on y enverra une importante délégation de savants et d'hommes de science. Outre la délégation officielle, il y aura un nombre considérable de représentants du corps enseignant des principales universités. Il est probable qu'une vingtaine de ceux qui sont à la tête du progrès intellectuel et scientifique des Etats-Unis prendront part aux débats qui auront lieu pendant les sessions de cette assemblée distinguée. En voyant l'importance que les Etats-Unis attachent à cette conférence, les pays de l'Amérique du Sud sauront certainement apprécier le but véritable qu'ils se proposent d'atteindre, c'est-à-dire l'entrée en relations plus suivies avec les Républiques du continent, non seulement au point de vue intellectuel mais encore au point de vue politique.

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#### RAPPORT DE M. PEPPER SUR LE CHEMINS DE FER PANAMÉRICAIN.

Tous ceux qui s'intéressent non seulement à la construction de chemins de fer dans l'Amérique Latine en général mais aussi à la réalisation du projet d'un système de chemins de fer intercontinental, doivent lire avec le plus grand soin le rapport de M. CHARLES M.

PEPPER sur le chemin de fer panaméricain. Au cours de sa récente visite en Colombie, dans l'Equateur, au Pérou, en Bolivie, et au Chili, M. PEPPER a pu constater le progrès actuel qui a été fait et ce qu'on a l'intention de faire. Il est évident que l'Amérique du Sud entre dans une ère de construction de chemins de fer qui sera un des principaux facteurs dans le développement des ressources intérieures qui, comme on le sait, sont illimitées, aussi bien qu'en attirant des capitaux et des immigrants. On peut juger de l'importance de ce mouvement en comparant la construction actuelle de chemins de fer dans les Républiques du Sud à celle d'il y a dix ans. Ce mouvement attire le placement de capitaux étrangers qui viennent tout à la fois de l'Europe et des Etats-Unis.

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#### VISITE D'AMÉRICAINS DU NORD AUX EXPOSITIONS DE L'AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.

Les Américains du Nord qui ont l'intention de faire un voyage l'année prochaine ne doivent pas perdre de vue les Expositions qui auront lieu à Rio de Janeiro, Brésil, sur la côte orientale, et à Quito, Equateur, sur la côte occidentale. Il n'est pas possible de faire un voyage plus intéressant que ce voyage autour de l'Amérique du Sud, *via* Rio de Janeiro, Montévidéo, Buenos Aires, Santiago et Valparaiso; de là, remonter la côte occidentale en faisant un crochet pour aller en Bolivie, puis à Callao et Lima, Pérou, ensuite à Guayaquil et Quito, Equateur; enfin, terminer ce voyage en traversant l'isthme de Panama et se rendre compte du merveilleux travail que l'on y fait pour la construction du canal. On pourrait facilement faire ce voyage en quatre mois, mais plus il sera long, mieux cela vaudra. Il y a maintenant de si bonnes lignes de vapeurs faisant le service entre New York et la côte orientale de l'Amérique du Sud et de si bons hôtels dans les villes de cette partie du continent, que tous ces avantages ne peuvent manquer d'encourager à faire ce voyage. On s'aperçoit déjà qu'il y a beaucoup plus de voyageurs qu'autrefois entre les Etats-Unis et l'Amérique du Sud et *vice versa*. Mais ce n'est encore rien comparativement à ce qu'il faudrait pour développer le commerce et entretenir l'amitié entre les deux parties du continent américain.

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#### VISITE D'ÉTUDIANTS DE COMMERCE DANS L'AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.

Le grand pas que vient de faire l'Ecole supérieure de Commerce de Boston pour mieux connaître l'Amérique Latine mérite un éloge tout particulier. Elle a choisi deux jeunes gens qui vont faire un voyage dans l'Amérique du Sud afin d'étudier les conditions et les ressources de quelques-uns de ces pays pour être en mesure de pouvoir s'associer avec des maisons de commerce ou des entreprises ayant des relations

l'affaires dans ces différents pays. Les jeunes gens qui ont eu l'avantage d'être choisis sont M. JOHN C. ROCK et M. PAUL N. TARDIVEL. Ils quitteront New York le 20 juin et se rendront à Buenos Aires. Après y avoir passé quelque temps ils iront à Montévidéo, de là, à Rio de Janeiro, et ils reviendront à New York vers le 1<sup>er</sup> octobre. M. D. F. EDWARDS, du Département d'Economie de l'Ecole supérieure de Commerce de Boston, s'est occupé des préparatifs de ce voyage et M. SYLVESTER BAXTER, qui a beaucoup voyagé dans l'Amérique du Sud et a écrit plusieurs articles sur ce pays dans les principaux journaux et revues, a encouragé ce projet. Le Directeur du Bureau International a remis à ces jeunes gens des lettres spéciales de présentation. Les représentants diplomatiques du Brésil, de la République Argentine et de l'Uruguay, pays qu'ils doivent visiter, ont pris beaucoup d'intérêt au sujet de leur voyage.

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#### L'ARCHITECTURE DANS L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

Il est intéressant de remarquer que dans l'intérêt toujours croissant des conditions de l'Amérique Latine il y a une tendance à apprécier ce qui se fait dans les principales villes de cette partie du monde au point de vue de l'amélioration municipale et de l'architecture. Le mardi soir, 26 mai, M. ALBERT KELSEY, un des architectes du nouveau bâtiment du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines a donné au Cercle des Architectes de Washington une conférence illustrée sur ce sujet. Cette conférence de M. KELSEY a attiré beaucoup d'attention d'autant plus qu'il vient de faire un voyage à Cuba et au Mexique où il a étudié les progrès de l'architecture pour en appliquer les différents principes dans les détails de construction du nouveau bâtiment du Bureau.

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#### NOUVEAU BUREAU DE RENSEIGNEMENTS LATINO-AMÉRICAIN.

Le Bureau International reçoit constamment des notices de l'établissement d'agences ou de bureaux indépendants ou dépendant de journaux commerciaux ayant pour but de disséminer des renseignements sur l'Amérique Latine en vue du développement du commerce avec cette partie du monde. Un des premiers de ces bureaux est celui qui a été établi à Boston par les exportateurs de chaussures et de cuirs dont M. J. K. EMELIE est le Directeur.

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#### "AMERICAN COLONIAL REVIEW".

Les efforts que fait M. LUIS V. DE ABAD pour lancer "l'American Colonial Review," revue tropicale, doivent recevoir l'aide et l'appui de tous ceux qui désirent voir résoudre les problèmes qui affectent les relations des Etats-Unis avec leurs Républiques sœurs.

M. DE ABAD, Cubain distingué, fait une étude très soignée de la politique et des habitants panaméricains. La première édition de sa nouvelle publication a fait une très bonne impression.

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#### REPRODUCTION DES ILLUSTRATIONS DU BULLETIN.

Par suite des nombreuses demandes de permission que le Bureau reçoit constamment des revues de toutes les Républiques américaines pour obtenir l'autorisation de reproduire les illustrations du BULLETIN MENSUEL, le Directeur a fait avec l'Imprimerie Nationale un arrangement d'après lequel on peut acheter des électrotypes au prix de 3 cents par pouce carré, ce qui est le dixième du prix des plaques de cuivre originales.

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#### DÉVELOPPEMENT INDUSTRIEL DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

L'Annuaire, publié par le Bureau des Statistiques et de l'Economie rurale du Ministère de l'Agriculture de la République Argentine, donne des renseignements intéressants au sujet des diverses industries du pays. Les laiteries, les minoteries et les établissements frigorifiques montrent tous le progrès rationnel résultant des grandes superficies consacrées aux produits agricoles, tandis qu'on compte que l'industrie de la soie deviendra avant peu une des plus grandes richesses du pays.

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#### BRÉSIL ET AVANTAGES OFFERTS AUX ETATS-UNIS.

Ainsi que le dit le Président PENNA dans son dernier message au Congrès, l'Exposition Nationale qui aura lieu à Rio de Janeiro du mois de juin au mois de décembre de l'année courante, offrira aux étrangers l'occasion de se rendre compte de la salubrité du climat et des richesses naturelles du pays ainsi que du progrès de ses industries. Le Portugal est le seul pays qui a été invité à prendre part à cette Exposition. On a accordé aux fabricants des Etats-Unis la permission d'exposer des machines et outils agricoles. Afin d'encourager les intérêts des Etats-Unis à cet égard on a décidé d'installer une exposition brésilienne-américaine permanente de modèles où l'on pourra voir les articles qu'on désire introduire au Brésil afin d'encourager les agriculteurs à se servir de procédés modernes dans l'exploitation agricole. L'entreprise est sous la direction du "Jornal do Brazil," une des principales feuilles quotidiennes du pays, et dont l'un des propriétaires, le Directeur général de l'Exposition Nationale, M. LOUIS RAIPOSA, est un important promoteur d'exposition de modèles et on peut lui écrire pour tous renseignements au Metropolitan Building, New York City.



## RECETTES CHILIENNES.

Les recettes provenant des lignes de chemins de fer exploitées par le Gouvernement chilien ont dépassé la somme de \$25,000,000 en 1907 et les prévisions pour l'année 1908 dépassent de \$2,000,000 les chiffres mentionnés ci-dessus. Ces lignes ont une étendue de 1,800 milles et on a beaucoup amélioré le service, surtout en ce qui concerne le transport du bétail sur pied et des produits agricoles. Les recettes douanières de la République pour le premier trimestre de l'année 1908 font voir une plus-value de plus de \$200,000 sur la même période de l'année précédente, les droits d'importation s'élevant à \$7,500,000 et les droits d'exportation à environ \$6,500,000.

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## APPUI PRÊTÉ PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT COLOMBIEN AUX INDUSTRIES DU PAYS.

Il est facile de voir combien le Gouvernement de la République de Colombie s'intéresse au développement des industries nationales par le voyage que son Président, M. REYES, vient de faire dans le pays afin de s'assurer personnellement de ce qu'on pourrait faire à ce sujet. Avant de partir de la capitale, le Président a fait un discours important dans lequel il a parlé de la nécessité pressante de construire de nouvelles lignes de chemins de fer pouvant permettre de transporter les produits aux marchés les plus proches.

À ce propos, on appelle l'attention du public sur un rapport intéressant au sujet de l'état actuel des lignes colombiennes fait par Señor Don JOSÉ MANUEL PEREZ, ingénieur en chef et directeur général du chemin de fer de Sabana.

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## COSTA RICA ET LA COUR DE JUSTICE CENTRO-AMERICAINE.

L'inauguration de la première cour de justice centro-américaine qui doit avoir lieu ce mois-ci à San José, capitale de Costa Rica, est un indice certain de l'importance de la récente Conférence de la Paix à Washington entre les Etats intéressés. Dans le message qu'il a lu devant le Congrès, et que l'on publie dans ce numero du BULLETIN, le Président de la République a exprimé le plaisir qu'il a ressenti en voyant l'honneur que l'on a fait à la nation en choisissant Costa Rica comme lieu de réunion d'une assemblée aussi importante. Il a appuyé aussi sur la situation économique et financière du pays et sur le développement général des intérêts agricoles. D'après les prévisions, la récolte du café pour l'année sera la plus grande qu'il y ait jamais eue dans l'histoire du pays. D'un autre côté, la production des plantations de bananes et de canne à sucre augmente constamment.

## DÉVELOPPEMENT DES MINES DE FER DANS L'ÎLE DE CUBA.

La "Bethlehem Steel Company" des Etats-Unis vient d'acheter un gisement important de minerai de fer près de Santiago, Cuba, ce qui montre le développement des ressources du pays.

Les ingénieurs ont calculé que ces gisements renferment 75,000,000 de tonnes de minerai qui, comme fait extraordinaire, contient 2 pour cent de nickel et 1 pour cent de chrome. La propriété de la compagnie s'étend sur une superficie de 875 acres et se trouve à environ 12 milles à l'est de Santiago. Des experts en la matière considèrent que cette découverte de gisements de minerais de fer est la plus importante qui ait été faite depuis vingt ans.

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## CONCOURS LITTÉRAIRE DANS L'ÉQUATEUR.

La Direction de l'Exposition qui doit s'ouvrir à Quito le 10 août 1909 a annoncé un concours littéraire sur des sujets panaméricains dans lequel peuvent participer les étudiants qui s'intéressent aux affaires de l'hémisphère occidental. Les essais devront parvenir avant le 31 mai 1909, date de la fermeture du concours, et on peut se servir de n'importe quelle langue en usage sur le continent américain.

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## CONSTRUCTION DE CHEMINS DE FER AU HONDURAS.

On vient d'inaugurer le chemin de fer des frères Vaccaro au nord du Honduras pour transporter leurs fruits, et il est bon de savoir que la prolongation de la ligne interocéanique de son point terminus actuel, situé à La Pimenta jusqu'à Puerto Cortez, c'est-à-dire, sur une distance de 250 milles, est sur le point d'être achevée. On dit qu'un syndicat composé de grands capitalistes de New York s'occupant spécialement de chemins de fer ont présenté une proposition au gouvernement du Honduras ayant en vue le règlement de l'émission des obligations de la ligne et son achèvement dans l'espace de deux ans. Le commencement des travaux sur les terrains où doit passer la ligne en projet donnera certainement un grand essor au développement déjà notable du district de San Pedro.

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## RAPPORTS CONSULAIRES SUR LE COMMERCE MEXICAIN.

On publie dans ce numéro du BULLETIN un résumé succinct d'un grand nombre de rapports très intéressants envoyés par les consuls des Etats-Unis qui résident dans les ports mexicains. Ces rapports font voir les articles les plus importants des importations et des exportations qui ont passé par les ports en question. A Manzanillo, où en

1906 on avait reçu de grandes quantités de matériel pour la construction des chemins de fer, les importations ont baissé de \$112,000 à \$32,000 en 1907. A La Vera Cruz, on n'a exporté de coton brut ni en 1905 ni en 1906, mais en 1907 les expéditions se sont élevées à environ \$700,000. On voit aussi une augmentation sensible dans les expéditions de chicle qui se sont élevées à \$210,308 en 1907 contre \$8,935 en 1905. Les envois de zinc de Monterey ont diminué par suite de la crise financière des derniers mois de l'année 1907 et aussi par le droit *ad valorem* perçu sur l'entrée de ce produit aux Etats-Unis. Par suite d'un jugement rendu dernièrement au Texas cette condition d'affaires n'existe plus et on compte sur une reprise des exportations de zinc aux fonderies du Missouri.

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#### LOI SUR LES ALIMENTS ET MÉDICAMENTS AU NICARAGUA.

Le gouvernement du Nicaragua vient de voter une loi importante réglant l'importation et la vente des spécialités pharmaceutiques et prohibant l'importation de denrées alimentaires ou de médicaments adulterés ou falsifiés. Dans cette loi qui a été mise en vigueur le 6 avril 1908, on a décidé aussi la création dans la capitale d'un laboratoire de chimie afin de pouvoir examiner tous les produits qui laisseraient quelques doutes au sujet de leur composition.

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#### PROGRÈS DU PARAGUAY EN 1907.

Le message du Président FERREIRA, prononcé le 1<sup>er</sup> avril devant le Congrès Paraguayen, fait voir un état de prospérité dans tout le pays, ainsi que le montrent les recettes douanières qui en 1907 ont augmenté de plus de \$2,000,000 sur l'année 1906. Les recettes intérieures accusent aussi une augmentation et la récolte de tabac de l'année actuelle est vraiment extraordinaire.

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#### COMMERCE ENTRE LE PÉROU ET LES ÉTATS-UNIS.

D'après le rapport publié par le ministère des Affaires étrangères du Pérou, on voit une augmentation remarquable dans les échanges commerciaux entre le Pérou et les Etats-Unis. Les exportations du Pérou aux Etats-Unis pour l'année 1907 ont dépassé de \$4,000,000 celles de l'année précédente et les importations de marchandises provenant des Etats-Unis accusent une plus-value de \$1,500,000. Le consul péruvien à New York constate que les commerçants américains cherchent de plus en plus à étendre leurs relations commerciales au Pérou et que le consulat reçoit constamment des demandes de renseignements à ce sujet.

## RECETTES FISCALES DU SALVADOR.

Le rapport du Trésor pour l'année 1907 montre une balance de plus de \$80,000 pour l'année, ce qui fait voir dans quelle situation économique satisfaisante se trouve le Salvador. Sur cette somme \$60,000 représentent le surplus de l'année 1906 qui, ajouté à celui de l'année 1907, donne les chiffres précités.

## CONDITIONS SANITAIRES DANS LES PORTS DU VÉNÉZUELA.

Par suite des conditions plus satisfaisantes dans lesquelles se trouve la santé publique dans le port de La Guaira, le Gouvernement du Vénézuëla a décidé d'annuler le décret du 18 avril qui mettait l'embargo pendant quinze jours sur les marchandises expédiées par ce port. L'exécution de ces mesures, qui avaient été prises pour empêcher l'infection et la contagion parmi les indigènes et les étrangers, a été poussée avec la plus grande vigueur et a produit les résultats les plus satisfaisants.

## MESSAGES DES PRÉSIDENTS AMÉRICAINS À L'OCCASION DE LA POSE DE LA PREMIÈRE PIERRE DU BÂTIMENT DE L'UNION AMÉRICAINES.

## RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

Au moment où Washington s'apprête à célébrer sous les plus brillants auspices l'érection d'un monument élevé à la solidarité des États du Nouveau Monde, la République Argentine envoie ses félicitations aux États-Unis d'Amérique et à toutes les nations représentées dans le Bureau des Républiques Américaines ainsi que ses meilleurs vœux de bonheur au Président ROOSEVELT et aux Présidents de toutes les Républiques sœurs.

J. FIGUEROA ALCORTA,  
*Président de la République Argentine.*

## BOLIVIE.

Le président me charge de vous faire connaître que, ne pouvant assister à la pose de la première pierre du nouveau bâtiment du Bureau, il désire exprimer le plaisir qu'il éprouve en voyant ce grand événement qui représente d'une manière si palpable l'union des Républiques Américaines.

PINILLA,  
*Ministre des Affaires Étrangères.*

## BRÉSIL.

C'est avec le plus grand plaisir que le Brésil voit la pose de la première pierre du nouveau bâtiment de l'Union des Républiques Américaines à Washington. Le pays offre à son donateur généreux, M. ANDREW CARNEGIE, ses sincères remerciements et, plein de confiance dans l'avenir de cette Union, il envoie l'assurance de son ancien



et inaltérable dévouement à la grande République du Nord qui lui offre une si somptueuse hospitalité.

ALFONSO PENNA,  
*Président du Brésil.*

## CHILI.

Le Président de la République du Chili dit: "Le progrès de l'Amérique Latine est assuré si elle suit l'exemple de la grande République créée par GEORGE WASHINGTON."

PUGA,  
*Ministre des Affaires Étrangères.*

## COLOMBIE.

J'envoie mes vœux les plus sincères au Conseil d'Administration du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines à l'occasion des cérémonies historiques qui doivent avoir lieu le 11 mai pour la pose de la première pierre du bâtiment devant lui servir de local. Ce monument élevé si à propos, sur la terre qui a vu naître GEORGE WASHINGTON, sera un témoignage de l'union permanente et fraternelle de toutes les Républiques Américaines.

À l'occasion de cette cérémonie si imposante, le peuple et le gouvernement de Colombie me prient d'envoyer l'expression de leur reconnaissance à Son Excellence, le Président des États-Unis, à l'éminent homme d'État, ELIHU ROOT, au philanthrope distingué et généreux, ANDREW CARNEGIE, et à l'infatigable champion américain JOHN BARRETT, pour les efforts qu'ils ont faits et l'intérêt qu'ils ont montré dans l'érection de ce temple de l'Union américaine.

EUCLIDES DE ANCULO,  
*Président Intérimaire.*

## COSTA RICA.

L'érection du bâtiment des Républiques Américaines qui par la nature de l'institution internationale qu'il représente et la munificence de M. CARNEGIE peut se comparer au Temple de la Paix à La Haye, est un pas de plus vers l'unification des bonnes relations fraternelles existant déjà entre les nations du continent de CHRISTOPHE COLOMB et en même temps un lien qui doit les unir encore d'avantage.

VIQUEZ,  
*Président de Costa Rica.*

## CUBA.

À l'occasion de la pose de la première pierre du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, le gouverneur provisoire de la République de Cuba me charge d'exprimer au Conseil d'Administration de cette Institution la reconnaissance du peuple cubain pour ce nouveau lien entre les Républiques de l'Amérique qui contribuera certainement au développement de meilleures relations entre les Républiques du continent.

GARCIA VELEZ,  
*Secrétaire d'État Intérimaire.*

## RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE.

Le même idéal de liberté et de justice doit former la première pierre de l'Union Internationale. Celui qui veut l'union et l'harmonie en Amérique est un véritable américain.

CACERES,  
*Président de la République.*

## GUATÉMALA.

Je suis très heureux de vous envoyer au nom du peuple et du gouvernement du Guatemala, ainsi qu'en mon nom personnel, les félicitations les plus sincères et les plus cordiales à l'occasion de la pose de la première pierre du bâtiment des Républiques Américaines qui représente l'affermissement des relations fraternelles de la famille américaine.

M. ESTRADA,  
*Président de la République.*

## HAÏTI.

Gouvernement haïtien prend part cordiale à cérémonie première pierre édifice des Républiques et vous envoie expression très sympathique et vœux pour union fraternelle entre nations américaines.

LOUIS BORNO,  
*Ministre des Relations Extérieures.*

## MEXIQUE.

Le Président du Mexique souhaite sincèrement que la cérémonie de la pose de la première pierre soit, ainsi que le Bureau, le symbole d'une ère de paix inaltérable entre tous les pays de notre continent.

MARISCAL,  
*Ministre des Affaires Étrangères.*

## NICARAGUA.

J'envoie mes félicitations les plus chaleureuses au Bureau International des Républiques Américaines à l'occasion de l'événement solennel de la pose de la première pierre du bâtiment auquel M. CARNEGIE a si grandement et si généreusement contribué. Ce travail sera sans nul doute un aide puissant et efficace dans la réalisation du rapprochement fraternel de toutes les nations du continent.

J. S. ZELAYA,  
*Président de la République.*

## PANAMA.

A l'occasion de la pose de la première pierre du bâtiment qui doit représenter à Washington l'union des Républiques Américaines, je suis heureux d'envoyer à Votre Excellence les plus sincères félicitations.

M. AMADOR GUERRERO,  
*Président de la République.*

## PÉROU.

A l'occasion des cérémonies qui doivent avoir lieu le 11 courant, je désire exprimer les meilleurs vœux de la nation péruvienne pour que le grand bâtiment que l'on va ériger puisse toujours rappeler la paix, l'union et l'amitié fraternelle entre les Républiques de l'Amérique.

JOSÉ PARDO,  
*Président de la République.*

## URUGUAY.

A l'occasion de la pose de la première pierre du bâtiment des Républiques Américaines, veuillez présenter au gouvernement de la grande République de l'Amérique mes félicitations sur la mise à exécution d'un projet qui sera un nouveau gage de solidarité morale entre les nations de l'Amérique.

WILLIMAN,  
*Présidente de la République.*

## NICARAGUA.

Nos sincères félicitations sur la pose de la première pierre du bâtiment du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines. Tout me porte à croire qu'il contribuera à resserrer les liens d'amitié qui existent déjà entre les nations du continent.

J. D. GAMEZ,  
*Ministre des Affaires Étrangères.*

Señor Don JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, ministre de Costa Rica aux Etats-Unis, a écrit la lettre suivante expliquant pourquoi il n'a pu assister à la pose de la première pierre :

C'est avec regret que j'ai l'honneur de vous informer qu'il me sera impossible d'assister à la pose de la première pierre du bâtiment du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines comme je désirais le faire par suite de mon départ précipité pour Costa Rica, où je suis appelé pour assister à l'ouverture prochaine de la Cour de Justice de l'Amérique du Centre.

Vous savez parfaitement que j'ai toujours fait les plus grands efforts pour faire progresser cette institution, et quoique je ne puisse avoir le plaisir d'assister en personne à la fête du 11 courant, je m'associerai d'esprit et de cœur dans les vœux fervents qui seront faits pour l'affermissement de relations plus étroites entre les nations de cet hémisphère.

## AIGUIÈRES EN ARGENT OFFERTES AU DIRECTEUR.

Les ambassadeurs et les ministres des Républiques latino-américaines résidant à Washington qui représentent leurs gouvernements respectifs au conseil d'administration du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, ont offert à M. JOHN BARRETT, Directeur du Bureau International, deux magnifiques aiguïères en argent comme témoignage de reconnaissance pour les efforts qu'il a faits non seulement pour la fête splendide organisée à l'occasion de la pose de la première pierre du nouveau bâtiment le 11 mai dernier, mais aussi pour avoir étendu la sphère d'action du Bureau et augmenté l'influence de cette institution. Ces aiguïères ont été offertes au Directeur par un comité composé de MM. FELIPE PARDO, ministre du Pérou; ENRIQUE CORTÉS, ministre de Colombie, et ANIBAL CRUZ, ministre du Chili, qui, ont adressé au nom des Républiques latino-américaines quelques mots de remerciement au Directeur pour tout ce qu'il a fait afin d'augmenter le commerce et de reserrer

les liens d'amitié entre ces différents pays et les Etats-Unis. Ces aiguières sont d'une très jolie forme et elles ont vingt-quatre pouces de hauteur. L'une d'elles porte d'un coté l'inscription suivante:

À

JOHN BARRETT  
DIRECTOR DE LA OFICINA  
INTERNACIONAL DE LAS  
REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS

et de l'autre—

ONCE DE MAYO DE 1908  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sur l'autre aiguière, on a reproduit en gravure les signatures des dix-neuf ambassadeurs, ministres et chargé d'Affaires latino-américains à Washington. En voici les noms:

JOAQUIM NABUCO, ambassadeur du Brésil; J. N. LÉGER, ministre d'Haïti; JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, ministre de Costa Rica; LUIS F. COREA, ministre de Nicaragua; GONZALO DE QUESADA, ministre de Cuba; IGNACIO CALDERÓN, ministre de Bolivie; EPIFANIO PORTELA, ministre de la République Argentine; FELIPE PARDO, ministre du Pérou; LUIS FELIPE CARBO, ministre de l'Equateur; ENRIQUE CORTÉS, ministre de Colombie; LUIS MELIAN LAFINUR, ministre de l'Uruguay; ANGEL UGARTE, ministre de Honduras; ANIBAL CRUZ, ministre du Chili; JOSÉ F. GODOY, ministre du Mexique; EMILIO C. JOUBERT, ministre de Saint-Domingue; C. C. AROSEMENA, chargé d'Affaires de Panama; LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, ministre de Guatémala; J. GUSTAVO GUERRERO, chargé d'Affaires de Salvador, et R. GARBIRAS GUZMAN, chargé d'Affaires de Vénézuëla.

## COMPARAISON DU COMMERCE DE L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE ET DES ÉTATS-UNIS.

La proportion du commerce entre les pays de l'Amérique Latine et les Etats-Unis, d'après les dernières statistiques que l'on a pu se procurer, fait ressortir les comparaisons suivantes pour les années 1906 et 1907. Pour faire ces calculs on s'est basé spécialement sur les statistiques nationales des pays respectifs, mais à défaut de celles-ci on a employé les rapports faits par le Département du Commerce et du Travail des Etats-Unis.

En 1907 les importations totales de la République Argentine se sont élevées à \$285,860,623. Sur cette somme les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$38,842,277, soit 13.6 pour cent contre 14.62 pour cent en 1906, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$296,204,369 les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$10,940,436, soit 3.7 pour cent contre 4.56 pour cent en 1906,



En 1907 le commerce extérieur de la Bolivie s'est élevé au montant de \$55,000,000, les exportations des Etats-Unis dans ce pays s'élevant à \$2,852,460. En 1906 les importations de la Bolivie se sont élevées à \$17,543,862. Sur ce chiffre les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$1,136,604, soit 6.4 pour cent contre 5.6 en 1905, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$27,827,258 les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$91,359, soit 0.32 pour cent contre 0.13 pour cent en 1905.

En 1907 les importations du Brésil se sont élevées à \$202,000,000. Sur cette somme les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$21,002,566, soit 10.4 pour cent contre 11.46 pour cent en 1906, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$270,000,000 les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$85,436,070, soit 31.6 pour cent contre 36 pour cent dans l'année antérieure.

En 1907 les importations du Chili se sont élevées à \$107,193,877. Sur cette somme les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$11,439,821, soit 10.6 pour cent contre 9.9 pour cent en 1906, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$102,229,466 les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$17,944,580, soit 17.5 pour cent contre 15.1 pour cent en 1906.

En 1907 les exportations des Etats-Unis en Colombie se sont élevées à \$3,169,382 contre \$2,961,671 en 1906, et les importations se sont élevées à \$6,466,429 en 1907 contre \$6,669,461 en 1906. En 1904, dernière année pour laquelle on a pu se procurer des statistiques de Colombie, les exportations des Etats-Unis en Colombie se sont élevées à \$4,936,000, soit 34.15 pour cent, et les importations de la Colombie aux Etats-Unis se sont élevées à \$6,837,000, soit 54.01 pour cent.

D'après les statistiques des Etats-Unis, les exportations de ce pays à Costa Rica en 1907 se sont élevées en 1907 à \$2,840,281 et les importations de Costa Rica aux Etats-Unis se sont élevées à \$5,281,877.

En 1906 les importations de Costa Rica se sont élevées à \$7,278,468. Sur ce chiffre les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$3,964,224, soit 54.4 pour cent contre 51.65 pour cent en 1905, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$8,802,000 les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$4,171,560, soit 47.4 pour cent, à peu près la même proportion qu'en 1905.

En 1907 les importations de Cuba se sont élevées à \$104,460,936. Sur cette somme les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$51,309,288, soit 49.1 pour cent contre 48 pour cent en 1906, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$104,069,035 les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$90,774,645, soit 87.2 pour cent contre plus de 82 pour cent en 1906.

En 1907 les importations de la République Dominicaine se sont élevées à \$5,156,121. Sur cette somme les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$2,863,709, soit 55.5 pour cent contre plus de 48 pour cent en 1906, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$7,638,536 les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$3,329,018, soit 43.6 pour cent contre 53 pour cent en 1906.

En 1907 les exportations des Etats-Unis dans l'Equateur se sont élevées à \$1,884,107 et les importations de l'Equateur aux Etats-

Unis se sont élevées à \$2,835,395. En 1906 les importations de l'Equateur se sont élevées à \$8,505,800. Sur cette somme les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$2,238,450, soit 26.3 pour cent contre 28.86 pour cent dans l'année précédente, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$11,690,243 les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$3,920,776, soit 33.5 pour cent contre 27.32 en 1905.

En 1907, les importations du Guatémala se sont élevées à \$7,316,574. Sur cette somme les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$4,243,795, soit 58.1 pour cent contre 42.1 pour cent en 1906, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$10,174,486 les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$2,310,593, soit 21.6 pour cent contre 30.2 pour cent en 1906.

En 1907 les exportations des Etats-Unis à Haïti se sont élevées à \$3,145,853, contre \$3,266,425 en 1906, et les importations d'Haïti aux Etats-Unis se sont élevées à \$1,220,420 en 1907, contre \$1,036,330 en 1906. En 1905 (année fiscale), dernière année pour laquelle on a pu se procurer des statistiques complètes, les importations d'Haïti se sont élevées à \$3,871,069. Sur ce chiffre les Etats-Unis figurent pour plus de 71 pour cent, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$5,000,000 les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$1,171,000, soit 23.4 pour cent.

En 1907 les importations du Honduras se sont élevées à \$2,331,517. Sur ce chiffre les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$1,561,855, soit 67.7 pour cent contre 63.6 pour cent en 1906, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$2,012,400 les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$1,807,952, soit 89.8 pour cent contre 87.2 en 1905.

Dans l'année fiscale de 1907 les importations du Mexique se sont élevées à \$116,681,000. Sur cette somme les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$73,188,000, soit 62.7 pour cent contre 65.99 pour cent en 1906, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$124,009,000 les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$87,904,000, soit 70.8 pour cent contre 68.6 pour cent en 1905.

En 1907 les exportations des Etats-Unis au Nicaragua se sont élevées à \$1,790,598, contre \$2,041,231 en 1906, et les importations du Nicaragua aux Etats-Unis se sont élevées à \$1,202,878 en 1907, contre \$1,331,172 en 1906. En 1904, dernière année pour laquelle on a pu se procurer des statistiques sur le commerce total du Nicaragua, les Etats-Unis ont fourni 52.09 pour cent des importations et ont reçu 53.21 pour cent des exportations de ce pays.

En 1907 les importations de la République de Panama, y compris les matériaux pour la zone du Canal, se sont élevées à \$17,204,983. Sans compter ces articles les importations se sont élevées à \$9,564,450. Sur cette somme les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$5,196,964, soit 54.3 pour cent, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$1,960,664 les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$1,680,953, soit 85.7 pour cent.

En 1907 le commerce total du Paraguay s'est élevé à plus de \$10,000,000. Sur cette somme les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$170,893 dans les importations et pour \$7,261 dans les exportations. En 1906

les importations se sont élevées à \$6,267,194. Sur cette somme les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$110,496, soit 1.7 pour cent, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$2,695.40 les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$1,205, soit 0.05 pour cent.

En 1907 les exportations des Etats-Unis au Pérou se sont élevées à \$6,876,217 et les importations du Pérou aux Etats-Unis se sont élevées à \$7,098,298. En 1906 les importations se sont élevées à \$24,953,602. Sur ce chiffre les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$5,541,157, soit 22.2 pour cent, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$28,479,404 les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$3,203,480, soit 11.2 pour cent.

En 1907 les importations de l'Uruguay se sont élevées à \$34,425,205. Sur ce chiffre les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$3,971,001, soit 11.5 pour cent contre 9.2 pour cent en 1906, et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$35,150,937 les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$2,902,085, soit 8.5 pour cent contre 7.3 pour cent en 1906.

Dans l'année fiscale 1907 les importations du Venezuela se sont élevées à \$10,335,817. Sur cette somme les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$2,626,471, soit 25.5 pour cent contre 30.2 pour cent en 1906 et sur les exportations s'élevant à \$16,203,972 les Etats-Unis figurent pour \$5,960,095, soit 36.7 pour cent contre 31.1 pour cent en 1906.

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## RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

### TRANSPORT DES LAINES ET CÉRÉALES.

D'après les statistiques publiées par le Bureau de la Statistique du Ministère de l'Agriculture sur le transport des céréales et de la laine par les chemins de fer de la République Argentine en 1907, on voit qu'on a transporté 3,476,165 tonnes de blé, 1,478,421 tonnes de maïs, 718,009 tonnes de graines de lin et 159,058 tonnes de laine. Tous ces produits, à l'exception du maïs, accusent des augmentations sur l'année précédente.

### INDUSTRIES DU PAYS.

Au commencement de l'année 1907, il y avait dans la République Argentine 271 laiteries, 18 fabriques de beurre, 68 fromageries et 37 fabriques mixtes.

Ces différents établissements qui ont employés plus de 168,616,288 litres de lait, ont produit 8,043,693 kilogrammes de beurre et 1,394,292 kilogrammes de fromage. Le capital placé dans cette industrie s'élève à \$4,543,420 en monnaie nationale.

Au commencement de l'année 1907 il y avait 303 minoteries dans le pays dont 51 n'étaient pas en activité. Leur production pour l'année 1906 s'est élevée à 699,000 tonnes de farine représentant 986,069 tonnes de blé.

Les expéditions de blé en 1907 ont été faites principalement au Brésil, ce pays en ayant acheté 127,499 tonnes, soit 92.81 pour cent des exportations totales de ce produit, contre 88.98 pour cent dans l'année précédente. Ces minoteries sont réparties dans le pays de la manière suivante: ville de Buenos Ayres, 19; Province de Buenos-Ayres, 68; Santa Fé, 39; Entre Rios, 28; Cordoba, 22; San Luis, 3; Santiago del Estero, 20; Mendoza, 18; San Juan, 19; La Rioja, 6; Catamarca, 14; Salta, 20; Jujuy, 8; Pampa, 1; Neuquen, 12; Rio Negro, 2; Chubut, 4.

Le Gouvernement argentin s'occupe en ce moment de l'élevage des vers à soie dans le pays et d'après le rapport présenté au Ministère de l'Agriculture par le fonctionnaire chargé de ces expériences, c'est la Province de Tucuman qui convient le mieux au développement futur de cette industrie. Ensuite vient la Province de Salta. Le pays compte en tout 11,550,000 mûriers répartis de la manière suivante: Santa Fé, 5,200,000; Cordoba, 4,500,000; Entre Rios, 1,500,000 et les Provinces de Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy et de Santiago del Estero ensemble, 250,000 mûriers.

La production des établissements frigorifiques de la République Argentine pour le premier trimestre de l'année 1908 s'élève à 660,427 moutons et agneaux, 398,272 quartiers de bœuf frigorifiés et à 149,674 quartiers de bœufs conservés au frais. Pendant le même trimestre de l'année précédente on a frigorifié 673,600 moutons, 345,703 quartiers de bœuf et conservé au frais 102,587 quartiers de bœuf.

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## BOLIVIE.

### BUDGET POUR L'ANNÉE 1908.

Voici le budget général des recettes et dépenses du Gouvernement bolivien, tel qu'il a été promulgué dernièrement par le Président pour l'année 1908: Recettes, 16,025,378.56 boliviens (\$8,012,689.28); dépenses, 16,618,515.06 boliviens (\$9,309,257.53); déficit, 2,593,-136.56 boliviens (\$1,296,568.28).

### PROHIBITION DE L'EXPORTATION DE L'OR.

Par suite d'un décret du Pouvoir Exécutif, l'exportation des pièces d'or anglaises est prohibée en Bolivie du 15 février au 15 août 1908.

Il est de plus stipulé que les voyageurs qui quittent le pays ne doivent pas emporter avec eux plus de £10 (250 francs) par famille ou £5 (125 francs) par personne. Il est impossible d'exporter l'or en fraude par suite de l'examen minutieux des bagages et des effets personnels des voyageurs.



## BRÉSIL.

## MESSAGE DU PRÉSIDENT AFFONSO PENNA.

À l'ouverture du Congrès brésilien le 3 mai 1908, M. AFFONSO PENNA, Président du Brésil, a lu comme à l'ordinaire son message dans lequel il donne un résumé des conditions du pays et recommande les lois qu'il sera bon de voter pendant la session afin de servir au mieux les intérêts de la nation.

La production agricole a continué à augmenter en 1907 malgré la dépréciation subie par le café et le caoutchouc. La baisse survenue dans le prix de ce dernier article est due en grande partie à la crise financière. Les prix du sucre ont augmenté et le marché se fait voir cette année sous de meilleurs auspices. On prédit l'augmentation des droits d'importation afin de protéger cette industrie et par suite de la dénonciation de la Convention de Bruxelles le Gouvernement sera à même de permettre aux sucres brésiliens d'entrer en concurrence avec ceux des autres pays producteurs. Un fait notable du développement agricole est la grande extension de la culture du riz dont les importations au Brésil sont devenues presque nulles.

On a créé des bureaux d'immigration et de colonisation offrant toutes les garanties et facilités aux colons qui comptent s'établir dans le pays. L'Exposition Nationale de Rio de Janeiro, qui doit être inaugurée en juin permettra aux étrangers qui visiteront Rio de se convaincre de la salubrité du climat et leur permettra d'examiner les ressources naturelles du pays et de voir le progrès constant de ses industries.

En 1907 on a autorisé la formation de 23 nouvelles compagnies et sociétés au capital social de \$100,000,000.

Au 31 décembre 1906, il y avait 17,243 kilomètres de voies ferrées; actuellement il y en a 18,035, ce qui fait ressortir une augmentation de 792 kilomètres pour l'année 1907. On constate dans les lignes télégraphiques une augmentation de 1,271 kilomètres pour l'année; la longueur totale est de 18,035 kilomètres.

On doit établir une station de télégraphes sans fil dans l'Île de Fernando Noronha.

Les recettes et le mouvement des postes accusent une augmentation remarquable de même que le mouvement commercial. Le commerce extérieur du Brésil s'est élevé à environ \$500,000,000, il y a une augmentation de plus de \$35,000,000.

**COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR PENDANT LES DEUX PREMIERS MOIS DE 1908.**

Les statistiques du commerce extérieur du Brésil pour les mois de janvier et de février 1908 font ressortir une évaluation totale de \$72,770,000, dont \$33,787,000 pour les importations et \$38,983,000

pour les exportations, d'où il ressort une balance commerciale de plus de \$5,000,000.

Comparées aux mêmes mois de l'année précédente, les importations accusent une augmentation de plus de \$4,000,000 et les exportations une diminution de \$12,500,000.

Voici les sept principaux articles d'exportation ainsi que leur évaluation en chiffres ronds, pendant les deux premiers mois des années 1907 et 1908:

	1907.	1908.
Café.....	\$21,000,000	\$20,000,000
Caoutchouc.....	16,000,000	11,500,000
Tabac.....	1,300,000	290,000
Sucre.....	300,000	80,000
Herva maté.....	1,185,000	900,000
Cacao.....	1,170,000	1,900,000
Cotton.....	3,460,000	505,000

#### MOUVEMENT DES CAFÉS PENDANT LE PREMIER TRIMESTRE DE L'ANNÉE 1908.

Les quantités de café entrées dans les ports de Rio de Janeiro, Santos Victoria, Bahia et autres, pendant les trois premiers mois de l'année 1908, se sont élevées à 2,045,649 sacs, contre 4,170,653 dans la même période de l'année précédente. Les envois destinés aux ports extérieurs et aux ports de la côte pour les deux périodes en question se sont élevés respectivement à 3,156,406 et 3,301,490 sacs, la quantité expédiée à l'étranger dépassant de beaucoup les livraisons locales.

La valeur des envois à l'étranger pour le trimestre en question est de \$28,500,000 contre \$31,000,000 dans la même période de l'année 1907 et pour les neuf mois de la campagne caféière 1907-8, les quantités expédiées dans les ports étrangers sont évaluées à \$102,000,000, contre \$133,000,000 dans les mêmes mois de l'année 1906-7.

### CHILI.

#### COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN 1907.

Le commerce extérieur du Chili en 1907 s'est élevé à un total de \$209,423,343, dont \$107,193,877 représentent les importations et \$102,229,466 les exportations.

#### MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

Par un décret en date du 21 mars 1908, le Ministère des Finances a réduit les droits d'importation sur le sucre et les articles et objets manufacturés, tels que les tissus de laine et de fil, les tricots, les tôles cannelées en fer galvanisé, les chaussures de toutes sortes et les pièces diverses nécessaires à la construction de maisons, dont la valeur ne doit pas dépasser 15,000 païstres en or.

## COLOMBIE.

## INSPECTION SANITAIRE DES PORTS DE L'ATLANTIQUE.

Le Président REYES, de Colombie, par un décret en date du 14 mars 1908, a créé le poste d'inspecteur sanitaire des porte de Cartagène, de Barranquilla (Puerto Colombia) et de Santa Marta sur l'Atlantique. Cet inspecteur sera chargé de la surveillance de la santé publique dans les porte désignés ci-dessus. C'est le docteur ANTONIO R. BLANCO, ancien conseiller de la Légation colombienne à Washington qui vient d'y être nommé.

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## CUBA.

## NOUVELLE LOI ÉLECTORALE.

Un décret du gouvernement en date du 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1908 contient les articles de la nouvelle loi électorale de la République cubaine en vertu de laquelle le gouverneur provisoire a nommé le 22 avril, les conseils électoraux, centraux et provinciaux.

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## ÉTATS-UNIS.

## COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

On trouvera à la page 1292 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les Etats-Unis et l'Amérique Latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail. Le rapport a trait au mois d'avril 1908, et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1907. Il donne aussi un tableau des dix mois finissant au mois d'avril 1908, en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant, et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois d'avril ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de juin.

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## MEXIQUE.

## ZINC MEXICAIN EMPLOYÉ DANS LES FONDERIES DES ETATS-UNIS.

On mande de Monterey que par suite d'une décision rendue dernièrement par le juge de la cour du district fédéral de Laredo, Texas, plusieurs des mines de zinc sur la frontière mexicaine du nord, vont reprendre leurs expéditions de minerai aux Etats-Unis.

Le gouvernement des Etats-Unis percevait un droit de 20 pour cent *ad valorem* sur ces importations, mais par suite d'un jugement de la cour révoquant la décision du ministère des finances, les minerais de zinc seront admis en franchise de droits s'ils contiennent des carbonates ou des sulfites.

Les expéditions de minerais de zinc du Mexique sont dirigées spécialement sur les fonderies du Missouri et par suite de la reprise des opérations, il faudra tous les mois de 200 à 500 wagons de marchandises pour transporter le minerai.

#### **EXPLOITATION DU PÉTRÔLE DANS L'ETAT DE CHIHUAHUA.**

D'après les conditions d'une concession accordée à ALBERTO TERRAZAS pour la compagnie qu'il représente, afin d'exploiter des puits de pétrole dans l'est de Chihuahua, on donne au concessionnaire la sortie en franchise de tous les produits naturels obtenus et l'entrée en franchise de toutes les machines et fournitures employées dans l'exploitation, l'exemption d'impôts fédéraux; le droit d'exproprier les terres publiques, l'autorisation de construire des conduites pour le transport des produits; de plus, il est stipulé que pendant la durée de la concession personne ne pourra creuser de puits dans un rayon de 3 kilomètres de ceux qui auront été creusés par les concessionnaires.

Pendant les sept premières années, les concessionnaires doivent placer \$100,000 dans l'entreprise et verser dans les caisses du trésor fédéral 7 pour cent et dans celles du trésor de l'Etat 3 pour cent de la valeur du liquid obtenu, d'après l'estimation faite à la fin de chaque année fiscale, sur un rendement journalier de 1,470 litres. On a déjà déposé \$5,000 comme fonds de garantie.

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### **NICARAGUA.**

#### **EXTENSION DU SERVICE À VAPEURS.**

L' "American," fait savoir dans son numéro du 20 avril que le gouvernement du Nicaragua et la "Compañía Hondureña de Navegacion Limitada" ont signé un marché pour l'extension de leur service de vapeurs le long de la côte de Nicaragua de manière à comprendre les deux ports de Bluefields et de Greytown: les vapeurs feront escale aux Etats-Unis, dans les ports de Mobile et de Galveston; au Mexique, dans ceux de la Veracruz, de Tampico et de Progreso et au Guatemala dans ceux de Belize et de Puerto Cortez.

Le gouvernement accorde à la compagnie une subvention sur les recettes douanières de Bluefields et l'exemption de tous impôts fiscaux et municipaux sauf le droit de phare. Les combustibles, les machines, les instruments, les huiles et tous les autres matériaux nécessaires aux vapeurs du service sont admis en franchise de droit et les employés sont exempts du service militaire.



## PÉROU.

## SERVICE DES POSTES EN 1907.

D'après les statistiques officielles reçues dernièrement du Pérou, on voit que pendant l'année 1907 il y a eu le mouvement suivant dans le service des postes: Correspondance internationale, 7,945,477 dépêches, contre 6,921,411 en 1906; correspondance intérieure, 13,023,803 dépêches, contre 13,127,316 en 1906. De 1903 à 1907 il y eu une augmentation sensible dans le mouvement des dépêches, les envois de journaux et de lettres ayant augmenté respectivement de 600 et de 400 pour cent.

## SYSTÈME DES TÉLÉGRAPHES EN 1907.

Le système télégraphique du gouvernement péruvien s'étend actuellement sur une longueur totale de 8,096 kilomètres, dont 956 kilomètres appartiennent à la corporation péruvienne. Il y a une ligne double entre Lima et Trujillo, Oroya et Ayacucho, Tarma et Cerro de Pasco et Abancay et Cuzco. On construit actuellement une seconde ligne entre Ayacucho et Abancay et une ligne de Canta à Cerro de Pasco et avec l'achèvement de ces lignes la communication sera établie entre Lima et Cuzco par double fils. Les lignes suivantes sont aussi en voie de construction: d'Ica à Nazca; Nazca à Lomas et Chala et de Moyobamba à Yurimaguas. Enfin plusieurs autres lignes ont été projetées.

En 1907 on a envoyé 681,879 dépêches télégraphiques, soit 15,287,787 mots contre 655,765 télégrammes et 14,340,889 mots en 1906.

## ENREGISTREMENT DES MARQUES DE FABRIQUE.

La loi péruvienne autorise l'enregistrement de toute marque de fabrique ou de commerce qui n'a pas été enregistrée précédemment dans le pays. Par conséquent celui qui demande le premier à faire enregistrer une marque de fabrique quelconque peut le faire et fabriquer ensuite l'article en question au préjudice du vrai propriétaire.

Le consul des Etats-Unis à Callao en attirant l'attention à ce sujet, insiste sur la nécessité qu'il y a pour les fabricants d'enregistrer promptement leurs marques de fabrique.

## URUGUAY.

## SERVICE DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE EN 1907.

D'après le rapport annuel publié par le Bureau du Crédit Public de l'Uruguay la dette publique du pays s'élevait au 31 décembre 1907 à \$128,137,917 contre \$127,275,933 en 1906, d'où il ressort une aug-

mentation pour l'année de \$882,984. Voici le détail du service de la dette publique pour l'année 1907: Intérêts, \$4,924,776; amortissements, \$1,926,359; primes, \$32,335; sommes garanties aux chemins de fer, \$644,680, soit un total de \$7,537,746, y compris les commissions et autres dépenses, contre \$8,515,957 en 1906.

La dette se décompose de la manière suivante: Intérieure, \$8,878,942; extérieure, \$116,507,075; internationale, \$2,752,900

# UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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## AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Brazil .....	IRVING B. DUDLEY, Rio de Janeiro.
Mexico .....	DAVID E. THOMPSON, Mexico.

## ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic .....	SPENCER EDDY, Buenos Aires
Bolivia .....	JAMES F. STUTESMAN, La Paz.
Chile .....	JOHN HICKS, Santiago.
Colombia .....	THOMAS C. DAWSON, Bogotá.
Costa Rica .....	WILLIAM L. MERRY, San José.
Cuba .....	EDWIN V. MORGAN, Havana.
Ecuador .....	WILLIAMS C. FOX, Quito.
Guatemala .....	WILLIAM HEIMKÉ, Guatemala City.
Haiti .....	HENRY W. FURNISS, Port au Prince.
Honduras .....	WILLIAM B. SORSBY, Tegucigalpa.
Nicaragua .....	JOHN GARDNER COOLIDGE, Managua.
Panama .....	HERBERT G. SQUIERS, Panama.
Paraguay .....	(See Uruguay.)
Peru .....	LESLIE COMBS, Lima.
Salvador .....	H. PERCIVAL DODGE, San Salvador.
Uruguay .....	EDWARD C. O'BRIEN, Montevideo.
Venezuela .....	W. W. RUSSELL, Caracas.

## MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Dominican Republic.....	FENTON R. MCCREERY, Santo Domingo.
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## VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE APRIL 1, 1908.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold . . . .	Peso . . . .	\$0.965	{ Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and ½ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA . . . . .	Silver . . . .	Boliviano . .	.408	
BRAZIL . . . . .	Gold . . . .	Milreis . . .	.546	{ Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver—½, 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—				
Costa Rica . . . . .	Gold . . . .	Colon . . . .	.465	{ Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 cen- timos.
Guatemala . . . . .	Silver . . . .	Peso . . . .	.408	
Honduras . . . . .				
Nicaragua . . . . .				
Salvador . . . . .				
CHILE . . . . .	Gold . . . .	Peso . . . .	.365	{ Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), doub- loon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA . . . . .	Gold . . . .	Dollar . . . .	1.000	
ECUADOR . . . . .	Gold . . . .	Sucre . . . .	.487	{ Gold—10 sucres (\$4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
HAITI . . . . .	Gold . . . .	Gourde . . .	.965	
MEXICO . . . . .	Gold . . . .	Peso <sup>a</sup> . . . .	.498	{ Gold—5 and 10 pesos. Silver—Dollar <sup>b</sup> (or peso) and divisions.
PANAMA . . . . .	Gold . . . .	Balboa . . .	1.000	
PERU . . . . .	Gold . . . .	Libra . . . .	4.866½	{ Gold—½ and 1 libra. Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY . . . . .	Gold . . . .	Peso . . . .	1.034	
VENEZUELA . . . . .	Gold . . . .	Bolivar . . .	.193	{ Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

<sup>a</sup> 75 centigrams fine gold.

<sup>b</sup> Value in Mexico, 0.498.

(b)



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TO THE

## MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

### INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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